The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6795. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The Appropriations for 1873 and 1874 Compared—Explanation of the Difference—The Dana Libel.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Mr. C. F. Conant, Chief of the warrant division of the Treasury Department, has made a comparative statement of appropriations made by the second and third sessions of the Forty-second Congress. The amount appropriated at the second session was $154,216,751 33, and the amount at the third session $172,260,700 39, making an apparent difference in round numbers of $18,000,000. There are several reasons for this increase of appropriations. A careful analysis of the manifold items of appropriation shows that this excess is apparent rather than real; that the actual increase, aside from the Salary bill, is due to natural causes, and that the increase, compared with the results accomplished, is insignificant. The number of representatives has been greatly increased by the new apportionment under the last census. The salaries of these additional members alone call for a very large sum. The increase of salaries of Congressmen, from $5,000 to $7,500 annually, required $1,250,000. The salaries of clerks employed about Congress was increased fifteen per centum. The contingent expenses of the library are much greater on account of the increase of the copyright business. The appropriations for the several departments were necessarily increased by the increase of salaries of their respective heads, and of their assistants. The International Exposition at Vienna required a considerable appropriation. The appropriation for internal revenue was increased from $5,480,000 to $6,600,000 by reason of the new law requiring the Government to pay gaugers, who hitherto have been paid by distillers. There was an additional appropriation of nearly $4,000,000 for new public buildings. A large sum was necessary for postage to supply the use of the official frank in the departments. The appropriation for life-saving stations was $100,000 less. The increased light-house appropriation was made necessary by the establishment of many new light-houses. The revenue cutter establishment receives $50,000 less, and the marine hospital service $25,000 less. The appropriation for the Louisville and Portland Canal of $1,250,000, though charged as an appropriation, may never be taken from the Treasury, as discretion of purchase is left entirely with the Secretary of the Treasury, and his discretion is to be regulated by the necessities of the public service. There is a considerable reduction in the appropriation for mints, although the mints have never done so large a business as now. The increased appropriation for Territorial Governments is owing to the fact that the Legislature hold biennial sessions, most of which fall in the coming fiscal year. The relief acts for people in the South, and the judgments in favor of some 1,200 Southern claimants in the Court of Claims, have called for a large appropriation. The increased army appropriation is explained by the Quartermaster General by the statement that the estimates of preceding years, which were very close, had been cut down, so that this year a large deficiency was necessary. More expense has also been incurred on account of Indian troubles. The increased appropriation in the Navy Department is occasioned by the cost of the eight new sloops-of-war. The increase in the postal service incident to the growth of the country, necessitated a larger appropriation for the Post-office Department. The only increase in the Agricultural Department, is for postage. The appropriations for the Judicial Department are $600,000 less, notwithstanding the increase of salaries. Dropping the question of the two sessions of Congress, and taking the permanent appropriations for the fiscal year, a different result is obtained. The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1873, were $159,162,937 13, and for the fiscal year 1874, $147,361,943 49. The difference between these two sums, it is considered, fairly represents the actual difference in the amounts appropriated by the two sessions. That difference leaves an increase of $6,600,000, round numbers, in the appropriations of the third session over those of the second. Considering that great appropriations have been made for postage, incident to the abolition of the franking privilege, and that eight new sloops-of-war are to be constructed, the ratio of increase, in proportion to results accomplished, is regarded as insignificant.

PURSUIT OF A LIBELER.

The political supporters of the District Government and of the Board of Public Works are exultant over the arrest of Mr. Charles A. Dana. They profess the belief that Mr. Dana will be brought here, tried, and sent to the Penitentiary. The *Daily Republican* expresses itself as follows:

> "Since the organization of the present District Government Dana has pursued every member of it with abuse and defamation. Day after day the columns of the infamous journal that he controls have been filled with the most reckless charges against every man prominent in the councils of the Republican Party, from the President down. In every number of his villainous sheet for years and years there have been just and lawful grounds for a score of libel suits, but the administration of justice in New-York has been so corrupt that no one thought of appealing to the legal tribunals of that City for redress. Dana, under the idea that there was no law or power that could reach him, has at last committed the crime which has thrown him into the gripe of the United States. In a few days he will be arraigned in the courts of this City, where he and the accuser will meet face to face, and both have equal rights and privileges. This bold public act on the part of Washington officials in endeavoring to force Mr. Dana to meet the slanders he has been hurling at them for months will meet with the earnest approval of all our citizens. If he has ground for his charges let him produce his evidence, or else take the responsibility of attempting to blacken the fair fame of respectable and influential citizens."

The *Evening Star* declares that "the late atrocious attacks by the *Sun* upon the character of the poor women, the widows and daughters of our patriot dead, employed in the departments, are an illustration of the unscrupulous means resorted to by that paper to keep up its stock of sensational slander," and adds:

> "It is safe to say that not another paper in the country, not even the vilest flash paper published, would have prostituted its columns to these slanders upon defenseless women. In its attacks upon them he will undoubtedly receive the punishment he so richly deserves."

The *Daily Chronicle* says:

> "It seems that the gentleman whom Mr. Dana has been vigorously charging with corruption, bribery, and rascality are willing to give him the opportunity to make his charges good before a jury and a court. It indicates very clearly that these gentlemen do not shrink from any public judicial examination of their conduct, and Mr. Dana has now an opportunity to demonstrate whether he is merely a common maligner of private character for personal greed and gain, and a mere retailer of false and malicious scandal about respectable citizens, or whether his publications are true and made for public good. We do not expect Mr. Dana will dare face the examination. He has been vigorous and constant in his charges against prominent men at Washington, their rascality, their thieving, their corruption. There was no redress left for them but the law. We are glad they have appealed to the forum. The *Sun* does not aim in any degree to seek facts. These are too tame and commonplace for its highly-spiced columns, and it is needless to add that it never voluntarily withdraws an injurious allegation when its falsehood is demonstrated, as any newspaper of character is always ready to do. The *Sun*, therefore, can claim no sympathy if it is made to suffer the penalty prescribed by the law for wanton attempts to injure character."

The question of the jurisdiction of the court here to the person of Mr. Dana has to-day been much discussed by lawyers. It appears that when the judiciary of the District was reorganized, the police court alone remained a Territorial Federal court, as it had been. This, it is claimed, gives to the police court of this District all the powers of a Federal district court, and its writ in criminal causes consequently "runs throughout the Union."

THE RAILROADS AND THE MAILS.

The representatives of the Hudson River Railroad and of the New-York Central, to-day, appeared before the Post-office Department to make their claims for compensation for transportation of the mails. It appears that since the time when the famous railroad combination threatened to compel the Government to carry its own mails, unless it came to the terms of the railroads, and for a considerable period previous thereto, the railroads in that combination have received no compensation. The Post-office Department then, in March, proposed to pay them on the basis of the weight of the mails. The roads refused, demanded increased compensation, and formally notified the Government that they should withdraw the postal-cars on April 1 unless their demands were met. The railroads, overawed by the attitude of the public Press and of the Government, withdrew from the combination, and to-day their representatives have appeared to accept the original proposition made by the Department. The proposition was still open for their acceptance, and the adjustment will be made. The railroad officials conversed freely with the officers of the department concerning the combination, and they all, with one accord, began to make excuse for their action, and charged that Mr. Isaac Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad Company, was alone responsible for the existence of the menacing corporation of which they had become unwilling members. This act is regarded as a formal surrender of the railroad companies, and may not be without its influence upon the report of the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MEDICAL BUREAU OF THE NAVY.

Surgeon General James E. Palmer, of the navy, will be placed on the retired list of officers on Sunday next, being over sixty-two years of age, as prescribed by law, and faithful service for over forty years. The retirement of Dr. Palmer necessitates his detachment from the Medical Bureau of the Navy, as no retired officer can be placed on duty except in time of war, under an act of Congress passed at last session. It has been the practice of the departments heretofore to nominate the senior Medical Director on the active roll to be Surgeon General, and if this course be adhered to now Medical Director Joseph Beale, of Pennsylvania, will be chief of the bureau by the retirement of Dr. Palmer, Medical Inspector P. J. Horwitz will be promoted to the grade of Medical Director. Surgeon P. S. Wales, to the grade of Medical Inspector, and Passed Assistant Surgeon J. R. Tryon, to the grade of Surgeon.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL TAX.

The Treasurer, Mr. Worcester, and the attorney, Mr. Fairchilds, of the New-York Central Railroad, were at the Internal Revenue office to-day, and presented a claim and made argument for the refunding of the tax lately collected from that company at Albany, this action being necessary before they can bring suit in the United States courts. The Commissioner will consider the argument and new claim, and report to the company his conclusions within a week. Inasmuch as the grounds on which the claim is made are not materially different from those last presented, it is not probable that the Commissioner will recede from any rulings heretofore made in this case.

ST. LOUIS POSTAL DELIVERY AUGMENTED.

The Postmaster General to-day issued an order authorizing the employment of thirty-six additional carriers at St. Louis, at salaries of $800 per annum; also discontinuing the Post-offices of Carondolet, Elleard, Lowell, Millspring, and Cote Brilliant, and establishing Post-office stations at North and East St. Louis. The order is to go into effect Aug. 1.

HOMESTEAD CLAIMS.

The Secretary of the Interior has made the following important ruling: When a homestead is canceled and the homestead claimant is found on the land at date of such cancellation, together with others who all design taking the land under the pre-emption laws, the homesteader being legally upon the land his settlement right vests instantly on such cancellation, while the other claimants having gone on the land while it was covered by said homestead, were trespassers, and the homestead claimant is the preferred party under the pre-emption laws.

POSTAL CARDS TO AND FROM CANADA.

By the signing of additional articles to the postal treaty with Canada on the part of the Dominion authorities, the advice of which is received to-day, an arrangement has been concluded between the United States and the Dominion of Canada providing that on and after the 1st of July, 1873, United States postal cards mailed at any post in the United States, and addressed to Canada, and Canadian postal card mailed at any post-office in Canada, and addressed to the United States, when prepaid an additional postage of one cent by affixing thereto an ordinary one-cent postage stamp of the country of origin in addition to the stamp printed or impressed on the card, shall be reciprocally forwarded and delivered in the country of their destination free of charge. Postal cards of either country, when not so prepaid, will not be forwarded in the mails between the two countries. The regulations and instructions governing the use and treatment of postal cards in domestic mails of the United States and of Canada respectively, are equally applicable to the postal cards mailed in either country and addressed to another country. Postmasters are instructed to carry this arrangement into operation on and after the 1st of July, 1873.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

William Kiskadden, through his attorneys, has filed a bill for an injunction in the Equity Court in this district against C. L. Stevenson, the Ocean National Bank, of New-York, Nathaniel Wilson, T. M. Davis, receiver of the Ocean National Bank, and John J. Knox, Controller of the Currency. The suit involves evidences of indebtedness known as Montana War Claims, to the amount of $87,000. The plaintiff charges Stevenson held his vouchers for business purposes, and without his consent deposited them in that bank and obtained loans thereon; that since April, 1869, the assets of the bank, by operation of law, have passed into the possession of Davis, as receiver, and Davis refuses to deliver the vouchers to him. That Wilson is attorney for Davis, and as such is charged with the collection of the money due on the vouchers. That on the 10th of June last Knox undertook to act upon the controversy as to the ownership of the vouchers, and decided they were legally held by the receiver, and the parties now threaten to collect the amounts due on said vouchers. Plaintiff therefore prays an injunction to restrain them from collecting the same.

THE LATE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Attorney General will, in the course of several days, forward to the Secretary of War his opinion relative to unsettled balances of the Freedmen's Bureau, and there is reason to believe he will recommend suits against Gens. Howard and Balloch for the recovery of money alleged to be due to the Government.

DISTRICT CERTIFICATES ILLEGALLY NEGOTIATED.

It is reported here to-night that about $175,000 of certificates of indebtedness of this District was recently obtained from engravers of the certificates, in this city, on a forged order of the Governor, and put upon the market in Northern cities. The matter is in the hands of detectives.

SARATOGA.

Daily Life at the Springs—The Piazza of an American Watering-Place Hotel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, June 25, 1873.

If Mr. Buckle's theory of periodical reminiscences be correct, what an odd *rechauffé* of character the world will some day know. We shall again be afflicted or entertained with the Brummels and Beau Nashes who, in the time of the Prince Regent, assisted that fat and forty worth in exercising a most unkingly sway over the fashionables and would-be fashionables who congregated at Tunbridge Wells and Bath, and delighted to drink the waters, promenade, dress, dine, play whist, take snuff, and talk scandal, just precisely in the way and after the fashion dictated to them by their imperious tyrants. But these exquisites—these Brummels and Nashes—would find Bath and Cheltenham as dead, from their point of view, as Herculaneum and Pompeii, and presenting no possible opportunity of their acquiring that social leadership which their souls so loved. They would have to make a "new departure." In what direction? There would be but one course for them to adopt—the (to their minds) low, vulgar one of emigration. But, *il faut manger pour vivre;* and in this country alone could they find the peculiar atmosphere necessary to their existence. Baden, Bath, Homburg, and Tunbridge Wells are "played out;" but at Saratoga they could find a haven where they would be at rest—where life is one round of water-drinking, dressing, dining, dancing, and gambling, day after day, and night after night. And, after all, there would be a touch of novelty in Saratoga, and their palled appetite for excitement would know that to them greatest of luxuries—a new sensation. Here they would find any amount of specimens of the traditional Yankee to educate up to their standard of courtly manners and politeness, while said Yankee's school-girl daughters would need careful instruction in the art of how to receive a compliment becomingly. Any little nasal twang which might mar the otherwise musical tones of more matured maidens and full-blown mammas, would be readily forgiven, if not forgotten, in the delightful surprise at hearing all their "h's" come to time with ordinary punctuality. Here, too, they they would find undoubted representatives of all the principal "old families," so difficult to toady, but, such triumphant conquests if once an entrée into their circle has been gained. Yes, take it for all in all, Saratoga would be the place—the only place—where they could enjoy life.

Life at Saratoga is as unique as a phase of existence as Venice is as a city. Even in this country it has no duplicate. However busy and active the ladies may be, you find here the average male American in full fatigue uniform; all his characteristic business smartness laid aside, his customary restless activity left behind to keep company with his clerks and ledgers in his Wall-street banking-house, his Philadelphia factory, or his Boston publishing-store; a general atmosphere of *laissez aller* pervading and surrounding him, from his fifty-dollar Panama straw hat down to his exquisitely-varnished and artistically-wrinkled boots, as he sits, or rather lounges, on the piazza of his hotel, his New-York newspaper on his knee, his after-breakfast cobbler by his side, his imported cabana trying hard to burn the rim of his hat, and his glossy heels ornamenting the railings of the piazza, he is—inasmuch as he feels that he is and is allowed to act as though he were—lord of all he surveys.

The piazza of the American watering-place hotel is always a feature—at Saratoga it is the feature of the place. Twenty feet or more in depth, extending along the whole frontage of the hotel on Broadway, raised several feet above the sidewalks, and protected from the sun by a lofty verandah and magnificent shade-trees, it tempts every guest in the hotel as a resting-place or idling-place. Some pass the entire day there. It is always crowded with groups, and presents the liveliest of scenes. Ladies in every description of toilet, but without bonnet or hat—they even sometimes discard their head-gear in walking about the streets—coquette with the younger men, and use all their arts and wiles in order to secure their escort to the spring, the bon-bon shop, or on a drive to Glen Mitchell; stately matrons endeavor to surpass one another in dignity of demeanor; little children run about and boast of the many glasses of water they have drunk, and vex the "lean and slippered pantaloon" of the period by apparently regarding this water-drinking as a big joke. To these old fogies water-drinking is a severe matter of business—the means to enable their worn-out systems to struggle on for still another year—a duty which they consider even more imperative than the saying of their prayers. They are called every morning at 5 o'clock, they totter on the arm of a valet to the spring side, they drink their regulation number of tumblers of water, and they totter home again, to pass a day of grumbling and mere existence; and thus they pass their sojourn at Saratoga, wandering backward and forward between their hotel and the springs, and wishing all young people elsewhere. The professional water-drinker, too, hates the ball evenings, and anything but loves the afternoon concert given by the hotel band in the hotel gardens. But others do; and many a soft whisper is puffed away by the breeze, many a gay and happy coterie laughs away the afternoon to the time and tune of the music.

And then the great event of the day—the ball at the Grand Union or the Congress Hall, monopolizes attention. The 7 o'clock supper over, there is a general stampede for dressing-rooms, and by 9 o'clock, hundreds are dancing their hearts away, making themselves artistes in the way of flirting and badinage, and the men saying a good many things which, through the medium of a bottle of soda-water, they will regard as rather unwise on the following morning. Night after night the ball is kept rolling into a partnership for life, and, too often, night after night the long-expected love-whispers are still not forthcoming.

What a scene of operations for a Brummel or a Nash! The delicious sensation of being the receptacle of such secrets, of being in daily consultation and giving highly-prized advice in affairs which may rule the destiny of fellow human-beings, would be almost overwhelming but for its supporting piquancy; and to walk grandly through the corridors and ball-rooms of the hotels and feel yourself the king, the leader of the immense and highly-fashionable throng would give a spring to the foot, a toss to the head, and a pleasure for the moment, which would be the height of luxury in spite of the consciousness of being a first-class fraud. And there is Mr. Morrissey's club-house, casting into the shade, as it does, in its elaborate furniture and arrangements, its *cuisine* and its associations, Frascati's and Crockford's of old and the Arlington of our later day. The mere entrée to such a place would give splendid opportunities for gossip, the ability to give, with a knowing shrug of the shoulders or wave of the hand, the real reason for "so-and-so" leaving Saratoga so hurriedly, and to be the first to whisper mysteriously that "the bank sustained a heavy loss last night." To any mind of the Brummel and Nash type, could any life be more charming? If there be any of that stamp who are bored and wearied with English watering-places, by all means let them transport themselves, their valises, and their *savoir faire* across the seas to Saratoga. But they will find there another and entirely distinct tone of society, sharing the enjoyments of the place without caring for distinction or notoriety, taking their holiday after their own fashion in a quiet, refined, and rational manner, and with whom they will not have, and cannot have, anything in common.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Sioux and the Northern Pacific—Kickapoos—Causes of the Modoc War.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Hon. T. K. Cree, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, writes to Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, that the Special Commission to the Sioux Indians report success in their mission, and that the Northern Pacific Railroad will be safe from attack this season.

J. C. O'Connor, late Indian Agent at Grand River, and now one of the recently-appointed General Indian Inspectors, telegraphs to Commissioner Smith from New-York City, expressing his positive opinion that the recent attack made by the Sioux on Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota, is entirely attributable to the presence of enlisted Arrickaree scouts at that post, and that the hereditary feud between the Sioux and Arrickarees can be terminated only by removing the latter from their present close proximity to the Sioux reservation.

A report received from the agent at Fort Sill Reservation, Indian Territory, dated June 16, states that the Kickapoos in that vicinity are perfectly quiet.

Hon. J. K. Luttrell, Congressman elect from the Third California District, writes to Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, an account of his recent visit to the scene of the Modoc war, and says he has been able to arrive at only one conclusion in reference to it, namely, that it was caused by the wrongful acts of bad white men. He was informed, on what seemed to him reliable authority, that the Modocs were compelled to slaughter their horses for food on the Klamath Reservation, and having exhausted this means of subsistence, were then compelled by hunger to seek the fishing and hunting grounds on their old reservation on Lost River. Mr. Luttrell urges an investigation of the causes of the Modoc war, and regrets to say that never was there a time since the organization of the Government when there was so much corruption and swindling—not only against the Government and the people, but against the Indians—as is to-day being practiced on the Indian reservations on the Pacific coast.

THE CONVICTED MURDERERS.

Execution of Albert N. Smith in Springfield, Mass.—Wagner's Escape in Maine—Stay of Execution in Delaware.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 27.—About 10 o'clock this morning private religious services were held at the residence of the Sheriff, when Albert H. Smith, the convicted murderer of Sackett, offered an earnest prayer in his own behalf. Subsequently the usual religious ceremonies took place in the jail. The hymn, commencing, "Jesus, lover of my soul," was sung, and Smith after mounting the scaffold, made a brief speech, in which he reaffirmed his story of the killing of Sackett. He said he had no malice against Sackett, and if Sackett had quit going with the girl, as he promised, there would have been no trouble. He manifested an almost stoical calmness on the scaffold, never wincing for a moment, and died without a struggle. His remains were sent this afternoon to Baltimore, where he formerly resided. The execution was witnessed by about 150 persons.

DOVER, Del., June 27.—Carpenter, the negro who was to have been hanged to-day for attempted rape and burglary, has been respited by the Governor until Dec. 26, next.

ALFRED, Me., June 27.—Wagner's whereabouts is still a mystery. No clue or intimation as to the probable direction he took after leaving the prison have been received up to this hour. Hand-bills will be issued by Sheriff Warren to-day and distributed throughout the country, offering a reward of $500 for his apprehension and arrest. Much feeling exists in regard to the escape of Wagner, and the apparent laxity in the conduct and management of the jail here, is severely criticized by citizens throughout the country.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 27.—At Xenia, Ohio, to-day, Wm. Richardson, convicted of the murder of Fogwell, was sentenced to be hanged on the 17th of October. He persists in asserting his innocence.

Failure of the Parliamentary System in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The China brings Japan dates to June 6.

The plan of an elective Parliament, like that of England had failed. A Legislative Congress takes its place.

The Mikado wants the rebuilding of the palace suspended on account of the embarrassments of the Government.

Of the eight Educational Districts only one has a Superintendent. Superintendents have not yet been appointed for the others.

The native papers are calling for the establishment of a lunatic and foundling asylum.

The farmers throughout the country are advised to adopt the American labor-saving machines.

Miscreants Wreck a Freight-Train in Iowa—The Engineer and Fireman Killed.

CHICAGO, June 27.—A terrible accident occurred near Farley, Iowa, on the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad, about midnight, on the night of the 25th inst., as the western bound freight-train entered the small cut going down the small grade. A rail about ten feet in length being displaced, precipitated the entire train from the track with such force, as to hurl the freight cars in the rear of the engine, on top and over the engine, instantly killing the engineer and fireman, and completely wrecking seven cars. The body of George Tullison, the engineer, was horribly mutilated, as was also that of Reese Anderson, the fireman. An examination showed, beyond doubt, that the rail had been purposely removed by some scoundrel.

Convention of Railroad Agents.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 27.—A convention of general superintendents and ticket agents for Western and Southern railroads, met here to-day and had an informal conference on a pass system and classification of freight tariff for general adoption between common points both east and west of the Mississippi River. The subject of commissions on tickets will also be discussed. The conference is private, but the results will be made public. After a long discussion of the free-pass system, it was decided to take no action until the next meeting, or until it is ascertained how the Chicago arrangement works.

Arrest of a Lottery Manager—Accused of Swindling.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, June 27.—J. M. Patte, a well-known lottery manager, who has figured conspicuously in Omaha gift enterprises, was arrested here, Wednesday night, in answer to a telegram from Omaha, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The charge is preferred by some of the victims of the late Nebraska State Orphan Asylum Gift Enterprise, in which prizes were offered and drawn, but not paid. Patte was taken to Omaha last evening, a requisition from the Governor of Nebraska having been obtained.

The St. Louis and Mexican Gulf Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Another meeting of the St. Louis and Mexican Gulf Railroad was held here to-day, and the appointment of Chas. Sheppard, of Springfield, Mo., as Secretary and Treasurer, was concurred in. The following Executive Committee was elected: Andrew P. C. Rice, Jr., of New-York; H. T. Blow, of St. Louis; H. C. Young, of Springfield, Mo.; August Kountz, of Omaha, and N. J. Moore, of Sabine Pass. The principal office of the company will be fixed at Sabine Pass, Texas. Mr. Kountz was elected Managing Director and financial agent of the board. Subscriptions will be opened here, in New-York, and in other cities.

Providence Print Cloths Market.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 27.—Printing cloths quiet and steady at 6½c. for standard and extra, 64x64, which was the ruling price during the week.

THE ITALIAN SLAVES.

Hunting Down the Boy Joseph—Latest Incidents and Disclosures—The Trade Going to Chicago.

Fearful that the boy Joseph, who has been written about, and who is now in safe hands, will be used as a witness against them, the padroni of Crosby-street are making the most strenuous efforts to recapture him. His abiding place has become known to some, and daily it is watched, but so far Joseph remains in safe hands. To urge on the pursuit of this poor boy, a reward has been offered for him, as though he was a fugitive slave, as will be seen from the following advertisement, which has been in the newspapers of the small towns of Long Island, New-Jersey, and Westchester County for several days past:

> "$10 REWARD.—Run away, an Italian boy, eleven years of age, named Joseph Golone; plays violin; had on striped pants and check vest, and cap without peak; missing since June 21. Any person returning him to Luie Carile, No. 45 Crosby-street, New-York City, will receive the above reward, and all expenses paid."

The advertiser well knew that a boy stolen from beneath the bright skies of Southern Italy, and packed in a filthy tenement in a crowded city, would take to the open fields on the first opportunity. For this reason he advertised in country papers, and his reasoning was correct, for Joseph did fly to green fields, but not those which his master thought of. He was found in Central Park, barefooted, ragged, and dirty, worn out with travel, and half starved. If this kind master had expended on the boy when he had him, half the sum it costs to advertise him, the boy would not have run away.

The padrone again shows himself ingenious when he spells his name in a manner that might allow him to be taken for a Frenchman, and so throw off suspicion. This man, whose real name is Luigi Careli, keeps a low drinking den at No. 45 Crosby-street, and is the master of innumerable children. The house near his saloon contains over 100 of these little sufferers, and within the last week new importations have arrived from Italy.

Luigi, upon being spoken to, stoutly denied having anything to do with buying or selling children, and even denied that he was an Italian, so great was his repugnance to the traffic. But be this as it may, he is cognizant of all the facts in connection with the trade, and allows his saloon to be used by those who buy and sell these little ones. This saloon is one of the most notorious places in the whole street. Letters for the denizens of the neighborhood are addressed there, so the place is popular both here and abroad, and it is quite possible that letters pass through the dirty hands of its proprietor, at times, containing secrets of great importance. The customers of the establishment may be readily imagined. They are mostly the very lowest class of Italians, who come here to drink beer and swear and talk over the price of children, as though they were bartering for cattle. There is also a sprinkling of new arrivals, for Luigi has many means of making a living, and, besides the post-office business and rum-selling, he is a sort of a labor broker, and many of the newly-arrived immigrants come to him for employment. These immigrants wear the costumes of their native localities, which agree well with the general filth of their surroundings. They all look romantic, but very dirty, and under the benign influence of Luigi all have a pleasant time.

Such is the place that little Joseph came from, and to which he would be returned if his capture could be effected. In the meantime he is in the condition of the fugitive slave of antebellum times, who would lay close all day, and travel stealthily at night. So does Joseph, for all day the neighborhood is watched, and he can only venture forth at night.

It would seem singular that this boy is not free, now that the fugitive slave laws have been abolished, after a long and bloody war, but he is not free, and is liable to be captured by his enemies at any moment. The streets are not safe for him, and as yet the authorities have made no move to make them safe. His master holds him by no act of indenture, so that the condition of the boy with him is one of involuntary servitude, which the laws of the United States oppose, and yet this modern Joseph is advertised in the public prints as a fugitive slave, and is liable to be sold at any moment for the twenty pieces, as was his ancient namesake.

Another view of the effect of this traffic may be seen on the west side of the City, in and about Washington-square. Here may be seen at any hour of the day or night, Italian children of both sexes, plying their various callings. The boys in this neighborhood are mostly boot-blacks, or else they follow the organ-grinder, to whom they have been hired, to collect the pennies given him by the residents of quiet streets, that he may be satisfied and move on. Only the youngest, under seven years of age, are used for this line of business, thus they become habituated to itinerancy, and when they reach a proper age to begin their musical education, they go back to Crosby-street to be furnished, first, with a triangle, and then a harp or a violin, according to the direction of their fancy or the design of the master. They are then beggars for life, and in time become criminals. As to the little girls, it is almost impossible to speak, for the depth of their degradation is so deep that recovery is not only impossible, but it is so foul it cannot be spoken of. Long after the night has closed in, these tender children are yet upon the street, not of their own free will, but owing to the demands of an insatiable master. Their profession has no name—but they must bring money with them, and their means of obtaining it is not questioned so that they bring it home. So young are some of these beautiful children that they do not understand the meaning of the few foul English words they have been taught, but in years to come they will understand them, and the memory of their degraded youth will prevent the possibility of reformation. These poor children are not to blame, for they are ignorant of their own infamy, but the master who owns them, and who reaps the profits of their career of unconscious crime, must one day give an account of himself.

A visit to the lodgings of these little girls is something that cannot be described. Their utter degradation, and general infamous surroundings are revolting, and the veil of secrecy must be drawn.

Upon questioning these girls the same information is obtained. They have been taken from their parents while asleep, and kept in a quiet, out-of-the-way place until others were collected, and then placed on shipboard. Arriving here, the man accompanying them, invites the inspection of his companions, and they are thus disposed of at profitable prices. The handsomer the child the more she is worth, and if possessed of beauty and a good figure at the same time her value is incredible.

These masters may, it is asserted, have contracts with the children's parents for a certain number of years' servitude, but this is improbable, for a mother, of any nationality, is not likely to sell her daughter, of five or six years of age, to cross the Atlantic with a stranger. The great probability is they are stolen, but this fact could be readily ascertained if the authorities would demand the contracts.

Within the last week nearly 100 additional children have been landed at this port, and yet there is no move to prevent it. Within three days three steamers will arrive here with other cargoes of children on board.

Some of the more enterprising of the padroni have suddenly discovered that the New-York market is glutted, so some of the richest have gone to Chicago to establish an agency. The arrivals for the next week are for the Western country, and it remains to be seen how the enterprise will prosper.

Probable Murder by Unknown Persons.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 27.—George Smith, of Columbia, Penn., who has been working at Alexandria, Va., for some time past, started yesterday to walk home to Columbia. Arriving at Beltsville, Prince George County, last night, he was attacked and shot by unknown parties. About 200 small shot took effect in his back and head. Smith now lies in the Bath Infirmary of this city, and, it is thought, will die of lockjaw.

Nancy Harvey, colored, died in Baltimore on Wednesday evening, aged one hundred and seventeen years.

Arrest of Dishonest Employes for Stealing Express Packages.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 27.—During the past few months several important packages were stolen from the office of Adams Express Company in this city. Two employes, named Edward Sterns and James R. Qualey, who left about three weeks ago, were shadowed on their several journeys till evidence was obtained sufficient to warrant their arrest. One of them was arrested in Chicago, and the other in Roxbury, Penn. They were brought here and were to-day arraigned and committed for trial in default of $2,500 bail each.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 28—1 A. M.—The pressure has decreased from the lakes to the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, being now highest over the South Atlantic States. It has increased over Dakota and Minnesota, being lowest over Lake Ontario and Northern New-England. Partly cloudy weather, with rain areas has prevailed over Florida, Northern Louisiana, from Tennessee to Indiana and Ohio, and with occasional areas over the lake region and Iowa; fresh to brisk southerly winds on the Middle Atlantic coast during the day. The temperature has risen from Georgia to Pennsylvania and Southeastern New-York, but fallen in Minnesota and New-York.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, gentle and fresh southerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with possibly rain areas over the northern portion; for the Middle States and lower-lake region, gentle and fresh winds, mostly from the South-west and West, and partly cloudy weather, with possibly occasional rain areas; for the South Atlantic States light to fresh winds from the east and south, and partly cloudy weather; for the Gulf States east of the Mississippi, and northward to the Ohio Valley and Missouri, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain areas; for the upper lake region light to fresh north-westerly to north-easterly winds and partly cloudy weather. The midnight telegraphic reports from Florida, Texas, Indian Territory, Missouri, Michigan, Dakota, the Rocky Mountains, and Pacific coast are partly missing.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The great fire in the woods, which commenced Friday last on the Cape Cod Division of the Old Colony Railroad, is still burning, apparently unchecked. It has steadily advanced northeastward from the start at West Wareham, Mass., and the front line of the fire is now eight miles long in the Plymouth woods. Toward the right it is within a mile or two of North Sandwich, seven miles in a direct line east of the starting point; and to the left it is near the South Pond, four miles south of Plymouth and eight miles from West Wareham.

A dispatch from Hamilton, White Pine County, Nevada, received in San Francisco, says the town was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and a second dispatch says Hamilton is in ruins. The fire broke out in M. Cohn's cigar-store. A strong wind swept the flames through the place. The Fire Department could do nothing to stop their progress. All the principal places of business were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $500,000. No lives were lost.

The foundry, machine-shop, blacksmith-shop, and erecting-shop of the Litchfield Car Works, situated at Litchfield, Ill., were burned on Thursday night. The loss is $50,000; insured as follows: Humboldt, of New-Jersey, $2,500; People's, of New-Jersey, $5,000; Merchants' Mutual, of New-Jersey, $5,000; German, of Erie, Penn., $5,000, and $32,500 in Western companies.

The house of Robert Shaw & Son, at Needham, Mass., was burned on Thursday morning. Part of the building was used as a factory for weaving cardigan jackets, and contained a heavy stock of yarn and goods. The loss is $9,000, on which there is an insurance of $5,800, including $3,500 on stock and frames, in the Ætna, of Hartford.

A fire on Thursday at Ottenville, Ontario, destroyed Messrs. Kays & Madison's stores, and several adjoining buildings. The loss is $25,000.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in Genoa, Nevada, causing a loss of $8,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $398,162.

Prof. Roget, from the Naval Academy, is placed on waiting orders.

The Republican County Committee in San Francisco has ordered a primary election on July 10.

Newfoundland advices state that the whole Labrador fleet has left for Summer quarters.

The steamers Peruvian, from Baltimore, and Nestorian, from England, arrived at Halifax, N. S., yesterday.

The Carrollton, La., jury has acquitted Cohen and Raily, accused of attempting to assassinate Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana.

The United States steamer Frolic, which was aground on Mathias Point, Potomac River, is off, and will proceed to New-York.

The Controller of the Currency authorizes the First National Bank of Fayetteville, Tenn., capital $50,000, to commence business.

Patrick McCann, a laborer, aged thirty-eight, was killed, yesterday morning, by the caving of a sand bank under which he was working, in Baltimore.

George P. Sanger, the newly-appointed United States District Attorney at Boston, was qualified yesterday, and entered upon the duties of his office.

Allen, the Revere National Bank messenger in Boston, who disappeared several weeks ago, has returned and paid back the funds which disappeared with him.

The English war vessels Sirius and Woodlark and the French steamer D'Estaing were at St. Johns, N. F., on Thursday. The former is detailed to protect the fisheries.

A heavy rain prevailing in Little Rock, Ark., last night, was doing considerable damage to the crops. A ferry-boat and the steamer Clarksville were blown across the river.

Hon. Joseph Brooks delivered a speech to a small audience last night in Little Rock, Ark., detailing his grievances, and the steps taken by him to assert his claims to the office of Governor.

Two children named Dakens, while playing in a sand-pit in Toronto, Ontario, to-day, were buried alive by a bank giving way. One was taken out dead, but the other will probably recover.

The boiler of a locomotive exploded yesterday morning, near the depot, at Port Jervis, N. Y., injuring the engineer and fireman, but not fatally, sending immense fragments over an area of four blocks, and tearing down a small house near the track.

The balances in the Treasury, yesterday, were: Currency, $8,025,475; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $32,775,000; coin, $83,026,702, including in coin certificates, $38,802,700; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

The following internal revenue storekeepers have been appointed: John R. Phelps and Eli B. Allen, Second Kentucky District; Chas. P. Walcott, First California District. Daniel F. Dikeman has been appointed Gauger for the First California District.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received a telegram announcing that Collector James Mullins, late member of Congress from the Fourth Tennessee District died, yesterday, at Shelbyville, Tenn., of cholera.

Judge Shepley, of the United States Circuit Court at Boston, has dismissed the bill in equity brought by Sidney Dillon to enforce an alleged lien to build the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad west of Waterbury. The assignees, George M. Barnard et al., demurred to the bill for want of equity, and the demurrer was sustained.

The Connecticut House of Representatives re-elected Elisha Carpenter Judge of the Supreme Court for eight years. He had already been elected in the Senate. The House has also elected Amos S. Treat, Roland Hitchcock, and Levi B. Bradley Judges of the Superior Court. The Senate has chosen other men and seems inclined to adhere to its action.

The Cholera.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 27.—There were six deaths from cholera to-day.

NASHVILLE, June 27.—There were twenty deaths from cholera in this city to-day. The disease is abating. The weather is rainy and sultry.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 27.—The weather was showery to-day. There were nine interments from cholera to-day. There were comparatively few new cases.

New-Hampshire Legislature—Increase of Congressional Salaries.

CONCORD, N. H., June 27.—In the House this morning the Committee on National Affairs reported in favor of the joint resolution censuring the recent Congress for its action in increasing the salaries of its own members.

The resolution was tabled.

The special committee on the Governor's message reported against the expediency of calling a convention to revise the Constitution.

It was voted to close the session on next Wednesday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Russian Enterprises in Asia—A Railroad to Teheran—Reported Capture of Khiva.

LONDON, June 27.—The *Daily News* reports that the Russian Commission for the development of commerce in Asia proposes an extension of the Pothi and Tiflis Railway to Baku, a Russian town on the west shore of the Caspian Sea, and thence to Teheran, the capital of Persia. The *News* regards the enterprise as a formidable attempt to paralyze British commerce in the East.

A special dispatch to the London *Telegraph* from Central Asia announces that the Khan of Khiva surrendered unconditionally to the Russian troops before the capital of the Khanate, after Gen. Kaufman had rejected twelve proposals for capitulation which were made with treacherous intent.

Death of Powers the Sculptor in Florence—The Italian Cabinet.

FLORENCE, June 27.—Hiram Powers, the American sculptor, died at 7 o'clock this morning, after a lingering illness.

ROME, June 27.—The King has requested Signor Lanza to assist Minghetti in the formation of a new Ministry.

The cabmen at Naples are on strike.

The Great Eastern off Heart's Content.

LONDON, June 27.—A dispatch from on board the steam-ship Great Eastern, dated at noon yesterday, says: "We are now in latitude 49° 35' north and longitude 50° 21' west. Seventeen hundred and one nautical miles of the cable have been paid out."

A despatch from on board the Great Eastern to-day says the cable was buoyed at a distance of eighty miles from Heart's Content. A southwestern gale was blowing at the time.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., June 27.—The Great Eastern is coming up the bay, and is now in sight. The shore end of the cable has been transferred to the steam-ship Hibernia.

Provisions of the New Spanish Constitution—The Carlists.

MADRID, June 27.—The majority of the new Cabinet will probably consist of Moderate Federalists. It is believed that Margall will be President; Palanca, Minister of the Interior; Pascal Casas, Minister of Justice; Maisonana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Gonzales, Minister of Public Works.

The Special Constituent Committee of the Cortes have drawn up a new Constitution, which embraces the following provisions:

The Constituent Cortes is to appoint a President of the Republic, who shall appoint a President of the Executive Council. The latter shall nominate the Ministers, who must be confirmed by the Cortes.

The people shall elect the members of the Congress, and the Provincial Assemblies the members of the Senate. The penal code is to apply equally throughout the Republic.

All is now quiet at Seville.

BAYONNE, June 27.—The Carlists in Bilboa are impressing able-bodied men into their ranks and seizing all the arms they can find. Reinforcements are landing, and a general rising in their favor is anticipated in Biscay on Sunday next.

VIENNA, June 27.—Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

Health of the German Emperor—Court of Ecclesiastical Law.

BERLIN, June 27.—The Emperor William has recovered from his illness.

A new Prussian court for the administration of ecclesiastical law has been formed by royal degree. It is composed of eleven judges, five of whom are Roman Catholics.

The Archbishop of Cologne and his suffragans have been summoned to explain their reasons for excommunicating two priests who joined the Old Catholic organization.

VIENNA, June 27.—A further reduction in the prices of admission to the Exhibition is contemplated by the Direction.

The Bank of England Forgeries—The Parliamentary Election.

LONDON, June 27.—There was another hearing to-day in the case of the Bank of England forgery. Baron Rothschild and Mr. Mildmay, of Baring Brothers, testified to the forgery of their signatures. The bank has obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Bidwells from any action for the recovery of the proceeds of two United States bonds.

An election to fill the vacancy in the representation in the House of Commons from Bath, is in progress in that city to-day. Both sides are confident. The friends of the respective candidates have erected barricades in the streets, and there are indications of disorder. Some of the tradesmen anticipating disturbances have closed their shops.

LONDON, June 27—Midnight.—The election at Bath to-day resulted in the success of the Conservative candidate by a small majority. The following is the vote:

Lord Grey de Wilton, Conservative..........2194
Mr. Hayter, Liberal..........2143

Notice has been given of a "lock-out" of the cotton factories at Staleybridge at the end of next week. Several thousand operatives will be thrown out of employment.

Election of a Radical Annulled by the French Assembly—The Khedive.

PARIS, June 27.—The Assembly has annulled the election of M. Thunguy, a Radical, at Nièvre.

The Khédive of Egypt is expected at Marseilles.

Conflict Between Persians and Constantinople Police.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 27.—A conflict took place in this city yesterday, between a number of Persians and a body of police, during which several of the participants were injured.

Libel Suits Against American Journalists in Paris.

PARIS, June 27.—The trial of the suit for libel brought by the Duke de Brimont against the proprietor of the *American Register*, for publishing a report of proceedings in a court of law in New-York, in which the Duke was plaintiff, began here yesterday, and was adjourned for one week.

A similar suit against James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New-York *Herald*, was also adjourned.

Brazil and Papal Bulls—Paraguay and Entre Rios.

LISBON, June 27.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro June 6 has arrived. She brings the following news:

The Brazilian Council of State decided that Papal Bulls must have the *placet* of the Government before they can be promulgated, and that sentences of excommunication are without civil effect in the Brazils.

The Government of Paraguay refuses to enter upon any negotiations with Gen. Mitre, the special envoy of the Argentine Republic, until the Argentine forces are withdrawn from the Chaco.

The revolutionary parties in Paraguay and Entre Rios were growing stronger.

Arms for the Cubans—Attack on Nuevitas Repulsed by Spaniards.

HAVANA, June 27.—It is rumored that the steamer Virginius left Colon on the 16th inst., and landed a cargo of arms and ammunition near Nuevitas.

The insurgents attempted to enter Nuevitas on the night of the 22d inst., but were repulsed by the Spaniards, aided by marines and a man-of-war in the harbor.

THE WALWORTH MURDER.

Third Day of the Trial of Young Walworth—A Tale of Domestic Infelicity.

The fourth day's proceedings in the trial of Frank H. Walworth were witnessed by as large a crowd as had attended court during the preceding days. The prisoner seemed more cheerful in his manner, and showed much interest in the developments of the defense. He was accompanied by his mother, his little brother and sister, and several other relatives and friends. At the opening of Court the argument upon the admissibility of the threatening letters of Mansfield Walworth to his wife was continued. Gen. Davies addressed the Court, citing the case of Rector reported in 19th Wendell. In that case the accused had killed a man who had attempted to enter his house after others had threatened to kill him. The appellate court had decided that the court below had erred in not admitting the testimony of the previous threats, even though not made by the man killed.

District Attorney Phelps held that the case was not analogous, and Judge Davis so decided, but in view of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, he would admit such portions of the letter as contained threats.

The defense objected specifically to the ruling out of the letters entire, and to the rejection of certain parts of them.

The following letter, in reference to which the discussion had arisen, was then read to the jury, its dreadful language being only a specimen of that contained in others to follows:

PUBLICATION HOUSE OF CARLETON & CO.,
UNDER FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12.

Listen to these terrible words. They will show you how keenly and fiercely I feel the humiliation of Reuben H. Walworth's will, and what a Scot, the descendent of King Malcolm, will do when *all* had been taken from him. Reuben H. Walworth always hated me from my cradle. He always hated any one who was high-spirited and would speak out their thoughts. He always liked clinging hypocrites like Eliza Backus and Clarence Walworth. Although he saw my ambitious spirit, he hated it because it would not toady to his favorite Yankees. Hence from my cradle he persecuted me and headed me off in every pursuit or speculation. I could not please him in anything because I would not whine to him about his favorites; everything that I ever wrung from him, even my pay in the Speke case, was wrung from his fears. The only reason that he did not omit my name from his will altogether was that he respected my talents, and hoped that I would write his life. He knew that nobody else would. But he has stung me to madness, and broken up my family, by placing me in the humiliating position of being under a trustee, and that trustee my brother, who has neither ambition nor heart. From his grave he glares at me and says: "Ha! ha! you were always proud and high-spirited, but by my will I have put in your side a thorn for life. You will have no dignity under it, and it will sting you to your grave. The only ones of my name who have any dignity under my will are your sons, Frank and Tracy, who will bear my name to posterity." Now, Ellen Hardin, knowing that I am helpless under that will, if you will persist in trying year by year to see how much of that trust property you can get out of me by threats of law, by personal blandishments to my trustees, or by any other means; if you doubt and will not see that I ought to have something for my entire life, whether he intended me to or not, then mark what will be the finale of my vengeance upon the dead scoundrel dog who has made me so pitiable before men and before you. I will, and so help me the demons who wait upon the persecuted, and the proud-spirited and the revengeful—I will, when stripped by you of my property—and you mean it—at last plunge my dagger into *Frank's* and *Tracy's heart*, and cut off the Walworth name forever. —— him, he has elevated them and degraded me, and you gloat over it. I have not one single *arm* right under his will. This you believe, and this has been the cause of your despising and abandoning me. With cold, calm purpose you contemplate my eventual beggary and humiliation. I will kill your boy, and defeat the —— scoundrel in his grave, and cut off his —— name forever. Now you just persecute me about that property, and keep this thorn alive in my heart, by the eternal God I will kill them and you too. Now, you hurt my property any further, you —— infamous ——, and I will cut your boys as well as you. The —— dead villain shan't rob me of wife and children and property. If I can't have anything, I'll have revenge. —— you, I have lost already everything which makes life tolerable.

This letter has no signature, and is addressed to "Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, Saratoga Springs, N. Y."

Mr. O'Conor then read a long extract from the will of Chancellor Walworth and the decree in the divorce suit brought by Mrs. Walworth against her husband.

THE PRISONER'S MOTHER RECALLED.

Mrs. Walworth was then placed upon the stand again, and examined by Mr. O'Conor as to the clause in the decree allowing Mr. Walworth to visit his children once a month. Witness testified that she did not know of the existence of that provision for some time after the case had concluded. She further testified that her husband did not came to see his children. Counsel asked whether Mr. Walworth had ever manifested any interest in his children, which was objected to by the District Attorney, and excluded by the Court. A question as to whether her husband had ever subjected her to violence before the separation was also excluded, Mr. O'Conor explaining that he only wished to show that Frank heard his mother's cries and came into the room. He desired to show the very serious effect produced upon the mind of Frank by this brutality of his father. He wished to show that it changed his whole manner. "We intend to allege," said he, "that his mind was not sound at the time of his interview with his father. We can give no better evidence of this than the observations of his mother." Mr. O'Conor, in answer to a question of the Court, said that they were to introduce evidence of insanity. His Honor might think that they would first call medical experts to prove this, but they would only ask hypothetical questions of the experts; but he thought that they had first best establish the hypothesis. Of course, he was under the control of the Court.

Judge Davis said that if counsel frankly avowed that they were going to pursue the line of insanity defense, the Court would allow either course—they could put the hypothesis first or afterward.

Mr. O'Conor said that he had twice avowed it, and he avowed it again as emphatically as he could.

His Honor said that if that were understood, the counsel could go on with the examination as he pleased. If it were not, he would hold the reins in his own hands.

Mr. O'Conor rejoined that he would like to know whether he had not repeated often enough what he intended. He wanted to know whether he was to be put upon his trial again on this matter.

Judge Davis, smiling—Your trial is over, Sir, and you are acquitted.

Mr. O'Conor was proceeding to argue the question again, when Judge Davis said, peremptorily, "Go on, Sir," meaning that he must continue his examination of the witness.

Mrs. Walworth then testified that on two occasions she had told Frank of his father's using violence toward her, and had showed him bruises on her arm. She observed an extreme pallor on Frank's face when she told him of it. "There was a look of extreme suffering," said she, "which I had never seen before, and it alarmed me so much that I never told him again of anything of the kind. He said very little, however, and I can only remember his saying, 'This must not be.' He was very quiet and very pallid." This occurrence was about ten days before witness finally left her husband. After this the father was very rarely referred to by either witness or Frank. She observed the same appearance in Frank subsequently, when she read any of her husband's threatening letters to Frank, and witness described several occasions, perhaps three, or four or five, she said; upon which her son manifested the same excitement. He seemed abstracted afterward. He was absent-minded, and his memory was affected. Witness gave instances in which his forgetfulness had been manifested, such as in going of an errand, and coming back without having accomplished it; going up-stairs to change his dress, and coming down without remembering what he went up for, &c. On Monday morning previous to the tragedy, before he left home, she noticed an extreme paleness—nothing more. In general his manner was courteous and kind, and he was not subject to fits of anger. His character was invariably good. His treatment of his sister and brothers was always affectionate and kind, not generally demonstrative. He never, to witness' knowledge, uttered any threats against his father. The witness then identified a large batch of letters (nineteen in all) as having been received by her from her husband since she had been living at Saratoga. A number of other letters and packages of letters were then identified by witness, and put in evidence as exhibits. One of the envelopes contained nothing but powder, caps, and bullets.

In continuing Mrs. Walworth's examination, Mr. O'Conor asked her as to the condition of her husband's mind as to being able to control himself during the time she lived with him. He explained to the Court that it was difficult to imagine how a man in possession of his understanding could write such letters, and, having shown the condition of the son's mind, he also desired to show his father's conduct. The witness was asked to state any peculiar manifestations that she noticed in Mr. Walworth. She was going on to say that she had often questioned in her mind whether or not he was sane, but she was stopped by the Court and told that she must state only facts, not her opinions. She then said that she had frequently seen him display great violence, arising from no apparent cause. He would expend his violence upon inanimate objects, such as the furniture.

Judge Davis thought that the issue was a collateral one—the insanity of Walworth, Sr. It might be carried back ad infinitum, and they might go many generations back to prove that some of the prisoner's ancestors had been insane. He questioned whether it were proper to go into that matter.

Mr. O'Conor said that he would not ask these questions at that time.

Being asked whether her son had ever received any injuries, the witness said that he had once fell from a car and hurt his head, and she believed he had once been struck by a baseball "club." Witness identified the revolver which had been found in Mr. Walworth's room. It had been presented to him by his father, the Chancellor, and words to that effect were engraved upon it. Mr. O'Conor handled it very cautiously, as all the five chambers were loaded. He gave it to a court officer to have the chambers taken out, "and be careful you don't shoot any one," said he. "Yes," said Judge Davis, "take it into Chambers and take the chambers out."

Mrs. Walworth then identified the pistol with which the murder was committed. The last time she had seen it was about two weeks before the crime, in Frank's room. She knew that he generally kept it there loaded, but he sometimes carried it in his pocket. She then detailed the names of the books written by her husband: *The Mission of Death, Lula, Storm Cliff, Warwick, Delaplaine, Beverly, &c.* The Chancellor left him his own notes to write a life from.

OTHER TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

Clarence Jenkins was then recalled. He deposed to finding the loaded revolver in the room of the murdered man. He took possession of all the property of the deceased in the name of Mrs. Walworth, administratrix of the estate.

Benjamin W. Amsdell, a gun manufacturer of Saratoga, the next witness, knew Chancellor Walworth and his family. Had known Frank Walworth, the prisoner, about a year. Had been in the habit of playing whist with him at his shop, and had seen the prisoner the day before the murder, on Broadway, in Saratoga. Witness asked him when he was coming to play whist again, and he asked if the next afternoon would do. The character of the prisoner was irreproachable.

Mr. O'Conor was about to introduce another batch of letters, when the District Attorney objected to any more being put in without being shown to him. Some forty had been submitted during the day, some of which he had seen. A discussion then ensued between counsel and the Court, and the District Attorney was given a letter to read before its being offered in evidence by Mr. O'Conor.

The letters from Mansfield Walworth to his wife were then read amid the silent attention of all in court. In the first read, dated July 14, 1871, he complained that she had not signed a settlement. The writer says: "Ain't you going to sign the settlement? Great God! 'Delaplaine' is dying for want of my energetic hand to finish it. Great God! are you going to sign those papers? * * * Murder and suicide await hand and hand at the end, and if you do not sign those papers I will devote the rest of my life to fight." There was much more violent and profane language of the same sort. Another—date not announced—was read privately by Judge Davis, who said that he should exclude it, because it contained no threats against any one, being merely a mass of vulgarity. The defense took exception.

A letter of July 27, 1871, was then read in which Walworth called his wife "a —— dishonorable ——," claiming that he could get nothing to do, because of her "Murder! murder! —— you," he exclaimed, abusing his wife and her lawyer for the worthless expenditure of money in bringing about the settlement in the divorce suit, using much more profanity and violence, calling Mr. Whitney, his wife's lawyer, a "—— —— liar," and concluding, "Hurry up and sign this agreement, for ——'s sake, —— —— you."

Another, of July 8, says that "the pistols are loaded. I shall blow out your brains, and my own too, and your mother's if she is by." "I went to Judge Barbour's doubly armed to kill you. I shall murder you if you touch one cent of that money, and then throw my own dead body across yours," &c.

The next was dated July 29, 1871, also referring to the delay in settling the divorce suit. "Starvation stares me in the face. I am hungry and weak." "The pistols for you and I are lying beside me loaded all the time." "I am hungry to lap my tongue in salt blood," are some of the expressions used in it. In the next, dated Saturday night merely, he says: "Listen to a despairing murderer's hiss!" and he threatens "like a raving demon, to spatter her brains." It is filled with the most shocking profanity and threatens to rip her up like a slut, and contains other terrible threats. The letter of July 28 calls her a "—— of ——, avaricious slut," &c., and contained a package of gunpowder. He urged her again to sign the settlement, and complained of her still robbing him of his "sweet, darling, precious money," and says that he will murder for it. He says that a bullet will crash through her skull and through his, charges her with having committed the inhuman deed of heart-murder. This missive, like all the others, is filled with the expressive "—— —— you." &c. Monday morning is the date of the next, and in it he says that "by ——, the youngest son of Chancellor Walworth will be a murderer and a suicide," and threatens her life in the most violent language. Aug. 27, 1872, was the date of the next. He calls his wife in this epistle a —— —— thief, torturess, &c. He incloses another paper for her to sign. He don't believe in any God nor in any devil but his wife, whom he calls in this letter, as in all the others, Ellen Hardin, her maiden name. July 10, 1 A. M., was the date of the next, it being the third he had penned to her in four hours, according to his statement. He calls her a —— —— —— and perjurer, and says that her babies are going to be fatherless and motherless. He will hush her —— —— woman's rights pretenses with a bullet. "I'll suck your blood yet," he says, "—— —— you." Another, dated "later in the night," contains words too filthy for publication. He threatens to kill her on sight, as Stokes did Fisk.

Aug. 27, 1872, he calls his wife "a pig-headed, mule demon," speaks of her —— —— obstinacy, and wants to know why in —— she don't sign the settlement of the divorce suit.

July 11, 1872—Midnight.—This letter was of the same character, comparing himself to a starving man and his wife to a —— —— stone-hearted ——; but that of Sept. 16 was a little less violent. In the next, however, he swears "by —— ——" to have her blood. He says "—— your —— if he is like you." Another of the same date was very rambling, the most blasphemous denunciations of his wife being mingled with complaints that his hard work in his profession did not pay. The next, of August 14, made the same complaints against authorship as a profession.

Numerous other letters, all in the same blasphemous and terrible language, were read, one of them inclosing a package of bullets. During the reading Mrs. Walworth left the room, accompanied by a colored woman, an old servant of the family. Young Walworth, the prisoner, kept his face buried in his hands the greater part of the time. Some of the letters were greeted with laughter, their profanity and billingsgate being often absurd. One of the insane productions avowed the singular doctrine that the whole American people had decided that the courts were now so corrupt that a man had to kill everybody to obtain justice. Another was the raving of a lunatic, asserting that he is the eternal son of God; he is the true Messiah, &c. He was not born as other men but lowered from Heaven in a basket, and much more of the same sort.

The court then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Observance of the Sabbath.

The citizens of New-Jersey are now agitating the Sunday question in view of the passage of a law by the last Legislature repealing the old State law which prohibited the running of any but mail-trains. Although virtually a dead letter, and not observed by some of the companies, others have declined to run their trains until legal sanction was obtained. This action has, however, alarmed the church people, and at a late State Convention resolutions were adopted "for a most earnest and concerted movement, not only of all Christian men, but also of all lovers of good morals and good order, in behalf of a better observance of the Christian Sabbath within the bounds of this State." The increasing desecration of the Sabbath in many forms was deplored, whether aided by a lax public sentiment or action of corporations, and an appeal was made to all the officials to co-operate with them in this movement. Similar resolutions were adopted by the State Episcopal Convention and the Baptist Conference, and committees appointed from the various denominations to arrange a series of meetings throughout the State. The first of these was recently held at Elizabeth, at which ex-Chancellor Williamson claimed that the law was unconstitutional. Another meeting is to be held at Newark, and a third at Paterson. A similar movement is on foot in South Jersey, and much interest is manifested by Christians of all denominations. The position of the Pennsylvania Company is stated to be that they prefer not to run Sunday trains, and will merely put them on for the convenience of the public and not for the company's profit.

Newark has a local Sunday question in a movement by the various clergy and other Christian men to close the beer-saloons and the public gardens on the Sundays. A lengthy correspondence has taken place between the Mayor of the city and a committee, in which the latter call upon the former to enforce existing laws by the aid of the police, and the Mayor responds by promising to carry out the laws when due complaints are made. The whole proceeding, apparently, turns upon which party shall take the initiative, and involves some political as well as social questions and interests. Both sides have managed their cases with consummate skill and ingenuity in endeavoring to shift the responsibility.

A Protest Against the Nomination of Marcus Otterbourg.

The German Republican Association of the Eighth Assembly District, one of the most active German Republican organizations of this City, held a meeting at the Tenth Ward Hotel in Broome-street, last evening. Mr. W. Gettman presided, and resolutions were passed indorsing the action of the German Republican Central Committee in protesting against the nomination of Marcus Otterbourg for the position of a Police Justice, and calling upon the Aldermen to reject the nomination of that "political adventurer," as Mr. Otterbourg has been characterized by the resolutions of the German Central Republican Committee.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Prisoners Sentenced Yesterday—"Johnny the Greek" Discharged for Want of Evidence.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, the Grand Jury handed in a batch of indictments, and having announced that they had concluded their labors, were discharged with the thanks of the Court. Mr. Howe, on behalf of Frank Gillen, whose trial for the murder of his wife has been set down for Wednesday next, moved that the trial be postponed for a few days to give time for the proper preparation of the case. Assistant District Attorney Russell pressed for trial on Wednesday, in view of which the Court set down the case for that day. Counsel moved for the discharge of the notorious thief and trainer of thieves, John Keefe, better known as "Johnny the Greek," who bears the aliases of John Roche, Watson, and Gorman, on the ground that the prosecution had not brought him to trial, being unable to prove their case. "The Greek" was arrested on the information of his "pal," Michael Maloney, alias "The Wreck," who was sent to State Prison for twenty years on a charge of robbing a Mr. Corson of his pocket-book, on a Third-avenue car. Assistant District Attorney Russell said that although he had not the slightest doubt of the prisoner's guilt, still, the complainant being unable to identify him, the prosecution were reluctantly compelled to consent to his discharge. "The Greek" was then discharged, and may be looked for at his old haunts at any moment. On motion for the release on bail of the notorious "General" Greenthal, ordered a new trial by the General Term, Assistant District Attorney Russell objected, and stated that he was ready to try the case any day. It was then arranged to try the prisoner early in July. Richard Walker and James H. McGuire, colored waiters at the Metropolitan Hotel, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Wm. Bullock, who was convicted of assault and battery, and remanded in order that the state of his mind might be inquired into, was brought up and sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary. Edward Tighman, a colored porter, against whom seven charges of grand larceny had been made, pleaded guilty to one, and was sent to State Prison for five years. Mary Holcomb, convicted of obtaining $1,300 on false pretenses, restored the money and was discharged. James Driscoll and James Fagan pleaded guilty to an attempt at petit larceny from the person, and were sentenced, the former to two years and three months, and the latter to two years and six months in State Prison. Sylvanus Morris pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for sixty days. James H. Drake, against whom three indictments for forgery had been found, and who, District Attorney Russell stated, had forged drafts in the names of half the business firms in New-York in his possession when arrested, pleaded guilty to two charges, and was sent to State Prison for five years. William Cafferty, charged with robbery, was discovered to be insane, and committed to the Lunatic Asylum. William Stone, a thief, pleaded guilty to assaulting a confederate named Charles M. Seymour, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Eugene E. R. Hart pleaded guilty to stealing a gold watch and chain and set of jewelry from Mary E. Connolly, No. 954 Third-avenue, and was sent to State Prison for five years. George Carter pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. James Hughes pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Condition as Reported to the Controller of the Currency April 25.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The following is an abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the United States at the close of business on Friday, the 25th day of April, 1873:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$906,205,275 19
Overdrafts	3,939,069 41
United States bonds to secure circulation	385,988,800 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	16,235,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	9,613,550 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	22,449,146 04
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	88,782,898 44
Due from other national banks	38,639,886 45
Due from State banks and bankers	12,823,315 96
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	33,956,849 22
Current expenses	7,406,330 15
Premiums	7,544,586 08
Checks and other cash items	11,276,663 09
Exchanges for Clearing-house	94,132,125 24
Bills of other national banks	19,272,910 00
Bills of State banks	33,992 00
Fractional currency	2,198,855 14
Specie	16,554,860 27
Legal-tender notes	99,892,787 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	17,275,000 00
Clearing-house certificates	2,612,493 91
Three per cent. certificates	10,000 00
Total	$1,796,843,893 59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$486,962,891 00
Surplus fund	115,730,574 57
Undivided profits	52,382,427 69
National bank-notes outstanding	337,547,684 00
State bank-notes outstanding	1,280,208 00
Dividends unpaid	1,460,630 77
Individual deposits	615,207,289 10
United States deposits	7,880,057 73
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	4,425,750 14
Due to national banks	126,614,050 71
Due to State banks and bankers	34,890,178 11
Notes and bills rediscounted	5,403,043 38
Bills payable	7,059,128 39
Total	$1,796,843,893 59

Number of banks, 1,961.

The above statement is exclusive of one bank in San Francisco, from which a report has not yet been received.

Personal.

Commander W. B. Cushing, of the United States Navy; Gen. B. F. Stringfellow, of Kansas; Hon. C. F. Bowen, of Chicago, and Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Washington, are guests of the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge R. W. Walker, of Alabama; Judge P. M. Dix, of Huntsville; Hon. J. H. Millard, of Omaha, and Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, are among the late arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commander H. C. White, of the United States Navy, and Hon. G. Frederick Wiltsie, of Newburg, are sojourning at the Union-square Hotel.

Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong, of the United States Army, has quarters at Barnum's Hotel.

Chas. H. Fitch and Edwin Smith, of the United States Coast Survey, are sojourning at the Grand Hotel.

Col. Laidley, of the United States Army, is stopping at the Coleman House.

Paymaster W. E. V. Reed and Lieut. Commander F. W. Dickens, of the United States Navy, are among the arrivals at the Hoffman House.

Gen. J. B. McIntosh, of New-Brunswick, is at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. A. Pollok, of Washington, is at the St. James Hotel.

The New Delaware and Lackawanna Depot.

Four weeks ago the depot of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (formerly known as the Morris and Essex Depot,) at Hoboken, was entirely destroyed by fire. This afternoon the new depot, 175 feet by 60, is to be opened to the public, affording greater facilities to travelers than the old depot, giving a waiting-room twenty feet longer, and more convenience for reaching the cars. The same number of rails have been laid down on a newly-constructed pier, and the entrance from, and exit to, the ferry-house is more commodious. The construction of the new pier and the erection of the depot building has been under the immediate supervision of S. Griffiths, the Superintendent of Buildings and Bridges.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury:

From arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent, and interest	$11,997 76
From street openings and improvements and interest	5,463 68
From interest on bond and mortgage and market rents and fees	3,022 48
From Croton water rents	5,198 07
From board of patients, fines, sales, and sundries	1,135 97
From licenses	194 00
Total	$27,011 96

A New Through Route to Washington.

Tom. Scott is about to establish a new through route from New-York to Washington, which will go into operation on June 29. The route will be from Jersey City to Philadelphia over the old line, thence by way of Lancaster to York, Penn., over the Northern Central to Baltimore, and over the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad to Washington.

The Cincinnati Turnfest.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 27.—This morning, all the Turner societies which had arrived to take part in the Turnfest, formed in procession and marched through the principal streets of the city, breaking rank at Inwood Park, where, this afternoon and evening, the programme of the exercises will be observed in competing for various prizes. There were thirty carriages in the procession, the first occupied by Gov. Noyes, Mayor Johnson, and others.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Condition of the Streets—Slaughter-Houses—Record of Mortality—Poisoned Coffee—Dumping of Manure.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at a previous meeting of the Board of Health, the representatives of the ten firms interested in the slaughtering of hogs, appeared before the board to show cause why the slaughter-houses which are now located on Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first streets, west of Eleventh-avenue, should not be removed from the City. Prof. Chandler, the President of the board, stated that they were ready to hear any argument why the slaughtering of hogs should not be prohibited in this City, at all times.

Mr. Reed, representing the firm of Chas. B. Smith & Co., the largest firm in the business, thereupon arose and made a long argument against the removal of the slaughter-houses from where they are at present situated. The district which they now occupied, he said, was set apart for them by an act of the Legislature, and was the most convenient place for them. All the hogs brought from the West for them by the Erie Railway Company were landed at the foot of Fortieth-street, and those that came by the Hudson and New-York Central Railroad were delivered in the yards west of Eleventh-avenue. Seven-eighths of the hogs slaughtered there are for home consumption. There was over $20,000,000 invested in the business, and nearly 2,000,000 of hogs were slaughtered there every year. He had been thirty years in the business, and in the last fifteen years their business had increased from $19,000 to $260,000 per annum, and they had $250,000 invested in the business. They employed 500 men and 100 double trucks. They have their agents in St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Buffalo, packing and shipping hogs to them. He insisted that the business was a great commercial interest, and while it was conducted as inoffensively as possible the board should not disturb them. Mr. Reed was followed in like strain by a number of others engaged in the business, and the hearing was adjourned without any definite action being taken.

At the conclusion of the hearing the regular meeting of the Board of Health took place. Dr. John C. Peters was appointed an honorary Sanitary Inspector for the purpose of visiting the cities in the South and South-west, where cholera is said to be raging, and to make a full investigation and report to the board.

CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

Dr. A. B. Judson, Sanitary Inspector, presented the following report of the condition of the streets in the First, Third, and Fifth Wards, which was referred to the Board of Police:

I have the honor to report on the condition of the street pavement in my district as follows:

This district comprises the First, Third, and Fifth Wards. I have traversed many of the streets of these wards in the course of the past week, and have failed to find a single street, or even a single block, that bore the evidence of having been properly cleaned.

Many of these streets are occupied exclusively for business purposes, and there is no reason arising from the carelessness of the occupants for allowing them to remain filthy.

Many of these streets have wooden pavements, and present such an even, well-graded surface that they might easily be kept perfectly clean. As it is, the seams between the wooden blocks in some places cannot be distinguished by reason of being concealed by a layer of filth. To make matters worse, this layer of filth is kept sodden by a constant application of water from the sprinkling carts, so that the appearance of the street resembles the floor of a neglected pig-sty. As two instances among many streets which answer this description, I will mention Rector-street, from West to Greenwich, and Dey-street, from Greenwich to Broadway. In streets which are partly occupied by tenement-houses, I have always found it easy to distinguish between the fresh rubbish and garbage recently thrown out and the old street dirt which, for week after week, lies in the crevices between the blocks or cobble-stones, undisturbed by the brooms, which are drawn lightly over the pavement instead of being vigorously applied. The effect of this inefficient cleaning is to leave on every street thus treated a quantity of street dirt which in dry weather is blown all over the City, defiling the clothes, food, furniture, and persons of the inhabitants. After a shower this same street dirt is converted into a foul paste, offensive to the eye, and favorable to the propagation of disease.

I will mention as instances of streets filthy for the want of proper cleaning, Morris-street and Carlisle-street, from West to Greenwich-street. I give these instances, not because these streets are worse than the others, but because they, together with Rector-street, from West-street to Greenwich, have been the subject of recent and repeated complaint and proof.

THE CONDITION OF THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Sanitary Inspector Post presented the following report of the condition of the slaughter-houses in this City, as follows:

South-east corner of 45th-st. and 1st-av., M. Donohue; new house, unoccupied, good condition.

North-east corner of 45th-st. and 1st-av., Davis & Harrington; yard filthy with manure and contents of stomachs.

No. 776 1st-av., Isaac Rodman; good.

South-east corner of 44th-st. and 1st-av.; L. Samuels & Bro.; yard filthy with manure and contents of stomachs.

South side 44th-st., east of 1st-av., Steinrich & Metzger; yard filthy with manure and contents of stomachs.

South side 44th-st., east of 1st-av., Steinrich & Adler; yard filthy with manure and contents of stomachs.

Foot of 45th-st. and East River, Butchers' Hide Association; good.

No. 411 East 45th-st., Sears & Co.; good.

No. 409 East 45th-st., N. Lehman; good.

Nos. 401 and 403 East 45th-st., Sulzberger & Schwartz; yard filthy.

Nos. 400 and 402 East 45th-st., M. Fleishauer; yard filthy.

No. 404 East 45th-st., A. Vanderbeck; good.

No. 794 1st-av., M. Fleishauer; good.

Nos. 406 and 408 East 45th-st., A. Frank; pens filthy.

No. 410 East 45th-st., Harrington & Murphy; good.

No. 412 East 45th-st., Solomon Frank; yard filthy.

Nos. 402 and 404 East 46th-st., Geo. Strauss; yard filthy.

Nos. 406 and 408 East 46th-st., Myer & Strauss; yard filthy.

No. 410 East 46th-st., Sears & Bros.; yard filthy.

North side of East 42d-st., near 1st-av., H. Elsner; yard filthy.

Nos. 425 and 427 East 47th-st., T. Loughran; yard filthy.

These inspections were made in the morning and early in the afternoon, while slaughtering was in active operation, which accounts in some measure for the filthy condition of the yards.

THE BOOTHS SURROUNDING WASHINGTON MARKET.

Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Janes presented to the board the following interesting report, a copy of which was ordered to be sent to the Department of Public Works:

A number of booths standing in the vicinity of Washington Market, to wit: On Vesey-street, from No. 71 to the corner of Washington-street; also in front of No. 84 Vesey-street, and on West-street, in front of Nos. 127, 128, 130, 139, and 140. These booths extend from the curbstone to a distance varying from six to ten feet toward the middle of the street, and are principally occupied as market places for the sale of meats, fish, vegetables, and fruits. Thus situated, they encroach largely upon the public thoroughfares, and not only present serious obstructions to the public use of the streets and sidewalks, but their presence is, in my opinion, detrimental to health, from the fact that the pavement and gutters underneath the floors are constantly filthy with organic matter in a state of decomposition, presenting obstructions to the flow of water along the gutters, and causing the collection of filthy water in pools where it remains until it becomes stagnant and offensive, and generates noxious and poisonous gases. These gutters cannot be cleaned without first removing the floors of the booths, which is seldom done, and consequently the filth is allowed to remain and generate its poison from week to week, endangering—especially during the hot weather of Summer—the public health and comfort. The structures themselves are old, and many of them saturated with filth, the sides facing the middle of the street having the appearance of being used as public urinals, while the pavement adjoining is the receptacle for filth of every description portions of which, lodging in the angles formed by the pavement and sides of the structures, are not removed by the street-sweepers, but are allowed to remain and exercise their full influence in generating disease. As these booths occupy a large portion of the carriageway in the respective streets, and therefore obstruct, to a certain extent, business and travel, and as they present a serious barrier to the regular and thorough cleaning of streets and gutters, and are therefore detrimental to the public health, I would respectfully recommend that the Department of Public Works be requested to cause them to be removed without delay.

RECORDS OF MORTALITY.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Records, forwarded the following report:

To the Board of Health:

The records of mortality, as presented to the Sanitary Committee yesterday, exhibit precisely the same facts concerning the causes of death and the condition of the public health that have been seen in the corresponding period of the year, since the Summer of 1866. The second and third week, of the month of June have, as a rule, in this City, the lowest mortality of any fortnight in the year.

The accompanying abstract shows what has been the total number of deaths, and what the total mortality by diarrhœal diseases, in each of the seven weeks preceding the fourth week of June, in the past eight years:

YEAR.	Last four weeks in May.								First three weeks in June.					
	1st week		2d week		3d week		4th week		1st week		2d week		4th week.	
	Total deaths.	Diarrheal.	Total deaths.	Diarrheal.	Total deaths.	Diarrheal.	Total deaths.	Diarrheal.	Total deaths.	Diarrheal.	Total deaths.	Diarrheal.	Total deaths.	Diarrheal.
1866	432	19	466	18	482	20	366	12	448	16	363	36	434	34
1867	416	15	385	17	361	14	363	14	421	14	372	17	339	24
1868	492	14	440	13	407	22	408	19	446	20	392	14	387	22
1869	531	30	516	24	442	19	452	12	481	30	452	34	494	36
1870	425	9	425	10	483	16	414	19	492	24	403	25	425	65
1871	496	23	491	30	508	37	445	36	[illegible]	44	457	87	503	122
1872	479	27	630	34	665	42	625	28	683	61	615	67	677	154
1873	509	24	561	23	457	48	497	13	480	24	455	34	474	48

These records of the opening Summer mortality give no general warning of the active causes of fatal maladies which follow upon the subsequent weeks of excessive heat, when the filth of the City becomes putrescent, and serves as the hot-bed to force the propagation of fatal kinds of disease.

Though there were only 48 deaths by diarrhœal disorders, and only 1 adult—a worn-out asylum inmate—was reported to have died by such causes—the fact was noticeable that the 47 children so reported were inmates of dwellings in the water-side districts chiefly.

No fatal disease having any true resemblance to malignant cholera has yet occured in the City, and until a short time past every city with which this bureau is in correspondence in this country, reported no choleraic diseases. New-Orleans and Nashville have suffered the severest experience. In New-Orleans the sanitary service seems to have been efficient and completely successful in dealing with causes that in Nashville have killed enough people to warn every city and village in our country to remove all the filthy causes that propagate such disease, and cleanse every source of defilement. Every city and town can secure its own protection from such a calamity, but not a day should be lost in hesitation and doubt as to sanitary duties by the authorities of all larger towns. For the present it is not the name of such sickness, but how to prevent it, that should be known everywhere.

DAMAGED AND POISONED COFFEE.

On Thursday the following communication was received from the Brooklyn Police Department:

JUNE 26, 1873.

To the Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: I am informed that some ten days ago the bark Curacao, loaded with coffee and hides, was run into and sunk by a steamer down the bay. She was subsequently raised and towed to the "Empire Store Docks," at the foot of Main-street, Brooklyn, and her cargo of coffee taken out and sold by auction by John H. Draper, of No. 112 Pearl-street, to two Germans. The coffee had become thoroughly mixed with the hides, and was gathered up and sold in that condition.

I am further informed that these hides, which are shipped to this port, are cured, or partially cured, by the use of arsenic, and thinking that the use of this coffee might be dangerous, I take this method of informing you of the facts. The bark is now lying at the dry-dock, foot of Clinton-street, New-York.

Very respectfully, JOHN McCONNELL,
Captain Second Precinct.

The communication was referred to Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Janes, who yesterday presented the following report:

In response to the accompanying communication, I have to report that I yesterday visited the bark Curacao, and found her on the dry dock foot of Clinton-street, undergoing repairs. No cargo on board. As none of the officers were present, I could only learn from the carpenter the main facts as stated in the communication from Brooklyn. I called on Mr. J. H. Draper, auctioneer, of No. 112 Pearl-street, and learned that the hides had been discharged somewhere down the bay, either Staten Island or New-Jersey; that the dye-woods were discharged at the Empire Store, Brooklyn, and that the coffee was sold by him by order of the Board of Underwriters. It was sold as damaged coffee for exportation, the purchasers being Eggers & Heinlein, of No. 45 Beaver-street. For further information I was referred to Moody & Telfair, adjusters, No. 56 Wall-street, who in turn referred me to Jas. Foulke's Sons, hide dealers, No. 25 Beaver-street. These gentlemen inform me that hides from Curacoa are preserved by the use of salt alone, no arsenic or other poison being used, while those from some of the South American ports are known in the market as poisoned hides. I then called upon Eggers & Heinlein, No. 45 Beaver-street, and learned that they do a large business in purchasing damaged coffee, which they dry and export to Germany, where it is treated and placed in the market. They say they purchased this as damaged coffee, to be discharged by lighter, and when dried to be exported as damaged coffee. These are, briefly, all the facts I have thus far been able to learn. I forward herewith two samples of coffee, that marked A being from the Curacoa, and that marked B from another lot said to have been damaged in a similar way, and now ready for exportation.

The specimens of the coffee were placed in the hands of Sanitary Inspector Waller for analysis.

A DANGEROUS LIME-KILN.

Sanitary Inspector Morris presented a complaint against the lime-kiln of Peter Malone, at No. 391 West Twelfth-street. There are five pits in which oyster-shells are continuously burned, and the smoke and dust penetrates the sleeping-rooms of the houses adjacent, or compels the occupants to keep their windows closed. In addition thereto frequently there are stored several hundred bushels of oyster-shells in the lot adjoining, and the animal matter on these is very offensive. No permit has been granted for carrying on this business. The attorney was directed to commence a suit against Malone for violating the Sanitary code.

THE MANURE HEAPS.

A report was received from Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, in relation to the nuisance created by the manure heaps on the open lots between Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh streets, east of First-avenue, and the board adopted the following order:

Ordered, That all manure and stable straw upon lots east of First-avenue, interlying Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh streets, New-York, be effectually disinfected by the application thereto of not less than twenty-five barrels of "dead-oil" and twenty-five barrels of gypsum, under the supervision of the Sanitary Superintendent, and, after such disinfection, that the same be removed beyond the City limits, under his direction.

An application from Joseph Engel for a permit to clean, salt, and blow calves rennets at No. 792 First-avenue, was denied. Also, an application from M. Donohue & Co. to render fresh fat at No. 613 West Thirty-eighth-street, and from the Hogel Manufacturing Co. to manufacture fertilizers at the foot of West Fortieth-street, were also denied.

An application from the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association for a permit to melt fresh fat at Forty-fifth-street and East River was granted, the establishment being in the best possible condition.

Sanitary Inspector Post reported the following streets in a filthy condition: First-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-third streets; Second-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-ninth streets; Forty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, and Fifty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Second avenues. Referred to the Board of Police.

Complaints in relation to the bad condition of the pavements in Vesey-street, between Washington and West; Thirty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; at Forty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, at First-avenue and Sixteenth-street, and the crosswalk at West Thirty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, were referred to the Board of Public Works.

A complaint in respect to the premises No. 393 Pearl-street, where large quantities of benzine and turpentine are being used, was referred to the Fire Department. A report in relation to the buildings at No. 63, 65, 67, and 69 Carmine-street, which are claimed to be in an unsafe condition, was referred to the Superintendent of Buildings. The tenement-house in the rear of No. 9 Mulberry-street, having been reported dangerous to life and detrimental to health, owing to want of repair, the Board ordered the same to be vacated on or before noon on July 7, prox.

REPORTS ON SEWERS.

Sanitary Inspector Post presented a complaint in regard to the sewer at Fifty-fourth-street and East River, the outlet of which is obstructed with dirt, rubbish, and sewer-filth. Referred to the Department of Public Works. Sanitary Inspector Hamilton made a special report in relation to the proposed building of a sewer in Twenty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue. The land which it is proposed to open for the purpose of building this sewer is made ground of the very poorest character, composed of dumpings of ashes, rubbish, and garbage, all of which has been infiltrated by the sewer water. The opening of this ground during the Summer months would be a prolific source of disease. The Inspector recommends that the opening of the sewer be delayed until the cold weather sets in. The report was referred to the Department of Public Works.

THE DUMPING OF STREET DIRT, &C.

Sanitary Inspector Viele presented a report in regard to the dumping of street dirt, garbage, &c., on the Harlem flats, as follows:

"I have inspected the dock at the foot of One Hundred and Fourth-street, and the grounds between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Ninth streets, which are being filled in with ashes and garbage. If these tidal lands are doomed to be filled in with ashes and garbage I would suggest that the same be done under the special supervision of the Health Department with a view to proper disinfection and deodorization, and the filling to be so carried forward as to crowd out the water, instead of filling these low, damp lands so as to allow the water to remain, hidden from view as it were, but still exerting deleterious influences upon the locality.

I would therefore recommend that each load be disinfected with carbolate of lime and carbolic acid, or some other efficient disinfectant, before it be allowed to leave the dock, and the grounds where it is being dumped, be daily disinfected, and covered for the depth of two feet with fresh earth; also, that the grounds be filled regularly and of proper height, beginning at a westerly point, so as to insure the crowding out of the tidal water, and not leave portions unfilled, or obstruct the flow of the water, and create pools or ponds upon the surface of the adjoining lands. It would be desirable if the fillings could be composed partly of fresh earth, which would aid or ameliorate this mass of decomposing material. It may be proper in this connection to state that with the completion of the outlet sewer in One Hundred and Tenth-street these grounds will not be subject, as heretofore, to the reception of drainage west of Fifth-avenue and north of One Hundred and Tenth-street, as that sewer provides for what used to be discharged upon these lands at One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Seventh streets. The supply which covers these lands will be simple tidal overflow, which, with due regard paid to filling and grading, will be all crowded out."

In connection with the above, Prof. Chandler offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the dumping of garbage and street-sweepings upon lots in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Sixth-street be and is hereby prohibited, unless such dumping shall be conducted under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent, and the material deposited shall be thoroughly disinfected by a person nominated by the said Superintendent, in such manner as he shall direct, the expense thereof to be borne by the person conducting such dumping.

A complaint was presented in regard to the filthy condition of the water closets on Pier No. 21 East River, adjoining the Fulton Ferry, and was referred to the Department of Docks.

The board then adjourned.

The Woodhull and Claflin Trial—Discharge of Defendants.

The trial of the firm of Woodhull & Claflin and Col. Blood was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court. Mr. Comstock, the secret agent of the post-office, was examined, and testified to the sending of a letter to the defendants for copies of their paper containing the article for which they were indicted. The proof of the sending was contested, after which Mr. Jourdan, counsel for the defendants, urged that the case did not come within the act of 1872, under which the indictment was framed. After a lengthened discussion on the subject, and the failure of the federal authorities to bring the case under that act, the Judge sent the case to the jury, charging them that, under the act of 1872 newspapers were not included, the act of 1873 being specially framed to cover the omission and meet the present case, and that therefore there was no evidence to sustain the prosecution. The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of not guilty on all the counts. On the announcement of the verdict, the friends and sympathizers flocked round the defendants and offered their congratulations on their acquittal.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Precautions Against Cholera—The Grain and Offal Nuisances.

The Brooklyn Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, and decided to issue the following circular:

In view of the danger to be apprehended from an invasion of cholera, as well as the usual increase of diseases that prevail during warm weather, the Board of Health has adopted the following memorandum on disinfection. The general observance of the rules here recommended will, it is believed, contribute materially to the arrest and prevention of infective, epidemic diseases as well as the ordinary diseases of the Summer season. Experience teaches that a thorough cleanliness is the best preventive of disease, and that the most reliable as well as the cheapest disinfectant is the abundant use of water. The agents known as disinfectants have the power of destroying and arresting the propagating cause of many epidemic diseases. They are, therefore, valuable auxiliaries in preserving the public health and preventing the spread of disease. The methods here recommended are effectual, simple and inexpensive; they have been thoroughly tested, and are in accordance with the latest experience.

RULES FOR DISINFECTING WATER-CLOSETS, DRAINS, SEWERS, &C.

A solution consisting of six pounds of sulphate of iron, (copperas,) twelve gallons of water, and one pint of crude carbolic acid, mixed and heated, the solution costing about six cents per gallon. If carbolic acid is not at hand solution of copperas can be used without it. A pint of this solution should be poured every evening into every water-closet. In cases of accumulation, sufficient of the solution should be used to penetrate and disinfect thoroughly. On all grounds on which foul matter has been thrown, use the solution, and for disinfecting extensive putrescent masses, ditches, drains, &c., either use this disinfectant, or the dead oil of coal-tar, or coal-tar itself. Coal-tar may be used with advantage as a paint upon the walls of cellars, stables, and open drains. Quick-lime is useful as an absorbent and dryer upon foul walks and in damp places, and whitewashing with it should be practiced in common tenements, factories, basements, closets, &c. A solution of 1 pint of crude carbolic acid in 12 quarts of water may be used for cleansing bedding. For disinfecting rooms, bedding, carpets, clothing, &c., which are infected with cholera, small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, use sulphuric acid generated by the burning of sulphur, which is acknowledged to be a most thorough disinfectant. For fumigating with sulphur, hang the bedding upon ropes stretched across the room. Whitewash the walls; remove a floor-plank the whole length of the room, so as to allow the fumes to penetrate under the floor, upward and behind the plastering of the side walls and between the ceiling and the floor above; close every window and door tightly, and in a saucer, set in a plate containing water, burn a few ounces of sulphur. Every person should at once withdraw from the room, which should remain closed for ten hours. Finally, open the windows and doors and ventilate thoroughly. The sulphurous acid unites with the lime of the whitewash and forms sulphate of lime, in itself a good and permanent disinfectant. The above process obviates the necessity of burning infected bedding, carpets, &c. In view of the approach of epidemic cholera, the opinion of Dr. Simon, Chief Medical Officer of Great Britain, is important. This authority says: "It appears characteristic of cholera, not only in its developed and alarming form, but equally of the slightest attack of the epidemic, that all matters discharged from the stomach of the patient are infective. The patient's power of infecting other persons is represented almost or quite exclusively by these discharges, which are comparatively non-infective the moment they are discharged, but afterward, when undergoing decomposition, acquire their maximum infective power."

Dr. Colton reported that the grain nuisance at the foot of Amity-street, South Brooklyn, had not been abated, and several cases of sickness, probably from this cause, had been recently reported. It was decided to request the New-York Pilot Commissioners to dredge the slip, which has become shoaled from the quantities of burned grain which have been thrown into it. A report was also received in relation to the boats used by offal contractors. The boats are favorably reported on, but the use of sailing-vessels is condemned. After the reading of the report, the board adjourned.

General Theological Seminary—Commencement Exercises at St. Peter's Church.

The annual Commencement exercises of the General Theological Seminary of the City of New-York were held, yesterday, at 10 A. M., in St. Peter's Church, on Twentieth-street, near Eighth-avenue. The church was filled with a large audience. Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, LL. D., of Illinois, presided, and in the pulpit were Rev. Dr. G. F. Seymour, Dean of the college; Bishop Potter; Bishop B. B. Smith, of Kentucky; Rev. Dr. Johnson, Rev. Dr. Spaulding, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Rev. Dr. Wilkinson, and Rev. Dr. Alfred B. Beach, Rector of St. Peter's Church. The graduating students occupied seats in the middle aisle. The exercises began with the usual morning services of the Church, after which Bishop Whitehouse delivered the annual Commencement address, selecting a text from First Epistle of Peter, fourth chapter, first verse: "Forasmuch, then, as Christ hath suffered for us in the flesh, arm yourselves likewise with the same mind; for he that hath suffered in the flesh hath ceased from sin." The discourse was a sound theological one, practically adapted to the occasion, and evidently made a deep impression upon the new candidates for the ministry, the speaker urging them to follow the example of their crucified Saviour, and abide by the text. The graduates were next called, and received their testimonials of diplomas at the hands of Rev. Dr. Seymour, Dean. The list is as follows:

Brady Electus Brady, B. A.; Abraham Henderson Bates, A. B.; Charles Forbes Canady, B. A.; Frederick B. Carter, George A. Chambers, John Henry Fitzgerald, B. A.; George A. Higgins, B. A.; George H. Hinkle, John R. Holst, Joseph H. Johnson, A. B.; Alfred B. Leeson, A. B.; Abiel Leonard, A. B.; Cameron Mann, A. B.; Irving McElroy, B. A.; Theodore N. Morrison, B. A.; Henry Mattet, B. A.; Charles Pelletreau, Charles H. Smith, A. B.; Frank H. Stricker, A. B.; Adelbert Talbot, A. B.; Henry M. Tobert.

Bishop Whitehouse delivered the charge to the graduating class, and after the administration of the sacrament, the exercises closed.

George Christy's Widow's Estate—A Verdict for the Plaintiff.

In Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I., yesterday, before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, the second trial in relation to property claimed by George Christy's widow was completed. The suit was brought by Hannah Christy, the widow, against Gomperts S. Gomperts, to determine the plaintiff's title to a house and lot in Twenty-fourth-street, now valued at about $40,000. The claim on behalf of the plaintiff is that, in the year 1857 her husband presented her with the property in question as an absolute gift. Some time subsequently a lawyer called at Mr. Christy's house, and the latter went up-stairs and informed his wife that a lawyer awaited her in the parlor to have her sign a paper, which, if she did not sign, he (Christy) would have to go to Ludlow-street Jail. Descending to the parlor in great confusion, she signed the paper not knowing its purport. Afterward she learned that the paper she signed was a deed to her father of the property for a consideration of $12,000, there being already incumbrances on it to the extent of $8,000. From the plaintiff's father, the property was conveyed to her brother, and through the latter became a part of a distributive estate, to a small share of which plaintiff would be entitled in common with other heirs. Plaintiff now seeks to establish absolute title to the property, on the ground that the deed she signed was obtained by a fraud in law, she being ignorant of the nature of the paper she signed, and the statement which induced her to sign it being untrue. Defendants claimed that the purchase by Benjamin Gomperts, the father of plaintiff, was an absolute purchase; that he paid $1,000 of the purchase-money to Mr. Christy, and the balance of the consideration in the deed was covered by mortgages and judgments. They also claimed that the conveyance from Mrs. Christy was subsequently confirmed by a deed from the Sheriff, executed in pursuance of a sale under a judgment confessed by her. This confession of judgment Mrs. Christy denied ever having executed; and claimed further, that the intention of Mr. Christy and of her father originally was, to protect the property for her as against any possible creditors; that the judgments which were said to form a part of the consideration, had, with the exception of one on record before the conveyance, never been paid; that a dollar of the consideration money had never been received by her, and that in fact her father held the property, in any event, simply as her trustee and for her benefit. On the first trial the jury disagreed, eleven being in favor of plaintiff and one for defendant. On the present one, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff. Ira Shafer and Mr. Birdseye appeared for plaintiff, Everet P. Wheeler for defendant.

A Young Hero.

The Sunday-school of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Brooklyn, went on their annual picnic yesterday, and as the barge was moving from the pier at the foot of Pacific-street, a young boy named George Beck fell overboard. John Daly, aged sixteen years, of No. 42 Atlantic-street, who was standing on the dock, immediately plunged after little Beck, and succeeded in holding him up until a boat took them on board, after which both boys were provided with dry clothing and taken with the picnic party. A purse of $20 was collected and presented to young Daly by the parties on board.

ESTIMATES FOR 1873.

Gratifying Exhibit from Controller Green—The Expenses of the City and County Government.

The following copy of a communication from Controller Green to Mayor Havemeyer, respecting the expenses of the City and County Government, will be read with interest, exhibiting, as it does, a large reduction in the public expenditure as compared with former years:

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 27, 1873.

Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Mayor:

SIR: The expenses of the City and County Government for the year 1871 were $36,567,325 17.

If this amount had been raised by tax, like the expenses of 1872 and 1873, the tax would have been 3.397 per cent., or	$36,567,325 17
The tax of 1872 was 2.9084 per cent., or	32,036,390 84
The tax of 1873 is estimated at	27,096,767 77

which will not exceed 2½ per cent.

The following is a summary of the estimates for 1873, as fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, viz.:

State Taxes	$6,117,385 60
Principal of City and County debt due in 1873	1,180,765 35
Interest on City and County debt	6,500,000 00
Leaving for all other purposes	16,333,836 35
Total	$30,131,967 77
Less revenues of City and County of New-York and surplus appropriations prior to 1873	3,035,200 00
Amount to be raised by tax in 1873	$27,096,767 77

The following is a statement of the amounts apportioned to each department of the Government:

The Legislative Department	$205,597 17
The Mayoralty	50,231 33
The Department of Finance	477,010 00
The Health Department	243,819 19
The Law Department	109,886 40
The Department of Charities and Correction	1,460,000 00
The Department of Public Parks	495,000 00
The Department of Buildings	73,000 00
The Police Department (including cleaning streets)	4,101,159 33
The Department of Taxes and Assessments	89,561 30
The Fire Department	1,264,900 00
The Department of Public Works	1,449,580 00
The Board of Education	3,300,000 00
The College of the City of New-York	150,000 00
Advertising, printing, stationery, and blank-books	45,500 00
City courts and court expenses, from City Treasury	416,716 00
Extra contingencies, City and County	250,000 00
Judgments	300,000 00
Asylums, reformatories, and charitable institutions	630,550 00
Salaries Executive, Judiciary, and Legislative, from County Treasury	776,287 02
Miscellaneous purposes, City and County	533,128 00
Total	$16,333,836 35

It will thus be seen that substantial progress is being made in the reduction of the expenditures of the City, and that another year will show further reductions. The revenues of the City have largely increased, and it is not too much to say that it is entirely practicable to further augment them by energetic measures in collections and proper administration of the property and franchises of the City.

This great improvement in the expenses of the City will, I think, give general satisfaction.

The amount allowed to the Board of Education has been increased to enable the Board, during the Summer vacation, to put in good repair the school buildings, which appear to have heretofore been sadly neglected, and are now represented to be in a very bad condition. The amount allowed is believed to be entirely adequate for this purpose.

Allowance has been made to the Police Department for 100 additional men during the remainder of the year. The Board of Health has also been liberally provided for, as have other departments. Further reductions in the expenses of conducting the City business can and ought to be made.

It is to be remembered that the rate of expenditure of the old departments has continued for nearly one-half of the present year, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was limited in the reductions to what could be saved in the latter months of the year.

It is to be hoped that the newly-organized departments will do much to bring the City out of the condition of dilapidation that its streets, and buildings and institutions were left in.

There are other expenditures, which should be greatly reduced, that are not paid out of taxation, to wit: Those paid from fresh issues of bonds of the City, and these require to be further looked into, with the view of diminishing them. Laws for the issue of bonds were obtained last Winter, by at least one of the departments, at the hands of the Legislature, without consultation with the Mayor and without the approval of the Common Council, which call for large expenditures.

Well considered improvements are needed in various parts of the City; no wise man will object to their being vigorously prosecuted if the moneys appropriated for them are so expended, and the works so administered as to show adequate results. I think measures must be taken to have the public moneys expended on these improvements show returns somewhere approaching a proper proportion to the amount expended.

It may be suggested that the business of opening and extending streets, boulevards, &c., is going on in certain portions of the City more rapidly than the wants of the public require. The laws regulating assessments have become greatly confused by the operations of designing men at Albany, and it is indispensably necessary that these laws be rectified. To this subject I have previously called your attention.

The cost and expenses and award in opening streets and avenues also throw an enormous and unjust burden upon the Treasury. The most rigorous measures are required of all departments of the City Government concerned, in order that they may be brought within reasonable limits.

Very respectfully,
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institution.

The commencement exercises of the class of 1873 of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute were held, yesterday, at Association Hall, in the presence of the friends of the graduates and patrons of the institution. Orations were delivered by William C. Hands and others, and the valedictory address was given by Arthur W. Jones. The graduates are: John H. Drevenstedt, Charles M. Englis, L. V. Funkhouser, Wm. C. Hands, Arthur W. Jones, Wm. L. Jaaring, L. E. McGowan, H. A. Slootboff, S. E. Swain, R. H. Tiebout, and Herman L. White. The following members of the Senior Department were awarded prizes: For deportment, first honor, E. Smith; second, W. Bender; third, John M. Hoe. The first honor for attendance was conferred on H. D. Appleton; second, H. H. Spies; third J. M. Hoe. Prizes were awarded in the Middle and Junior Departments to W. S. Tilson, T. W. W. Woers, S. A. Heacock, Wm. Thompson, and A. M. Pussinger, for deportment; for attendance, J. N. Henriques, L. C. Van Duzen, George H. Stege. Honors were also awarded to the undergraduates of the Senior Department for the diligence with which they pursued their studies.

The Case of Charles A. Dana.

Charles A. Dana appeared before Commissioner Davenport yesterday morning, in accordance with his parole given the previous evening. Mr. Bartlett, counsel for the accused, said that the case would go before Judge Blatchford, and he would prefer that it should do so. A discussion arose between the District Attorney and Mr. Bartlett as to the jurisdiction in the initial proceedings. If counsel for Mr. Dana wished, being dissatisfied with the examination before the Commissioner, he could move for a certiorari to review the proceedings by Judge Blatchford. Mr. Dana's counsel disputed the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, and protested against his hearing the case. The District Attorney said that in the event of the opposite counsel repudiating the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, he would move for a committal. Mr. Bartlett protested against the jurisdiction assumed by the Court at Washington, and said that the names of Mr. Bliss and Commissioner Davenport gave no validity to the present proceedings. He objected to the case being gone into, characterizing the arrest of his client as a flagrant case of false arrest and imprisonment, and stated that the parties concerned had made themselves liable to heavy damages. After some further discussion, Mr. Arthur B. Williams, of Washington, proved the signatures to the papers on which the warrant was granted, and Mr. Dana was allowed to depart on parole until 3 o'clock, Judge Blatchford promising to entertain an application for a warrant for Mr. Dana's transmission to Washington at that time, and fixed his bail at $5,000. At the hour named Mr. Dana's bondsmen were not present, and as the Judge had to leave the City, he permitted Mr. Dana to depart on his own recognizance until the 16th of July, when the case will be argued.

Meeting of Pacific Mail Directors.

The Pacific Mail Directors, at their meeting yesterday, found that they would be unable to issue the $6,090,000 of bonds which it is thought are needed to pay for the new steamers and to put the company in a first-class condition. Judge Pierrepont, to whom the question of the legality of an issue of bonds was submitted, decided against it, and gave it as his opinion that the proper way of raising money would be to give chattel mortgages upon the property of the company. The directors adjourned without taking any action in the matter.

BRAZIL.

Opening of the Congressional Session—The Incident Pageantry—Freemasonry and the Clericals—Troublous Times.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Thursday, May 29, 1873.

The fifteenth Brazilian Congress began its second session on the 3d inst. There were the usual parade and display. The old-fashioned imperial coach, with its immense curved springs, brought his Majesty from San Christovao, attired with all the pomp and magnificence of royal state. The hour for the "opening of the Chambers" had been fixed at 1 P. M., and a little after that time the cortége appeared in front of the Senate-house amid a flourish of drums and much shouting and presenting of arms from the troops. I noticed but little enthusiasm among the populace that had gathered to witness the arrival. The sentiment appeared to be rather one of curiosity to see how the Emperor looked in his strange garb; for it is only upon these occasions (occurring generally once a year) that he ever wears it. From my place in the crowded gallery this costume of the Emperor, apparently in imitation of some ancient monarch's, seemed, first of all, very prodigal in shirt-frill about the throat. Then there was an ermine tippet, reaching to the elbows. His arms were in close white satin sleeves, that met gloves of the same material, with ribbons and ruffles at the wrists. From the tippet to the toes he was in white satin; his very shoes and the roses on them were of the same material, and the whole was so closely fitted to the form as to be, one would think, anything but comfortable. Add to this a mantle, or robe, with an enormous train, borne by one of the court chamberlains; a large crown upon the head, and a long gilt staff, carried as a walking-stick by grasping it two feet below the top, as hermits sometimes do in pictures, and your readers may have some idea of the imposing appearance of his imperial Majesty Dom Pedro II., as he entered the Brazilian Senate on this occasion.

THE IMPERIAL SPEECH.

The speech differed very little from those delivered on previous occasions of the kind. It alluded to the yellow fever as disappearing; to the good relations still preserved with all foreign Powers; to the insecurity of life and property in the interior of the Empire; to the increase of the public revenues; to the augmented pay decreed in all branches of the public service; to the necessity of a broader and more perfect plan of public instruction; to the need of immigration, roads, and telegraph lines; to the importance of constructing a railroad in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, extending from the coast to the frontier of Uruguay; to the progress of the coast telegraph enterprise, and to the various bills which had been presented, and would be presented, by the Government during the session, for the better organization of the National Guard, for reform of the electoral system, and creation of a new province, &c. The speech, as was expected, drew forth considerable comment from the opposition journals. Its phraseology even, and grammatical structure, were strongly condemned.

THE NEW PROVINCE.

The project to create a new province is denounced as a mere pretext for finding places for hungry politicians. Some one wants to be a Senator, and as there are no vacancies under the present arrangement, it is proposed to manufacture one out of whole cloth; although this is not quite the case either, exactly, since the territory of this new province is to be made up of generous slices cut from, I believe, Bahia, Minas Geraes, and Matto Grosso—a most fertile tract, watered throughout its whole extent by the River San Francisco, which some one has styled the Brazilian Mississippi.

THE OLD AND THE NEW EMPIRE.

At the period of independence, a half century ago, Brazil numbered nineteen provinces. This number first suffered reduction with the loss of the Cis-Platine province, which became the Republic of Uruguay, otherwise called the Banda Oriental. In 1853 the old district of Coritiba was transformed into the Province of Paraná; and since that time there have been no other changes in Brazilian territory excepting such ones as have resulted from rectifications of frontier lines and that recently effected by special treaty with Paraguay.

FREEMASONRY AND THE CLERICALS.

The war between the Freemasons and the clerical party has been going on in the newspapers everywhere since last December, when the fiery young Bishop of Pernambuco began to impose the penalty of interdiction upon those religious orders in his diocese that refused to expel such members as were Freemasons. This bold act, occurring at the same time that the Bishop of Para issued his pastoral "fulminating" over certain Liberal journals of that city, which had too freely criticised the Jesuits, public attention everywhere was turned to the subject. The Pernambucans are a spirited people, and remembering the contest a few years since, when the church refused ecclesiastical burial rites to Gen. Abreu e Lima—perhaps one of their most distinguished men—they seem to have resolved this time upon making a determined fight. Three Orders or Brotherhoods were interdicted, one after another, on their point-blank refusal to expel. Then began the discussion. The Bishop quoted the Popes and their bulls of excommunication against secret societies, and notably against Freemasonry. There was Clement XII., as far back as 1738, with his *In Eminenti*; Bento XIV. with his *Provides Romanorum*; Pio VII. with his *Ecclesiam*; Leo XII. with his *Quo Graviora*; Pius VIII. with his *Pradiiti humilitati*, and so on almost interminably. Before such an onslaught of dusty learning and bad Latin one might well tremble for the Pernambucans. But they were not to be beaten thus. They claimed that their orders were mixed associations—that is to say, they have a temporal as well as a religious character, and they are organizations also sanctioned by the Government. They claimed further that the bulls which his Reverence was hurling right and left with so much recklessness were not authorized by the *placet*, and could not be executed till the *placet* of the Brazilian Government was granted them. Then followed an exposition of the doctrine of the *placet*, and again a reference to the same dusty learning and the same bad Latin. Thus matters stood till within a month or so, when complaints arrived from the Province of Rio Grande do Sul. The Bishop of that province also began to manifest contempt for the civil authority, absenting himself from his diocese whenever he chose without giving notice of his intentions or movements, and in many ways showing disrespect for the Government. The more the Bishop of Pernambuco discussed the question the more he became horrified at the "depravity" of the Masons; they were fit for nothing. They should not "assist" at baptisms; they should not go to mass; they should not confess; they could not even marry. This last was indeed terrible, and of the explosion which followed the proclamation I despair of giving you anything like a true account. To the comments of one writer, however, I will not refer in detail, though his articles, published in the *Jornal do Commercio* of Rio, have attracted unusual attention.

THE SENATE'S SESSION.

The debate in the Senate was very lively, and Rio Branco, who is himself Grand Master of the order, at length pronounced against the bishops, and promised that the Government would take a decided stand. The decision comes none too soon. Yesterday telegrams were received from the North to the effect that a riot had broken out in the City of Pernambuco; that the printing-house of the *Union* (organ of the Bishop) had been attacked, and the types and presses destroyed; that the mob had entered the College of the Jesuits, broken the furniture, and thrown it out of the windows; and that then the crowd went as far as the Bishop's palace, but was prevented from entering by the guard of troops. The Bishop himself had fled to Olinda. With this news was received also intelligence from the River Plate, to the effect that a fresh revolution had been fomented in the northern provinces of the Argentine Republic, while the Indians in the South and West had resumed their customary depredations. A revolution, it is reported, has also broken out in Paraguay, headed by the celebrated Caballero, formerly one of the principal generals of Lopez. He is said to be aided by the Argentines in his present effort to usurp the Government of Paraguay. Mitre, it is alleged, is not likely to succeed in obtaining a cession of the Gran Chaco by treaty from the present Government of Paraguay, and he therefore is willing to see it replaced by another Administration which will prove more pliant. But meanwhile the present Government is strong, and hopes to repel Caballero. There are rumors of an appeal to Brazil for protection against the demands of the Argentine Republic. Inasmuch, however, as the former has already promised its "moral support" to the latter in the negotiation of its treaties with Paraguay, it will be interesting to note the action of Brazil in the event of such an appeal actually being made.

TIRADENTES.

THE UNION CAMP-MEETING.

Extensive Preparations for the Opening—Good Accommodation for Guests.

The Union Camp-meeting, which is to be held at Sea Cliff Grove, will commence on Saturday, July 5, and will continue for ten days. The services are to be under the general supervision of Rev. J. B. Merwin, Presiding Elder of the New-York East District, who will be aided in the work by Dr. and Mrs. Palmer. The place selected for holding the camp-meeting is one of the prettiest and most charming spots within easy reach of this City, and it is capable of accommodating several thousand persons. The grounds, which comprise several hundred acres, are extensively wooded, and the notes of the various wild birds can be heard on all sides. A number of pretty villa residences are to be seen in every direction, many of them of a very elegant style of architecture. At the present time the scenery is not marred by any fencing around these villa lots, but all stand out boldly in their beauty. In addition to these is a large four-story hotel, recently completed, and now in the course of being fitted up for the purpose of furnishing accommodations for those who are about to attend the camp-meeting. There is in this building alone sleeping accommodations for over 500 persons, and the rooms are neatly fitted up. A handsome parlor for ladies is already furnished with a rich tapestry Brussels carpet, and walnut and damask furniture of the newest design. Another parlor, with adjoining smoking-room, is set apart for gentlemen.

The hotel will be thoroughly lit up with gas during the camp-meeting season, portable reservoirs for that purpose being already located on the grounds. An extensive laundry is also attached to the building, with a constant supply of hot and cold water for the accommodation of the guests, the water being daily collected from several streams into a reservoir, at the rate of 30,000 gallons per day. It is then conveyed through an aqueduct five-sixths of a mile, to a place where it is raised 200 feet by steam-power into another reservoir, capable of holding 70,000 gallons; thence conveyed by means of pipes to all parts of the grounds, where open tanks are erected for the benefit of the thirsty.

In the rear of the hotel is a large dining-hall, under the charge of Messrs. Rice and Wheeler. This hall, although separated from the hotel and having a different entrance, can be reached from the rear of that building by a covered way. This hall is capable of seating 732 persons at one time without crowding, and is so located that over fifty windows in the sides and ends of the room can, when required, be thrown open, allowing a current of air from the sea to pass through the room, making it equal to an open pavilion. Adjoining this dining-hall, and yet partially disconnected, is the kitchen, supplied with a range and baking apparatus sufficient to cook for 1,500 persons at one time. The attendants engaged in this branch will number about 150 persons. In order to prevent imposition upon visitors, a scale of prices has been fixed at lower rates than is charged at any second-rate restaurant in this City, and consequently far lower than the usual rates of our Metropolitan hotels. Each person, on taking his seat at the table is furnished with a pencil and a printed blank-form card, on which he writes his order from the bill of fare, and at the close of the meal this card is returned to him with the prices of each article affixed thereto, and this forms the check for the amount which he will be required to pay at the cashier's desk, located in the centre of the dining-hall. One noticeable feature in the bill of fare is the absence of all kinds of intoxicating liquors, and they are not to be purchased in any part of the grounds, on any pretense whatever, although everything else that may be required for food or drink may be easily obtained at reasonable prices.

The hotel can be reached from the pier, at which the steamer lands her passengers, by two routes—that for pedestrians being by means of a plank-walk to the foot of the stairs, which is constructed of several easy flights of wooden steps, seats being placed on every landing. On reaching the top of the steps the young and vigorous may find amusement in ascending a steep hill on the left hand side, gaining ample repayment for the exertion by obtaining from the summit of the height a beautiful view of the Sound for miles in extent. Those, however, who prefer to obtain this view with less exertion can do so at the hotel, from the piazzas and upper windows, from which the same extent of water and country can be seen. Those who do not care to walk from the pier to the hotel can take advantage of the numerous stages that will be provided during the season, the fare being definitely fixed at ten cents for each person. A special carriage road has been constructed recently at a cost of $5,000.

In addition to the hotel advantages for those who wish to sleep on the grounds during the season is a lodging-house, three stories high, with two wings, capable of supplying sleeping accommodations for over 800 persons, and in the ministers' lodging house 400 persons can be supplied with beds. Over the post-office and telegraph station are beds for 100 persons, and another building is being fitted up to accommodate 300. There are to be erected 150 floored tents, some 14 by 14 feet, others 14 by 17, which will furnish accommodation for a very large number, but a great many of the visitors will furnish their own tents and appliances. These tents will be pitched in shady places on the hill-sides, within easy reach of the tabernacle, which will, of course, be the centre of attraction during the devotional season. Another dining-room, capable of seating nearly 700 persons, is to be fitted up before the camp-meeting opens.

The tabernacle is a large wooden pavilion, located in the centre of the great plain on the Heights. It is 175 feet long by over 100 feet broad, and is capable of holding 6,000 persons, and when very crowded can be further enlarged by means of an awning 275 feet wide by 25 feet long, thus extending the pavilion on three sides. The building is constructed for acoustic effect, and the speaker on the platform can be distinctly heard in any part without requiring unusual exercise of the lungs. The floor is made of rolled earth, upon which the seats are placed, and as the earth is of a naturally dry character, it makes the place cool, and yet safe, so far as regards the health of delicate persons. At night the Tabernacle will be brilliantly illuminated with gas.

The grounds on which the camp-meeting is to be held were purchased about fourteen months ago for $110,000 by an association of ministers and others, and over $200,000 have since been expended in public improvements. The purchase of several sites for villa residences has helped to reduce the expenses until it is now nearly free from any kind of debt. The idea first originated in the establishment of a camp at Martha's Vineyard, followed by a similar enterprise at Ocean Grove, near Long Branch. The opportunity arising for the purchase of the grounds at Sea Cliff, an association was formed, now known as the "Sea Cliff Grove and Metropolitan Camp-ground Association," of which L. A. Battershall, of Pearl-street, is President. The members of the association have had erected the buildings already referred to, laid out the roads, planned the grounds, constructed the water-works, &c. During the past Winter they have planted 5,000 young trees, which will only require time to form the roads they line into shady avenues similar to the Mall in the Central Park. These attractions, with the varied natural scenery and the rural character of the place, must make it during the camp-meetings one of the most delightful resorts for such a purpose that could be desired.

M. Thiers on His Retirement.

M. Thiers has addressed a letter to an inhabitant of Nancy, in which he says:

"I have retired from public life because I have a strong conviction that party government in a country which is so sadly divided as ours was a mistake, and could but add to the existing divisions. A Government acting energetically against all disorder, and moderately, amicably, and peaceably toward all parties which are not factions, is the only Government capable of appeasing political passions, and of restoring to France a certain amount of union and well being. Consequently, I have preferred to retire rather than pursue a policy which was not my own, and which, in siding with the Right, was far from siding with the majority of the country. I turn to the repose of my books and to my friends, desiring nothing but the restoration of France."

THE MODOC PRISONERS.

Coming Trial of the Savages—Capt. Jack and Scar-Face Charley—The Lava Caves.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Fairchild's Ranch, Friday, June 13, 1873.

I am swinging round the circle of the lakes to reach Klamath, where army-trains and detachments of troops are now wending their dusty way to prepare for the enactment of the last act of the Modoc tragedy. A military commission is ordered for the trial of the Modoc murderers, as the opinion of the Attorney General has been had that such a tribunal can properly try all cases of murder committed since hostilities were commenced. This includes all the crimes charged against the Modocs, and saves all recourse to civil law; for, of course, it is not intended to hang those who have merely waged open and brave warfare.

Gen. Davis is instructed that pardon can be extended to those who have rendered service of such value as to have deserved amnesty. The reason for the removal of the scene of action is in great part to avoid the unhealthy climate and surroundings of Boyle's Camp, where the water is bad and constantly becoming worse. It is also of use and importance to impress the Klamaths, Modocs, and Snake Indians on that reservation with the value of the peace policy to them, for it is shrewdly suspected that they have aided and abetted and then betrayed Capt. Jack.

An effort was yesterday made to ascertain what the Modocs did with the watch of Dr. Thomas and a valuable ring worn by Lieut. Cranston, but Capt. Jack denied that they had them, and said they had been burned and destroyed. Mr. Steele, of Yreka, held the audience with him, and as they were anxious to have him talk in their defense on the trial, and had been in the habit for many years of placing great confidence in him, he was in a condition to talk plainly, and did so. Mr. Steele told them they had deceived him and others, that they had not burned any such articles as watches and rings, and that he should not do anything for them until they gave up all the things they had hidden away, including guns, &c., which he believed they had secreted. Capt. Jack concluded, reluctantly, that the watch and ring might be recovered, and promised to send men after them. He talked freely and promised well.

A few days ago a photographer from Yreka, Mr. Heller, came to camp and went to work to procure the Modoc family likenesses. He erected a tent of shape and color suitable, and succeeded in taking excellent pictures, and, rather strange to say, even the dignity of Capt. Jack yielded to the claims of art, and both he and the surly and brutal-looking Sconches were taken separately and then together. The collection includes the picture of a detachment of the faithful Warm Springs allies, and their gallant Captain, Donald McKay. It would have been a great pity to have had no portraits left to carry down on the pages of history and romance the pictures of the celebrated Modoc warriors.

I made a flying visit to Clear Lake before bidding farewell forever to the stirring scenes of late war history. I saw the sage, Jesse Applegate, and learned from him many facts of interest relative to Modoc land. In 1846 he went out this way, eastward from the Willamette valley, to see if there could not be found an easier road to Oregon than that by Snake River and down the Columbia. The great river of the West was so embarrassed by the rapids and falls known as the Dalles and Cascades, that portages were necessary, and placed the emigrant at the mercy, to some extent, of the Hudson Bay Company. The Oregonians were patriotic, and a party of fourteen men, without any hope of profit, explored this route under the lead of Mr. Applegate, and turned a large emigration this way. When they went out they found the Modoc Indians numerous, and in deadly fear of white men, for they had had experience with hunters and trappers, who shot Indians as they would wolves. He pursued a pacific policy, and had no trouble; but when the emigration came over later in the season, the Modocs worried them considerably, stole their stock, and one man was killed by them. About the same time, or a year later, Fremont came through this region from the North, and his people killed some Indians, and at night his camp was attacked by them, and a number of his men killed. That does not make the Modocs better or worse than Indians in general, but it shows that more than a quarter of a century ago this region was peopled by a savage race that was actively capable of being troublesome.

I found a spring-wagon, or hack, in camp yesterday, bound for this place. It was owned by Dorris, who has a ranch near here, and is a frontiersman of experience. He was the first settler in all this region, and could tell me how he managed, fifteen years ago, to keep on good terms with the Modocs, and have them for friends. Management and high-toned dignity go a great way to bring an Indian to an understanding, and Dorris' brother had this great art, and for a mere trifle secured privileges and good will that have never varied in all that time. They represent that the Modocs have never ill used them, and they never have had fear of them during the prevalence of the late war.

Scar-Face Charley is the favorite Modoc character. He has always been honorable, and, for an Indian, very reliable. He has frequently in the past accompanied Dorris and Fairchild to guide them on distant journeys, and Dorris told me to-day an interesting story of the capture of a grizzly bear in which Scar Face figures as the leading character. Dorris and Fairchild, three years ago, were coming back from Pitt River, where they went to claim all the swamp land they could discover, to purchase it according to the laws of California. Scar Face rode an old mare and the others rode mules. The road, or rather the way, led through a pine region south of Tule Lake. Scar Face was in the lead, and was suddenly heard to shout, "Dizzly! dizzly!" He had scared up three of them, an old bear of huge proportions with two females of more graceful shape. They ran and the mare ran after them. The men behind joined the race, Charley lashed his beast and kept the lumbering, rolling gait of the old bear in sight; the other bears were more agile and soon disappeared. The chase was so exciting that Dorris lashed the sides of his mule with a heavy rifle he could hardly lift with one hand on ordinary occasions. The mules snorted in fear when they got too near the bear, and the mare kept the lead with Charley shouting "dizzly!" occasionally, to keep the others posted of his whereabouts.

Finally the mare gained the race and the bear was brought to bay. Bruin ran up and leaned against a pine tree, and stood there with his tongue lolling out, looking stupidly at Scar Face whose gun, unfortunately, wouldn't stand at full cock, and was, of course, hard to handle. After a while Fairchild comes up and gets off to shoot, and he is an extra shot, but the bear goes off just before the rifle does, and has only a scratch in the foot. Scar Face drew the hammer back and let his go off, but it didn't harm the bear in the least, and he made a rush for the old mare and Scar Face that turned the tables completely. There was a race for 200 yards and the mare won. Then Bruin turned leisurely back to the same tree, and leaned back against it again, and lolled his tongue out as before. Again the guns were loaded and ready but not quite soon enough. The bear got the start and the race recommenced, to finally end with the mare winner, and the bear headed off and run into a thicket, where Fairchild got in a good shot, and then Scar Face went up close and finished the work. They give all the credit of the hunt to Scar Face, and his courage and address are pleasantly remembered. I give this as a tolerably good bear story, and because it shows that Scar Face has always been a brave man. Dorris says they made a signal-fire at night that called other Modocs to their camp, who went back on the trail the next day and found the bear, took the skin and saved the meat for us.

The bravery of Scar-Face Charley has been proved on many fields of former conflict between the Indian tribes. He has killed eight Shastas with his own hand, and to avenge some wrong he once went singly and alone into the country of the enemy and killed the chief of the Shastas and brought his scalp back as a trophy.

The Klamath country is said to be much more prepossessing than this about here, with excellent water. I found the sterile landscape about Little Klamath Lake less startling in its desolation than when I first passed over the road, but it had become even more monotonous and dreary, and "desolate Shasta" looked down upon it with an indifference I did not realise when I saw the scene before. There is not a feature of it worth noticing that would possess an attraction sufficient to draw one back. It is enough to remember it.

The army is getting out of the Modoc land, and soon every Modoc will leave it forever. The impression is that the men will most of them be imprisoned in Alcatras, and the women and children sent to the Warm Springs reservation, which they will consider a worse fate than death. It is impossible to say exactly how soon the court will find its verdict, but the days and weeks will soon pass that shall bring their fate to the Modoc chiefs and murderers, and then this whole region will know perfect peace and the desolation will miss the most appropriate life it ever knew. The scars of battle will mar occasional spots, and cartridge shells, and fragments of bombs will long be picked up in the lava beds by gaping tourists who will wonder which of the stone walls were built by the Modocs and which by our troops, and there will be no one left to tell.

The lava caves are not caves at all, but mere pot-holes in the lava crust, where Indians have betaken themselves for refuge. Capt. Jack's cave is a spot where filth and squalor rule supreme, and there is not a touch of romance to redeem the scene. I mean romance of mere life and surrounding. There is a terrible romance, however, in the earnestness with which these outcasts, these pariahs of the Western wilderness, fought for the possession of their homes, and the homes their fathers left them. I shall improve the next opportunity to detail the particulars of a late visit to the lava beds, when, with Bogus Charley for a guide, we were lead to a spot in that wild rock-region where the earth opened and wonderful caves revealed themselves, never before shown to white men, and hitherto kept as one of the most treasured of Modoc secrets.

That was rather a graceful flourish of trumpets with which the Brigadier General of the Oregon militia announced to his Excellency the Governor, that the Oregon volunteers had finally ended the Modoc war and captured the last of the redoubtable warriors, and some of the most renowned of them. There were still eight or ten warriors out when the Oregon forces run down the little handful that the cavalry had run over the line into Oregon. The volunteers did certainly catch them, and deserve credit for so doing; but they didn't end the war, for these same Modocs were running away, and had no stomach for any fight. They were trying to hide away and be forgotten even by the Oregon volunteers.

The record of the Oregon volunteers is stained by the murder of four inoffensive, crippled, decrepit Modoc prisoners, for there seems no reason to doubt that this act was committed by some of them. I don't suppose the Brigadier General would countenance it or apologize for it, and I know he would not have permitted it, but it is a stain that is indelible, and even the romancings of Jack Falstaff modernized and transmitted to the capital of Oregon by telegraph will not make the world forget the last tragedy of the Modoc war, which rivals the most cruel acts of Modoc barbarity and makes the perpetrators almost equal to Hooker Jim or old Sconches.

Hungarian Welcome to the Czar—The Vienna Interview.

The Hungarian Press has welcomed the Czar in articles as cordial as those published in the Vienna papers. "The interview of the two Emperors," says the Pesth *Lloyd*, "is a plain manifestation of the friendly relations of the two empires. The continuance of these relations with Russia is indispensable to the attainment of the object which should be aimed at not merely by Austro-Hungary but by the whole of Europe; that is to say, the maintenance of peace, which can alone insure the progress of liberty and the prosperity of nations. We also desire that the impressions of the capital of Austria borne away by Alexander II. may be favorable and durable." Writing on the same subject, the Vienna correspondent of the *Journal de Bruxelles* says: "For long the guarantees for the peace of Europe have not presented such an aspect of stability as they now offer on the morrow of that Vienna interview which has completed the cordial agreement of the three powerful Empires of Europe, the foundations of which were laid last year at Berlin, which has been lately cemented at St. Petersburg, and will be once again confirmed in a near future by the journey of the Emperor William to Austria, and the probable visit of our Sovereign to the Russian Court." The correspondent gives the same account of the means by which the triple alliance was brought about as we lately quoted from a Vienna paper. "It was at Vienna," he then proceeds, "that the Russian Emperor received the official intimation of Marshal MacMahon's elevation to the Presidency of the French Republic. M. de Banneville, ambassador to the Emperor Francis Joseph, announced it almost simultaneously to that Sovereign and to Alexander II. This chance meeting will have convinced the French diplomatist of the firm desire of the two sovereigns to maintain peace, and it may be supposed the impressions thus made on him will encourage his Government in the work it has undertaken as defined in the message of the new President, and the circular of his Minister for Foreign Affairs."

Another Description of Capt. Jack.

An army officer, who was a member of the party to which Capt. Jack surrendered, has written to a friend in Boston, under date of June 3, the following description of the Indian chief's appearance at the time:

"Jack is a fine-looking Indian. His countenance indicates intelligence and power of command. He is light-colored, with small dark eyes, a good forehead, aquiline nose, high cheek bones, sunken cheeks, and small mouth. He is tall, (five feet eleven inches,) has broad shoulders, is muscular and sinewy, moves lightly and easily, and has evidently great power of endurance. Since his captivity he has shown no fear, and when he delivered himself he did not tremble, nor was there the least agitation in his features, but drew himself up with a fair show of pride. He was dressed in tightly-fitting clothes, with moccasins for easy walking or running; but asked and was permitted to change them for clean ones. Having made his toilet behind the rocks, he reappeared in a clean striped shirt and dark pants. His youngest wife also arrayed herself in a clean white dress and red sash. She washed the face of the really beautiful child she had, and dressed it in a neat red sack, trimmed, I think, with black. So the royal party marched to head-quarters, Jack looking proud and externally clean, where he expected from the 'big chief' (Gen. Davis) a reception becoming his rank among the Indians. The General, however, ignored his claims entirely, and ordered him chained."

National Guard Parade—Official Orders.

Maj. Gen. Shaler has issued the following order in regard to the parade of the National Guard on the Fourth of July:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., New-York, June 25, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 6.—I. This Division will parade in celebration of the ninety-seventh anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, and for review by his Honor the Mayor of this City, on July 4, next.

II. The troops will be formed in close column of companies, right in front, the head of each column resting on Madison-avenue as follows:

The Third Brigade on East Twenty-fourth and East Twenty-fifth streets.

The Second Brigade on Twenty-sixth-street, east and west of Madison-avenue.

The First Brigade on Twenty-seventh-street, east and west of Madison-avenue.

III. The artillery will report as follows:

Batteries "C" and "G" to the Third Brigade.

Battery "B" to the Second Brigade.

Battery "K" to the First Brigade, and will be formed under the direction of the Acting Chief of Artillery.

IV. The Separate Troop Cavalry will report at the "Rendezvous" Nos. 7, 9, and 11 West Thirteenth-street at 7:30 o'clock A. M.

V. Brigade commanders will report to the chief of staff at the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, as soon as their commands are formed, and the column will be in readiness to march at 8 o'clock A. M.

VI. The division staff will assemble at the "rendezvous" at 7 o'clock A. M., mounted and in full uniform.

VII. The line of march and point of review will be hereafter announced.

By order of Major Gen. Alexander Shaler.

T. H. LIEBENAU,
Colonel, Brevet Brigadier General, Division Inspector, and Acting Chief of Staff.

THE ART MUSEUM.

Chinese and Japanese Art—Gold and Silver Lacquer-Ware—Mr. S. Whitney Phœnix's Loan.

The distinguishing feature of the Metropolitan Museum, among the loan collections, is undoubtedly the objects of Japanese manufacture. Those readers who are well acquainted with English classical literature cannot fail to remember the scorn and contempt which the standard writers of the last century and the early part of this felt for Chinese art. A standing joke of those wits was the description of some country booby blundering through Lady Betty's chamber, and upsetting the sprawling Chinese dragons of porcelain and the huge vases which then as now formed the *deliciæ fæminarum*. Goldsmith has a hundred hits at the taste of the period; so had Steele, Addison, and Swift before him. Richardson, his contemporary, was too much influenced by female opinion to sneer at things which they admired, but in his heart of hearts he thought them sad trumpery. But the wits were no match for the ladies, and their jibes and scoffs, though greatly admired, did not prevent a single lady from investing her pin money in the choicest Asiatic monsters that could be found in the Royal Exchange. Nay, the ladies carried the men with them, and villas were everywhere built *à la pagoda*. There was hardly a Summer house in a respectable garden that was not in Chinese style. Royalty felt the flame, and the pagoda at Kew reared its homely height in obedience to the general folly. This of course capped the climax, and pagodas were reared in every direction. Nay, when countesses and duchesses held grand receptions—drums and routs they were called in those days—the long suites of rooms were turned into temporary tents of the true Chinese and Tartar type.

Our modern great ladies are not so foolish. They know perfectly well that in architecture the Chinese have never got beyond the idea of a tent, and that the pagoda tower is simply one tent on top of another *ad libitum*, equally without beauty, grace, or meaning. But the *objets d'art* of those remote lands have never lost their popularity, and are imported by Europeans far more extensively than in the hottest furor of the days when fat, brandy-drinking Ann Stuart was Queen of England, or when George II. ruled over the fair island and its colonies. The fact that the women of those remote times discovered what was hidden from the eyes of even artists, namely, the intrinsic value of Chinese and Japanese art, should ever be remembered by those who are inclined to pooh pooh the claims made in favor of female intellect. They were able to comprehend the subtlety of the coloring, and the peculiar merits of the designs, and no wit, however dazzling, could laugh them out of their opinion. It is true that men were taught in those days to accept classic art, and the old masters of Italy as gospel truths which were not to be even questioned. Men got by heart any lists of old masters, and then were prepared to praise or dispraise a work according to the list. The moderns were in everything humble imitators of their predecessors, and looked only through the glasses of Italian art. Hence both to the educated and the uneducated, the truly artistic, and the pseudo critics, Chinese and Japanese art was a monstrosity which gave them cold shudders. This lesson of the weakness of judgment is one that ought to be carefully treasured up, since we may be guilty of similar errors now by reason of the vast mass of prejudices with which we cloud our understanding, and to which we proudly give the name of learning.

The minority, who find ideas for the majority, have, in the matter of Asiatic art, accepted the truth which women, uneducated, had found out long ago. We appreciate Japanese lacquer-ware, and work in metals, as far superior to anything of our own. In the carving of ivory, both Frenchmen and Italians can surpass them. In porcelain, they have, indeed, excelled anything that we can do, but they do so no longer. The superb rose crackle, blue crackle, and blue rose, were made in times far antecedent to the present, and are as much an enigma to this generation of Chinese and Japanese as to ourselves. In the coloring of their ceramic ware, they undoubtedly surpass us Caucasians as far as we do them in the graciousness of our forms. In the glazing they are equally superior. Their wonderful superiority in the working of metals has been recognized by the world at large, very much through the efforts of Americans and English, which two nations are more popular in the East of Asia than other Powers, for several reasons. The first is because both nations have a great reputation for truth-telling which quite captivates the Oriental. In the second place, the English have the possession of India, which gives them a great prestige. But the great reason for the amazing popularity of the Americans in Japan is, that the ideas of humor of the two races happen to be very closely akin. This has so flattered the *amour propre* of the Japanese that they have opened to American purchasers vast stores of treasures which were at one time kept sacredly from the outside barbarian. There was a period when the lacquer-ware that found its way outside of Japan was of the very poorest description. But for some time past it has been possible to purchase the truly valuable and unique wares, specimens of which can now be seen in the Metropolitan Art Museum. The same thing holds good with regard to objects in metal-work. Of these things there is quite a remarkable display in the Museum, and perhaps the most remarkable feature of the exhibition is the pleasing discovery that we have so much educated taste in our midst. It is true that the best chosen and the most precious articles belong to persons who were not known to be interested in art matters. But this might have been suspected, since it is notorious that our famous art patrons are not very happy in their purchases, either in those they make for themselves or for public institutions. The most remarkable of the loans—cases containing Japanese *objets d'art*, is from the collection of S. Whitney Phœnix, the lawyer.

It is unnecessary to describe all the articles which are in his case, as some of them are European, and others are Japanese, indeed, but without special interest. The glory of the case rests mainly in the gold and silver lacquer-ware, the plain lac carved, and the bronze grotesques. Commencing with the carved lac, of which there are several very large specimens, and selecting two octagonal jewel-boxes in the lower part of the case, we find three colors, a dull brown, which is probably the regular lac color when deserted by the insects; then there is a greenish black, which would seem the same brown dyed, and then there is the coral red, which hue is imparted to it by the insects. These are known to be of the cochineal genus, and are only less brilliant than those famous parasites. The material seems to be put on in layers to the thickness of one-third of an inch, the work being open in the style of the Cherpentier or Henri Deux faïence. The brown gives the body; the greenish black is generally in the scroll-work around the facets of the octagon, and the general ornamentation is of the red. The shape of the boxes resembles octagonal baskets and the top half joins the bottom half, just like a basket lid or the cover of a kettle, without any attempt at hinges or locks. By this arrangement each of the eight facets is broken into two parts, and each of these has a separate little landscape adorned with figures. Most of these seem to refer to the lives of santons in the wilderness, but they are ineffably grotesque. No matter how holy may be such personages, one cannot help smiling at the portrayals of exceedingly corpulent individuals fanning their half-naked persons under the shade of wide-spreading beech-trees. The top of the lid contains one large "bit" of the same kind, in which there is a fair attempt to produce effects of distance in the background by curving lines. The other pieces of this ware are very similar, and the glory of them consists very much in the decorations around the pictures, which are always highly original, and very often have a high degree of beauty. One cannot but be struck with the marked resemblance of these carvings to early Saxon and Gothic efforts in which ignorance of the human form lead to the most ludicrous renderings of very sacred subjects. Like the Japanese, however, our early art redeems itself from evil by the thorough, hearty love for natural objects which it reveals, and the tremendous energy with which it reproduces them. In this the two styles offer a happy contrast to the Greek, which had so few decorations outside of the human figure that one may count them on the fingers of the hands, and half of them were borrowed from Egypt besides. Before passing to other objects, it is worthy of remark that the cross is introduced into several of the facets where are views of santons in the wilderness. This would seem to indicate a reference to recent historical events. It is unfortunately one of the drawbacks of the Museum that there are few people competent to catalogue its treasures. The writer could not obtain any information whatsoever concerning Japanese art, and it seemed certain to him that some of the articles had a high antiquity, whereas others were quite modern. But, hitherto, our friends arriving from Japan have been satisfied to bring with them beautiful articles, without inquiring into their history. This is unfortunate. Neither can any one learn with anything like certainty what articles the Japanese consider the most precious wares, and their reasons for so doing. Everything seems buried in obscurity, and the writer who will lift up the vail will merit well of his country.

The gold and silver lacquer-work abounds in this fine case, and never fails to attract admiration and create astonishment. The effect produced is so perfectly metallic that one can hardly accept the statement that it is lacquer indeed. There is a tray about sixteen inches long by eight wide which is a perfect specimen of superb work. It represents a landscape of considerable extent, embracing the shores of a turbulent sea, whose waves look like ant-hills. In the distance are very methodical mountains rising up grandly. In the centre on the left hand side, is a villa whose pleasant grounds are being invaded by the waves. The trees are rendered in a curious conventional style exactly like mediæval art, and there is up at the top an attempt at clouds. The whole is surrounded by a border of original design, but somewhat monotonous. There is not the same love of the labor itself for its own sake as one notices in mediæval things. This landscape is rendered in every possible variety of tone that can be given to gold, and the effect is more like gold work on a moderately thick plate than anything else. Next to this article is an album-shaped box, on the top of which three figures in varied attitudes are seen admiring a waterfall that descends with remarkable regularity from high and hideous rocks. Beyond is a landscape of hills and trees, with the distance effectively wrought out by horizontal lines. Here we have the same wonderful variation of gold tones, and these are reinforced by silver effects. The waterfall is in silver, and a tree in the foreground gives several varieties of silver also. The rocks are lit up here and there with silver round dots, which have the effect of nails. But the lustre of the whole thing is wonderful, and the silver is even more wonderfully metallic than the gold. Still more striking in the resources of the workman is a small cabinet, with beautifully-wrought hinges, corners, and lock of silver, the plates being chased and the covered with fine filigree of the same metal. The lacquer-work here is a positive wonder, although the effect is not so dazzling as in the other articles. The pattern is scrolls of leaves and flowers, mingled with which are circles containing lotus leaves. The scroll leaves resemble parsley, and are very prettily and naturally designed. But the variation of hues is so great that one cannot find a single scroll which does not vary from the others. Each scroll has several flowers of the aster kind, and they also are varied *ad libitum*. There are coppery effects and black effects, burnished surfaces with reticulations of dull gold wrought in filigree, burnished gold with sunk reticulations, and the whole covered with fine black filigree, plain gold, greenish gold, and in fact so many varieties that it would take considerable study to master them all. These designs are wrought upon a ground which resembles exactly gold dust.

Next to the gold lac ware comes the copper-work. There is a copper cup, the whole body of which appears to be oxydized silver, but it is impossible to detect how it is joined, and it looks like the transmutation of metals—downright alchemy in short. There are also some copper vessels beautifully enameled, not cloisonne ware, but painted in enamel. The ground is the famous turquoise blue, and this is covered with a delicate tracery of lines and flowers, so like the arabesquing that the odds are the Arabs got their germ of ideas from these people. These patterns are wrought out mostly in a brilliant white, a dull red which harmonizes perfectly, a pale green, and a most superb purple, every one of which is in absolute keeping with the turquoise blue. The bronze grotesque figures, none of which are more than two inches high, and few more than one inch, deserve peculiar attention, not only for the remarkable finish of the casting, but for the wonderful color of the bronze in which the artist gets a red effect whenever he wants it. There is a grotesque of a man killing a tiger. He is seated deliberately on it, and is plunging a huge knife into the animal's throat, which rude treatment is borne with the utmost calmness. The figures are quite small, but the finish is wonderful. Another fine grotesque is a frog, with a monkey's head perched on a cockle-shell. The workman has got one color in the bronze of the shell, another in the body of the frog, and there is a distinct redness in the head. Here is a secret which our metallurgists must work out, for decidedly the round world has nothing like these objects, which are *sui generis*.

Two things may be done at the Metropolitan Museum with great advantage to the public. One is the establishment of an art journal in connection with the Cooper Institute Female School of Engraving, whereby good illustrations of these rare things might be spread abroad over America. At the same time, explanations of their nature and value might be given by Mr. Scott Stuart, one of the few men who possess knowledge on the subject. The other thing would be to designate free days, when those persons might come who love the beautiful, but who have not a great supply of fifty-cent pieces. And if the motives of the institutors of this Museum have not changed from the time of its inauguration, they will throw it open every night for the benefit of the working classes and the mechanics, who, if they have less knowledge of the beautiful than some of us, have quite as much appreciation as any. This ought to be looked to.

Tragedy in Virginia—A Young Man Murders His Brother.

From the Norfolk Virginian, June 24.

By the arrival of Dr. R. Parker in this city, yesterday, from the Eastern Shore, we have the particulars of a horrible crime which was perpetrated in Bellhaven, Northampton County, on the afternoon of Friday, the 20th inst. It seems, from our information, that a man by the name of George Thomas, residing in that village, acting upon the advice of his father, deliberately shot his older brother Levin through the heart, killing him instantly. Some time ago Col. L. G. Thomas, the father of the two brothers, who lives on Woodland farm, in the upper part of Northampton County, and also owns a store in Bellhaven, set his older son up in business with the hope of reforming him. The young man, who was only twenty-three years of age, was inclined to be dissipated, and when intoxicated was very unruly. The effort to reform him was a failure, as he grew worse instead of better, until at last his father took the store away from him, and gave it to the younger brother George, aged seventeen. This added fuel to the flames, and the expelled brother became so troublesome that he was finally ordered repeatedly to keep away from the store altogether. Levin Thomas absented himself from the establishment for some time, and did not approach it when sober. On the morning of the fatal day he became intoxicated, returning to the village about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Approaching the store, his brother saw him, and hastily closed the doors and windows to prevent his entrance. Levin attempted to get in at the front door, but was unsuccessful, and was passing around to another door when he was seen by a Mrs. Churn, residing near by, and she called him away, saying he was drunk, and she did not wish to see him create any disturbance. He turned away, and was walking toward her, when his brother raised a window, with a rifle took deliberate aim, and shot him, the ball taking effect in the back under the left shoulder blade, penetrating the heart. Levin exclaimed, "Oh! Mrs. Churn, I am shot," and fell dead. The youthful fratricide hastily left, and has not been heard of since, it being supposed that he was assisted by his father to leave that portion of the country. An inquest was held on Sunday over the remains of the murdered man, but no verdict had been returned up to the hour when our informant left.

The Cholera in Europe.

The *British Medical Journal* says: "During the first half of May there were 175 new cases of cholera in Pesth, and 33 in Buda. The total number of cases in the two cities during the same period was 304, of whom 101 recovered, and 113 died."

ART IN FRANCE.

Results of the Salon—The Rewards and Their Recipients—The Exhibition of Rejected Pictures.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Paris, Monday, June 9, 1873.

The jury of the exhibition have made known their decisions as to the list of rewards. No "large medal of honor" is to be given this year. The public and the Press—and in this our own judgment agreed with theirs—had designated Corot for this high recompense. The jury have decided otherwise. An article in the regulations of the exhibition says: "Did the jury remark in the salon any work of signal merit, they might propose for the author a large medal of honor." The jury of last year had bestowed that special reward on M. Jules Bréton for his flore girl at the "fountain;" that of 1870 had given the honor medal to M. Tony Robert Fleury for his "Sacking of Corinth;" that of 1869 had conferred the same honors on M. Bonnat for his "Assumption," and the jury of the preceding year had done the same favor to M. Brion for his "Reading of the Bible." But one must not forget that all these works belonged to the historical class. This year the most important paintings were landscapes. In the jury, out of fifteen members of the section of painting there were only three landscape-painters, MM. Cobat, Busson, and Bernier. How could Corot have obtained the "medaille d'honneur?" The section of painting had the power of disposing of eight first medals and sixteen second ones. They adjudged only two first medals, and were authorized to divide the other ones into second and third class medals.

THE VICTORS.

The two fortunate candidates were MM. Louis Guesnet, for his "Roland at Roncesvaux," a picture remarkable enough for certain qualities of drawing, but deficient in composition and color, and Luc Olivier Merson, for his "Vision, a Legend of the Fourteenth Century," a most ridiculous painting. We cannot understand how the jury made such unjustifiable decisions! Many artists might have been rewarded before MM. Guesnet and Merson, especially if the jury had been better disposed toward landscape painting. When we come to the second medals, we find M. Edward de Beaumont receives one for his "Ending of a Song." Here we must approve; this picture is a very remarkable one. M. Collin is also rewarded for his "Sleep," a study of a nude woman. This picture is well painted, but lacks that nobleness, that beauty, which are the indispensable qualifications of nude figures. We attribute the same faults to Mr. Cormon's "Sita," which has received a second medal. Mr. Gautier has also one for his "Saint Georges," and M. Eugene Leroux another for his "Bill of Fare to be Paid." M. Maillart obtains the same reward for his "Hero Killed by Monsters," a man as ugly as his victims. The other three second medals have been awarded to landscape painters. M. Edward Inver had one for his "Oak at Vouilliers," an excellent study that we had noticed; M. Pelouze for "The Valley of Cernay," a very fine picture, and M. Segé for his "Pines of Piédhéliac," and his "Right," two impressive and conscientious paintings.

SECONDARY AWARDS.

I do not mention third medals. I will only say that, out of sixteen such medals, no less than eight were given to painters of common life scenes—what is called "genre" painting—four to landscape painters, two to painters of classical or historical subjects, and one to a flower painter. This will give you a basis to determine the real proportion of the various kinds of painting represented at this year's exhibition, and a fair estimate of their comparative worth. I could not close these remarks by a clearer or more authorised summing up of matters. It is evident, after such figures as these, that in the French school *genre* and landscape paintings are fast progressing, while historical and classical painting has a marked tendency to decline. I do not try to explain that fact; to-day I must be content with stating it. Such a result may have something unpleasant in itself for the present heads of the French school, who seem to entertain a pretention of replacing Ingres, Delaroche, or Delacroix, but France has no reason to complain, and her school of painting will prosper and maintain its high position and just influences as long as she possesses such artists as Carot, Cabot, Benonville, Daubigny, Ross, and Auguste Bonheur, Ph. Rousseau, Protais, Detaille, and Neuville.

THE "SALON DES REFUSES."

I will not end this letter without saying a word of another exhibition of pictures—that of the works that were refused by the jury of the official "Exposition." Behind the "Palais de l'Industrie" a kind of long shed has been erected for the special purpose of giving to the rejected artists the means of appealing to the general public against the severities of the jury. About 400 pictures are exhibited there. I have hardly found two dozen remarkable works among that number, while you might count by hundreds those that are either ridiculous or revolting. "A Robber," by M. Masson, is a picture well composed and well painted. M. Le More exhibits "Houses" that are not without merit. "Leaving the School," by M. De Luare, is a good composition. I also remarked a "marine" by M. Veryea, and a landscape by Miss Virginie Boroes. There are two military scenes by M. Jules Voizin that might to no disadvantage have been hung by many *genre* pictures to be seen in the official exhibition. A "bull," by by M. B. Nettes, and "Fishes," by Mlle. Olive Beaulieu, however weak they may be, are not worse than many productions of the same kind that have been admitted. "Charles VI.," by M. Delaunay, has many faults, but reveals a painter, and ought to have found grace with the jury on that account. I will say the same in favor of the author of that naked woman, who is gathering flowers by a stream. The landscape of M. Martinez del Rio is good. M. Eugène Bellangé has two military scenes, the "Pigeon," and "Waterloo," which are far from excellence, but betray a singular degree of power and learning. "Sheep," by M. Jourdan, and a "Hunter," by M. Alfred Didier, are good pictures. The same may be said of M. Delaunay's "Incroyable;" of a "Mother," by M. Benchet; of a "Portrait," by Miss Jennie Boles, and of a study, "Old Man's Head," by Miss Christine de Post. M. Lançan exhibits a most horrible scene, "The Burial of Soldiers." There is much talent in this painting, and I cannot conceive a subject better calculated to impress all lookers-on with the awful lessons of war; but it presents such a terrible and disgusting sight that one understands how the jury was led to refuse it. Now, the comical has its share in this exhibition. There is a certain woman on horseback, by M. Denvir, that would have obtained a great success under the hand of Carolus Duran, by Miss Croizette. There is also what I should call the "Wooden Woman" of M. Julian, a naked figure as stiff and common as possible. In short, with a little more care and attention, the jury would have soon discovered the merits of about twenty of these pictures, and, by accepting them, would have withdrawn all public interest from this second exhibition. As to this "exposition" in itself, it shows among the artists a certain degree of *initiative* tending to free the fine arts from all official intervention.

G. G.

Mr. George Francis Train.

From the London Times, June 12.

Mr. George Francis Train writes to us from the Langham Hotel, under date yesterday:

This libel appears in your journal as a cablegram:

"New-York, 20th.—George Francis Train has been sent to a lunatic asylum." Will you please make the *amende honorable*?

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN,
the Coming Dictator.

In answer to this appeal we can only say we have pleasure in admitting that the fact of Mr. Train being now in London is complete evidence that he is not in an American lunatic asylum.

ITALY.

Relations with Germany—The Loss of Rattazzi—The Clericals and the Convent Question—A Democratic Monarch.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, June 9, 1873.

The King has left Rome for the north of Italy, an excursion which has been for several days delayed for the purpose of giving audience to the new agent of the German Empire, Herr von Keudall, who arrived six or seven days ago. The presentation took place yesterday at the Palace of the Quirinal Hill. The relations between Germany and Italy are now *en règle*, and the Italians are content. Prince Bismarck is the Magnus Apollo of the Italian Party, and the terror of the inhabitants of the Vatican. He is the hope of one, and feared and bitterly hated by the other. In him is found the destroyer of the Cyclops, and the one who has broken the thunderbolts of Jupiter.

URBAN RATTAZZI.

One by one Italy is losing those who have been actors in the scene of the past quarter of a century. Urban Rattazzi was one of that band of public men who saw in 1848 the beginning of the new Italy, and have followed with the zealous efforts of true patriots the development which has been going on ever since. Few have taken a more active part in the events of five-and-twenty years. Rattazzi was at three different times the chief of the Ministry, and has also served in other duties as a member of the royal Cabinet. Since the defeat, in 1867, of the Ministry of which he was the head he has been the recognized leader of the Opposition in Parliament. He has rendered the good service of giving order and authority to what might have been a confused and half revolutionary faction. Loosely-united elements are now compacted into a force of legitimate opposition. Rattazzi has been the originator, or active promoter, of some of the most important measures of law, whether in the little State of Piedmont, or since the formation of the Italian Kingdom. Among these were the projects for the abolition of the religious corporations in Piedmont in 1854, and the restriction of the power of the clergy by the establishment of civil marriage.

HIS DEATH.

Although Rattazzi had reached the age of sixty-five, his erect stature, lithe figure, and elastic movement gave him the impression of a man not beyond the age of fifty years. His death was sudden and unexpected. A few days back a slight indisposition caused him to leave his place in the Chamber and accept the invitation of a friend, for change of air, to pass some days in a half-deserted country-house at Frosinone, about fifty miles to the south of Rome. Here, in his last hours, Ministers of State, the messengers of the King, and men conspicuous in Italian public life, came from all quarters. There was no priest present to perform the last offices of the Church, but the wife and other members of the family were there to press the hand of the dying man. It may be that the Church would not have given absolution without an acknowledgment that wrong had been done in the part taken in legislation against the ancient privileges of the Catholic establishment. But, in making the new Italy, the statesman could not but choose to give his vote to sweep old abuses away.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

Last night we saw the remains of Rattazzi carried, with great ceremony, through Rome. The funeral cortége was formed by delegations of all the State and Municipal authorities, public societies, and the greater part of the garrison of Rome. The remains are to be taken for sepulture to Alexandria, in Piedmont, the native place of Rattazzi, and whose representative he was for twenty-five years in Parliament.

THE CONVENT QUESTION.

A protest, signed by eighty-two generals and attorneys of religious orders, has been addressed to the King, the President of the Royal Council, and to the presiding officers of the Senate and the Chamber, against the law breaking up the convents and putting to other uses the property of the disbanded confraternities. As might be expected, the tone of this letter of protest is sufficiently spiteful. Such phrases as "calumnies and lies," "enormous blasphemies," and "outrages upon God," are found in it. It is natural that there should be pretty strong feeling, and that in some way it should find expression. To the monks and their friends, this action of the Government seems like rough usage; but there was no liberty of choice. The people of Italy had killed it by a unanimity of opinion which could not be resisted. Indeed, the greatest effort on the part of the Ministry was made to stem the impetuosity of the popular current. The protest and appeal is made in the name of everything good, just, and reasonable that can be named. One passage will not escape the notice of those outside the field of controversy—the hapless pagans of dissent who are dragged in as witnesses. "All the Catholic world, even those among heretics and infidels, who preserve always a little of reason and natural honesty, will be able to judge fitly of this act." The judgment of these "heretics and infidels" is generally in favor of the Italian Government.

A DEMOCRATIC MONARCH.

Democratic freedom of manners is making rapid progress in Italy, and the King is the first to set the example. A dozen or twenty years ago, a number of people in England were shocked because Mr. Buchanan, traveling on a steam-boat, washed his face and hands in the same bowl in which other passengers had taken their bath. Victor Emmanuel, the other night, in the public theatre, went so far in the same direction as to make those shudder in whose imaginations royalty is surrounded with an almost superstitious prestige. The story has got into the newspapers here, and there is no profanity in repeating it. On Sunday and other festal nights the great theatres are crowded, and the people go in their best fit-outs, the ladies of quality in their feathers and jewels, and the young men in their black coats and white neck-knots, thinking to do honor to the possible presence of the sovereign. On the night of the festa of the Constitution, the Apollo, the leading theatre, was filled, as on such occasions, with a well-dressed company. The King, thinking that everybody was tired out with the amusements of the day, and taking a fancy to go, as there would be few at the theatre, left the palace in the out-fit in which he happened to find himself after dinner, intending to half hide himself in the privacy of his proscenium-box. He had for companions Signor Gadda, the Prefect of Rome, dressed in the black and white tints of evening etiquette. Soon, quite unexpectedly, appeared in a neighboring loggia the Grand Duchess Maria and the Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrowa, sister and daughter of the Emperor of all the Russias. The first gallant impulse of the King was to make them a visit of courtesy, but how was he to do it in his unceremonious rig? for the unpardonable sin of good manners is a violation of the etiquette of dress. But the remedy is simple and soon found. "Gadda, lend me your coat and cravat!" And in the ante-room an exchange was made. The best part of the story is that the King told what he had done, and had a laugh about it with his imperial guests. They were, perhaps, reminded of many things like it in the history of that robust monarch, Peter the Great. The King, hunter, soldier, and horse, dog, and cigar fancier does not trouble himself much about Court ceremonies, but prefers to be quite at his ease. Now that there is a fair lady at Court he leaves to the young people to put on the finer polish of saloon manners. More than once, at a palace ball, I have seen the King stand for two or three hours, with his hands in his trousers' pockets, evidently bored, as he waited to see the milksops of fashion go through cotillion and quadrille.

AN IMPERIAL GUEST.

The Empress of Russia has left Rome after nearly two weeks passed here, and two months in Italy. She carries away the pleasantest impression of the people and the country. Her relations during her stay have been most intimate with the different members of the royal family, and every possible courtesy has been shown to her, both as a lady and the wife of a powerful sovereign. The gentle Princess Margarette has succeeded in winning the affectionate sympathies of the Empress and of her daughter, the Duchess Maria Alexandrowa, who is but a few years younger than the future Queen of Italy. To the clerical party this visit has brought only disappointment, so many small hopes were founded upon it, and so many trumpets of victory sounded. To those who have trustworthy information about the actual situation, it seems strange that a report should have been telegraphed over Europe that the Empress had had a political talk about Poland, in her interview of a quarter of an hour with the Pope. Those with some experience here, know what value to put upon more than one half of the statements of fact made by party organs, to serve a temporary end. For the rest, the Empress leaves Italy without giving any sign of special favor for the Pope, but many proofs of friendship for Italy. ANGELICO.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.

One of the most striking of the many magnificent buildings which are clustered on the east side of the Central Park, between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-first streets, is the Presbyterian Hospital. Standing on the highest point of ground in the neighborhood, covering the entire block bounded by Fourth and Madison avenues and Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, the massive brick structure is a commanding object, except at the western end, where it is partially hidden from view by the Lenox Library, now in course of erection. It is built of Philadelphia brick, dressed with Lockport limestone. The hospital, when completed, will consist of five large buildings, one running along the frontage on Seventy-first-street, with an eastern and western wing on Fourth and Madison avenues; the administration building on Seventieth-street, and the boiler-house and laundry in the centre. These will all be connected in the basement, and on the first and second floors, by corridors, those above the basement making a light and cheerful exercising ground for convalescent patients in the Winter time or in bad weather. Thus far the central hospital building, the administration building, and the boiler-house and laundry only have been constructed. They afford accommodations for 100 patients, but as the offices, kitchens, laundries, &c., are ample for the providing for three times that number, the wings, which are yet to be built, will be entirely devoted to the use of patients. Thus, when completed, the hospital will have plenty of room for 300 patients. The placing of the engine and boiler-house in a separate, central building is a very great additional safeguard against fire. Every detail in the internal construction of the hospital has been arranged with a view to making it as perfect for its purposes as such an institution can be made. The corridors and wards are very lofty and airy, and have an unusually sunny and cheerful look; and, with all its sad scenes, it is no easy matter to produce this effect in a hospital. The wards on the second and third floors are fourteen feet six inches high, and as the latest improved system of heating and ventilation has been adopted, there is no difficulty in keeping the air perfectly sweet and pure in them. The powerful fan drives in cool air in the Summer time, and air warmed to the necessary temperature in Winter. Every new improvement that can add to convenience and comfort, the most commodious arrangements for medical and surgical treatment, and all the best hygienic and curative appliances, have been introduced, with a view to the advantage of the patients. On every floor there are ample closet and bathing accommodations, elevators; drying closets for drying mattresses, &c.; lavatories; shoots for soiled linen, dust, &c.; doctors' and nurses' rooms, and dining-rooms. In the middle of the northern building, occupying the third and fourth stories, is that terrible apartment, the operating-room. It is in the form of an amphitheatre, and has tiers of seats rising one above and behind the other, for the use of students. The instrument-room, which is, of course, adjacent, is filled with a fine collection of instruments, extensive enough to make one's blood curdle at the bare thought of their necessity.

On all the floors there are private wards, and in the southern or administration building, as it is called, all the wards are of this class. The chapel occupies the same space in the southern which the operating theatre does in the northern building. Each ward communicates with two staircases, and on each floor there is a fire-plug, with hose attachment connected with steam-pumps in the basement, the pumps being worked by shafts from the engine in the boiler-house. The receiving and examination rooms, directors' room, apothecary-shop, and apartments for the resident surgeons and physician, and the resident directress, are all in the southern building. The internal fittings throughout the hospital are of various hard woods, waxed so as to prevent the absorption of elements inseparable from hospitals, and which, otherwise, render them unhealthy, as is said to be the case with Bellevue Hospital.

Patients of "every creed, nationality, and color," can avail themselves of the benefits of the hospital, provided they are not suffering from any contagious, infectious, or chronic disease. They are admitted between the hours of 10 A. M., and 5 P. M., after examination, and subject to the approval of the visiting committee. If they are unable to attend personally for examination, they are visited by the house surgeon or physician, at their own houses. Cases of severe accident are admitted at all hours of the day and night, without ceremony. The active superintendence of the hospital is in charge of Miss Jane Stuart Woolsey, a lady of well-known devotion to the cause of the suffering and of large hospital experience in the war of the rebellion. This lady has the general charge of the hospital and its belongings, and is responsible to the Board of Managers for the good order of the house, in addition to the ordinary ministrations of a woman in such a case; and her arduous task is voluntarily undertaken, regarded only as an honorable service to afflicted humanity which brings its own reward and requires no material compensation.

In one matter the Board of Managers have certainly been unfortunate. It is in the name which they have given to their institution. They particularly proclaim the unsectarian character of it—that it is for patients of "every creed, nationality, and color," and yet they style it the Presbyterian Hospital. This anomaly may exercise an unfortunate influence on the success of the institution, even if it has not already done so; for the poor, who, of course, will form the greatest portion of its inmates, will assume that only Presbyterians are admitted, and will, therefore, make no effort to obtain admission. This will be aggravated by their ignorance and their prejudice in favor of their own creed. Nothing could be more unjust to the liberality of the directors, for article 11 of the rules and regulations says: "When a patient is dangerously ill, the attending physician shall notify (if possible) some near relative or friend of the patient, and inquire whether he desires to converse with the chaplain or a clergyman, or religious person, and shall invite the person desired to attend; and while such person is present shall see that the other patients in the ward behave with decorum." Nothing can be more straightforward. A patient can have any religious ministrations he prefers, and will be protected from interruption or annoyance while he is receiving them. But there is one fact that points to the more than possibility of a mistake having been made in the name of the hospital. Though it has been open for the reception of patients for eight months, and can already accommodate 100, there are only twenty-three patients in the hospital. New-York is crying out for more hospitals. Why, then, is this so? And they might have chosen so excellent a name for the hospital. Out of the $700,000 which have been subscribed for the erection, furnishing, and endowment of the hospital, Mr. James Lenox has given $250,000 to the building fund and $125,000 to the endowment fund. He also gave the large and very valuable plot of land on which the hospital is built. Why, then, not call it the Lenox Hospital, and do away with all chance of misconception among those whom this noble charity is intended to benefit? But, if Mr. Lenox object to this prominent connection of his name with the noble charity he has founded, the matter may be modified by calling the institution the Lenox Hill Hospital—the locality now being known as Lenox Hill.

SOUTHERN FEELING.

Does the Southern Press Represent the People Correctly?—Public Sentiment Away from the Railroads.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Thursday, June 12, 1873.

One manifestation of the state of Southern feeling toward the North, that is, toward Republican North, must be noticed. That is the bitterness of the Southern Democratic Press. While on every hand I met from Southern people, from whom I made no effort to conceal my Radical proclivities, nothing but cordial and friendly recognition, it was to me a daily recurring puzzle to open the papers and find them animated by a spirit scarcely less hostile and vindictive than during the war. The spirit of their editorial articles on topics at all political was in denunciation of the men and the measures that prosecuted the war. Judged by these, Republicanism is the greatest of abominations, and a Republican is *per se* a villain, with whom it would be a crime and disgrace to hold friendly consort. True, there are degrees of this vindictiveness, but the general tone of the Southern Democratic Press toward all who believe in the policy of the war on the part of the North is unfriendly and repellant. If I could believe that the Southern Press represented the real sentiments or feelings of the Southern people in this respect, I should regard any effective cooperation for material prosperity between these peoples, during the present generation, as altogether hopeless.

Was I, then, deceived concerning the feelings of the people? Were they wearing a mask of kindness for a purpose? Or were they misrepresented by their recognized organs of public sentiment? I could not fully determine these questions in my own mind, though the more closely and carefully I canvassed the demeanor of these people in their intercourse with Northern men, the clearer did the evidences of sincerity, and of honest and friendly interest, appear. But why, then, should they tolerate in the Press, which would naturally be regarded as the exponent of their sentiments and feelings, a tone, spirit, and language so opposed to their own sentiments, and which could not fail to at least impede the effort they are making for reconciliation upon the basis of mutual respect and esteem?

I laid the problem finally in full, set terms, before a Southerner born and bred, a gentleman of culture and advanced ideas, who had lost his fortune by the war, but whom I knew to be honestly and earnestly desirous of a restored Union upon the basis of co-operation for material prosperity. I stated the case much as I have stated it here, and asked him to reconcile, if he could, these opposing evidences, or declare to me which was the false and which the true. His solution was substantially as follows:

Much that appears so fierce and vindictive is the effect of Southern temperament. It is an extravagant statement of a feeling of opposition only. The denunciations of the partisan Press in Whig and Democratic times were as bitter as those to which you now refer. Each party abused the men and measures of the other in terms which would lead one to suppose they could not live on amicable terms in the same neighborhood. Nor did they always. Political quarrels growing out of this ardor of temperament, resulting in intemperance of expression, were not infrequent. Yet these were exceptional. The great body of Democrats held in high and honorable regard, as citizens of worth and integrity, the great body of Whigs, and *vice versa*. Yet to read the party organs, you would suppose each regarded the other as too corrupt and vile for human association. It was the license of the Press, which I do not justify, but which was a fact in the past, no more and no less than it is a fact now, and it has just the same significance now that it had then. In vulgar, but expressive phrase, that sort of immoderate speech was only for bunkum. It was the abuse which attorneys bestow so freely upon one another for effect upon the jury, and which they settle with friendly drinks and coarse stories while the jury are deliberating on the verdict. In short, these fulminations do not, as a rule, represent the real feelings of the writers themselves. They certainly grossly misrepresent the sentiments and feelings of the Southern people. Doubtless, in some cases, they express the views of the writers, and find acceptance in the minds of some of their readers. The less intelligent are struck by the florid, demi-novel style, and their imagination leads captive their judgment, and approves of sentiments so vigorously expressed. But the mass of sober, thinking people estimate these vaporings at their real worth, and are not affected by them.

My friend admitted that the effect of these bitter fulminations was injurious to the South, for the reason that were commonly quoted by Northern journals, and accepted by Southern people as evidence of the popular feeling here; but he trusted in the growing intercourse between the North and South, and the truth that should thereby become disseminated for a correction of this false impression.

Since writing my former letter based on observations made along the principal routes of travel, I have penetrated the interior of the country somewhat; have been among people living twenty-five miles from a post-office, and all I have seen and heard confirms me in the conclusions first reached and expressed, that there is now here, in Northern Alabama, as much tolerance of political sentiment as you will commonly find at the North. What exceptions may be noted in other States or in particular localities I cannot say.

One question has interested me considerably, and that is the feeling of the people concerning the institution of slavery. Do they regret its loss? With rare exceptions, I believe they do not. An old man, living far away among the mountains of Alabama, whose claim to distinction is that he has harvested fifty-two crops of corn and cotton; who in '60 was a Breckinridge Democrat, and during the war a rebel; who lost by emancipation a slave for which at the beginning of the war he paid $1,500 in gold, and by a raid near the close of the war lost a silver watch, taken from him by force—a watch he prized even more than his slave—said if he was to vote to-morrow on the question of re-establishing slavery, he should vote against it from sunrise to sunset. Though he had as good and trusty a slave as man ever owned, he finds he can get free labor better and cheaper. Besides, he candidly admitted that he saw the moral aspects of the slavery question very differently now from what he once did. I do not know that in this respect he is the type of a very large class, though I doubt not he represents a not very small one; but in his view concerning the economic aspects of the question, I am persuaded he would have a very large following.

The Patagonians.

The *Revue Scientifique* publishes a summary of a curious paper read to the Anthropological Institute, by Lieut. Musters, on Patagonia, where he had lived for upward of a year. The region bearing that name extends from the Rio Negro, in 40° south latitude, to the Straits of Magellan. It is by no means the desert and rocky country it has always been supposed to be, but, on the contrary, a fertile land, consisting of hills and rich valleys, where the native tribes find ample food for themselves and pasture for their horses and cattle. The Patagonians call themselves Ahonikanka, or Chonek, but they are better known under the name of Tehuelches, given them by the Araucanians. They are divided into two races, that have frequent intercourse with each other, for purposes either of peace or war with other nations. They speak the same language, but with different accents, and their physical structure is not quite the same. There is another race called the Pampas or Penks: it inhabits the district lying between the Chupat River and the Rio Negro, and may be considered a branch of the Indians north of the latter; it has, moreover, a language of its own, bearing some analogy to that of the Araucanians. The latter occupy the eastern slope of the Andes. Such are the inhabitants of this section of South America; but the most important of the three races is that of the Tehuelches. Lieut. Musters acknowledges them to be unusually tall, the men generally measuring five feet ten inches, and very frequently six feet and more; the women five feet six inches; but one of them, the wife of a Cacique, measured six feet. No wonder, therefore, that the Spaniards, on their arrival, perceiving these tall men wrapped in their long mantles, should have taken them for giants. They are, moreover, robust and active, and excellent pedestrians.

LEAD POISONING IN WATER.

The Theory of Hard and Soft Water—How to Prevent Accidents—Useful Advice to Those Using New Pipe.

As regularly as the warm weather sets in, and the quantity of water used for drinking purposes is largely increased, up starts the subject of water poisoned by lead pipes, and with it the vexed questions of what is good or bad water. Though one might think that the composition, quality, and character of water would be as well known as that of the air we breathe, ordinary acquaintance with either of them is generally of a most limited character. To consider the question of lead poisoning by water, or the power water has of dissolving lead by passing through pipes of this metal, requires a knowledge of the composition of the water.

There is no such thing as perfectly pure running water for common use; by this is meant a fluid containing nothing else save the elements of hydrogen and oxygen. *Aqua distillata*, water distilled or condensed from steam, is chemically pure water, but is impracticable for common use. Rain water is rather purer water, so is dissolved snow water, though both these last contain traces of ammonia. In all waters in common use there are from five to eight salts, composed of the alkaline earths, the metals, and holding two or three gaseous compounds in solution. These salts are generally the compounds of alumina, potash, soda, lime, magnesia, and iron combined as sulphates, chlorides, silicates, phosphates, and carbonates, not counting some other rarer salts, only discoverable by solar spectrum analysis. In addition to these there are natural animalculæ and vegetable formations of complex form, capable of producing ammonia. All these substances being found in water, it is questionable whether absolutely pure water would be as wholesome for use as the ordinary water nature has given us. The terms pure and impure water are often carelessly used, and cause considerable confusion in the public mind. All sources of water, pure or impure, whether hard or soft, owe their quality to their source. Congress or Vichy water abounding with all the alkaline salts, is a pure water, while the water of the Thames, impregnated with the filth of sewage, is an impure water. This distinction is by no means visible to the eye. A water perfectly adapted to drinking purposes, like the water of the Mississippi, may want sparkle and brilliancy, while another water, clear as crystal and inviting to the eye, may come from a pump in Bedford-street, where the water has taken up all the filth of the sewers. It is a mooted question, discussed every day by those who, in their country places, dig a well, or by the municipality who construct their reservoirs, whether hard or soft water is the best to drink. A careful calculation shows that four-fifths of the human race use hard waters. The most rigorous examinations have been gone through, and scales of longevity have been calculated, without coming to any fixed opinion on this subject. A French commission stated that the tallest soldiers came from a hard-water country, while other countries cited exactly opposite cases. There is a tendency, however, of late, on the part of water experts, to lean toward hard water, and both in Paris and Vienna, where a soft and a hard water could be obtained, the latter was preferred. Here comes in another phase of the question, in which the chemical quality of the water enters, and that is its storing qualities; and the explanation of it will show why hard waters are preferable, and as this has mainly to do with the question of lead poisoning, it may be worth while to enter somewhat fully into the details. If soft water be taken from a confined source, say from a vat lined with porcelain, so that nothing can be taken up in solution from the material of the vat, and a similar one be filled with hard water, the question is which would keep the better. At first sight one would be inclined to think that both would act alike, but this, practically, is not the case. The soft water parts with the air it has mixed up with it more rapidly than does the hard water; it becomes flatter and insipid, and will not keep sweet. Carrying further the subject of water confined in vessels, when we use wooden or metallic reservoirs, the conditions are decidedly against soft water. Soft water tends to dissolve more or less readily the vegetable portions of the wood, and may directly attack the sides of the metal reservoir. If water be perfectly pure, containing no lime or other alkaline earths, in solution, its power of dissolving other substances is at its maximum. If it contain lime, and it is saturated to a certain degree, it can take up but little more, and this is precisely the case with a hard water. To make this matter plainer, chemical facts, from their extreme simplicity, being sometimes puzzling to those unfamiliar with them, suppose two cups made out of candy were filled, one with pure water, the other with a water slightly sugared. The first, pure water, would dissolve in time a portion of its recipient, while the sugared water, though barely saturated, would have little power to dissolve out anything more. Again, soft water, whether approaching or not a more natural element, breeds within it more infusori. In the same way vegetable forms grow more rapidly in it; but the most important fact against soft water for storage is that, just as it is capable of dissolving solid substances, it is more prone to absorb gaseous substances. That soft water will act more readily on leaden pipes than hard water, is admitted by all experts; but they reassure us by saying that the danger from poisoning by lead is almost nothing from this reason; that after water has passed through leaden pipes, a certain small portion of lead may be dissolved, but that, almost instantly, a thin coating or veneer of oxide and carbonate of lead is formed, glazing the inside of the lead, which renders any further power of solution impossible. The remedy, then, for those who have new lead pipe laid—a constant occurrence during the Summer—would be to let the water run freely for a certain definite time before using it. There is, however, a novel fact in regard to the action even of hard water on leaden pipe, which is rarely noticed, and that is the solution of lead caused by the *intermittent action* of the water. By this is meant a supply of water which is kept in the pipes for a while and then withdrawn—as, for instance, a reservoir of water which would fill the pipes for six hours, and then would cease passing water through them, the pipes being half empty at certain times. If a lead or iron pipe be filled with water and kept under a good pressure, the pipe will last for an indefinite time; if it be intermittent, in a certain given period, comparatively short, the pipe is eaten away. It must not be supposed that this arises from mechanical sources, as of irregular pressure, for a leaden pipe half filled with water, the water allowed to pass through without any pressure, intermittent or otherwise, will speedily be eaten through. The reason given is that the water is more aerated, and that water with an excess of air in it has greater solvent properties. To conclude this question of the solvent properties of water, experience shows that, aside from the question of wholesome water, but having to do only with the economic portion of the question, when the strength and lasting powers of the materials to be used to store up water are brought into discussion, hard water is preferable, as soft water can and does dissolve out the stone, lime, cement, or metal used in the construction of reservoirs much more rapidly than does hard water.

The precautionary measures then to be adopted in regard to those who during the Summer from change of locality may have to drink water other than the Croton, are, if new lead pipe is laid, to let the water run for quite a long period, say the first time for six hours, before using it, and to see that a uniform steady pressure of water is kept on the leaden pipes all the time. Of course, those who in country houses use water drawn from springs or wells, need use no precautions, and whether the water be hard or soft it is equally wholesome and palatable, the remarks in this article only referring to water stored or carried through leaden pipes.

To make a bug-bear of this subject, and to alarm the public in regard to metallic poisoning by water, is the furthest possible from the intention of the writer, who believes that in the cases of alleged poisoning from this source not one single case can be authenticated in fifty thousand.

THE NEW CABLE.

Particulars of the Latest Atlantic Expedition—Past Achievements and Present Tasks.

From the London Times, June 11.

The Great Eastern steam-ship has once more started upon another of those missions for which she is so eminently adapted, and which she has already so ably fulfilled upon three occasions. In company with the Edinburgh and the Hibernia, she is now on her way to lay a fourth telegraph cable across the bed of the Atlantic, the squadron having left the Portland Roads for Valentia at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. Although this is nominally the fourth cable, it is really the fifth that has been laid on the same course—the first having been laid by the Agamemnon and the Niagara in 1858. This cable, however, worked only for a few weeks and then failed to transmit signals, since which time it has been left to itself on the bed of the ocean, and its existence practically ignored. In 1865 the first attempt was made by the Great Eastern to lay an Atlantic cable, which, however, was for the time unsuccessful, the cable parting in 2,600 fathoms of water, and, although grappled for, and three times hooked, it was not then recovered, owing to the grappling gear giving way under the severe strain. In the following year a second cable was successfully laid, and the broken cable of 1865 was recovered and completed. The year 1869 witnessed the laying of the third, or the French Atlantic cable, from Brest to St. Pierre, the present forming, therefore, the fourth practical cable. The squadron to which the laying of it has been intrusted consists of the Great Eastern, Capt. Halpin, who is in charge of the expedition; the Hibernia, 3,000 tons, Capt. Cato; the Edinburgh, 2,300 tons, Capt. Manning, and the Robert Lowe, 700 tons, Capt. Tidmarsh. The last three vessels are all screw steam-ships, the Great Eastern having both paddles and screw. The electrical staff is in charge of Mr. Laws, Capt. Halpin's chief assistant in the engineering department being Mr. Loudon, while Dr. W. H. Allchin is physician in charge of the expedition for a second time. The task of organizing and arranging the expedition has devolved upon Admiral Sherard Osborne, who has most successfully accomplished his object.

When the project of a fourth Atlantic cable was started, it was proposed to lay it from Porthcurno, on the Cornish coast, direct to Halifax, and thence to New-York. In consequence, however, of the amalgamation of the Atlantic Telegraph Company and the Société du Cable Transatlantique Français, and it being desirable, moreover, to reduce the risk incident to submarine lines by laying the cable in shorter lengths, it was decided to lay it between the same points as the previous cables—viz., Valentia and Heart's Content, Newfoundland. The course will be to the north of the 1865 cable, which the new cable will not approach nearer than thirty miles, except at the shore ends. Heart's Content and Placentia are already connected by a land line, and a part of the work of the present expedition is to lay a double line of cable from the latter place to Sydney, Cape Breton. Three different types of cable are to be used, each of which embodies features distinct from the others, and which have been suggested by previous experience. These types, known as A, B, and C, are the shore ends, the intermediate cables, and the deep sea cable. The shore end is, of course, a very heavy cable, capable of meeting any contingency that might arise from coasting navigation, and extending from three to five miles out, according to circumstances. The intermediate cables are of lighter and slightly varying patterns, and are continued from the shore ends for distances of from 150 to 250 miles, when they are joined by the deep sea cable, which is of a still lighter design.

As soon as the shore end has been laid it will be brought direct into the test-room at Valentia, and connected with instruments. A series of tests will be continuously made to determine the resistance, insulation, continuity, and conductivity of the cable. A code of signals will be used by which communication will constantly be maintained between the shore and the ship. The positive or negative currents from the shore will produce in the ship's insulation galvanometer deflections either to the right or left, which will represent dots and dashes in the Morse Code, the left, or negative, being equivalent to a dot, and the right, or positive, to a dash. Continuity tests from the shore will be applied every five minutes during the time of laying. Once every day the ship will signal to the shore the distance run, the number of miles paid out, and the insulation resistance per mile.

The cable is distributed between the Great Eastern, the Hibernia, and the Edinburgh, the Robert Lowe carrying the shore ends and the electrical stores. The Great Eastern has on board about 2,609 miles of cable for the Atlantic line, the Hibernia 490 miles, and the Edinburgh 365 miles, for the Placentia lines. The Hibernia also carries the shore end for Heart's Content. There is, of course, an overplus of cable, but in calculating the length required, the repairs to the 1865 cable had to be taken into account. There are on board the three ships 28,000 fathoms of grappling rope, besides 14,000 fathoms of smaller tackle, and 15 miles of coir buoy rope, so that they are well equipped in this respect. When the Robert Lowe has laid the shore end at Valentia, she will return to the Thames and ship the four shore ends for the two Placentia cables, to which place she will proceed, and join or await the other vessels. On leaving Valentia, the Great Eastern, accompanied by the Hibernia and the Edinburgh, will proceed to lay the main cable to Newfoundland. When this has been effected the two latter vessels, with the Robert Lowe, will lay the Sydney cable, after which the Hibernia will fill up with coal and rejoin the Great Eastern at Heart's Content. The two will then proceed eastward along the course of the 1865 cable to the point of rupture, which is 568 miles from Valentia, where it will be grappled for and, it is to be hoped, found and repaired. On leaving Sydney the Robert Lowe will proceed to repair the Duxbury section of the French Atlantic cable, which was broken last month close in shore. She will also effect some repairs in the cables belonging to the Newfoundland Telegraph Company. The Edinburgh, when her task has been completed, will fill up with coal and return to the Thames to ship a portion of the Brazilian cable, the greater part of which it is intended to lay during the present year.

Each of the four ships is fitted up with laying machinery and picking-up apparatus, similar in general character, but with slight variations in details, in order to meet special points as regards the build and equipment of the vessels. The arrangements on board the Great Eastern of course serve as a type for the other ships, and as they are generally known it is unnecessary to do more than indicate them here. One material alteration has been made on board the Great Eastern, and that is the addition of a cable tank, which is situated in the after part of the ship. There are now four tanks, two forward and two aft, the first forward tank being 51 feet 6 inches in diameter and 20 feet 6 inches deep, the second 75 feet diameter and 16 feet deep, the third 58 feet diameter and 20 feet 6 inches deep, and the fourth, or new tank, 38 feet diameter and 20 feet 6 inches deep. In each of these tanks the cable lies coiled in four lengths, immersed in water, and, as each length is being laid, it will pass along a trough, guided at intervals by horizontal and vertical friction-pulleys to the paying-out apparatus in the stern of the vessel. This consists of a series of six wheels having V grooves, and over which the cable passes, each wheel being connected with weighted levers attached to disc wheels working in the V grooves, and acting as brakes. Each of the V wheels is also connected through its shaft with a friction brake; the whole of the lever brakes can be operated simultaneously from one main shaft if necessary. The cable, after passing over this brake apparatus, takes four turns round a drum 6 feet in diameter, connected with a powerful strap brake, and is passed thence to the dynamometer, by which the strain on the cable can be ascertained at any moment of its passage through the apparatus. From the dynamometer the cable passes over a grooved pulley 5 feet in diameter, which projects over the stern of the ship. The picking-up apparatus is placed in the bows of the vessel, and consists of grooved pulleys projecting over the stem, and a coiling apparatus having two drums, each 6 feet in diameter. The coiling apparatus is worked by a small engine which takes steam from one of the main boilers. A dynamometer placed between the bow pulleys and the coiling engine completes the picking-up apparatus, which, no less than the paying-out gear, is as perfect as engineering skill, guided by past experience, can render it. The grappling ropes are of various sizes and strengths, and are adapted for heavy or light work. They are made of wire, the heaviest rope being composed of six strands, each containing six wires, and the lightest having three strands of three wires, there being two intermediate sizes. The Great Eastern also carries eleven iron buoys of five different sizes, ranging from 11 feet diameter by 15 feet high, to 4 feet 6 inches diameter by 5 feet high. The other vessels also carry their complement of buoys, which are used for buoying the cable during the laying, if necessary, or the grapnels while picking up. The signaling arrangements are very complete, there being a system of pneumatic signals between each tank and both engine-rooms, so that if anything goes wrong in the uncoiling of the cable the vessel can be stopped at once. From the paying-out machinery and the picking-up apparatus there are also signals communicating with the engines as well as with the steersman on the bridge, for by the aid of steam machinery one man with the greatest ease is able to steer the great ship from that point. Thus equipped, the Great Eastern and her two companions, the Edinburgh and the Hibernia, steamed quietly out of the Portland Roads at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, the three vessels representing in the aggregate a moving mass worth something like two millions and a half of money.

It may here be interesting to note the lengths of each of the Atlantic cables. That of 1865, which has recently broken, is 1,896½ miles long, and the cable of 1866 is 1,858½ miles. The French cable of 1869, from Brest to St. Pierre, is 2,557 miles in length, while the line about to be laid will be about the same length as that of 1865. Since the latter cable broke the French cable parted, 300 miles from Brest, in about 500 fathoms of water. The accident was repaired by the Hibernia, a length of 100 miles having been cut out and replaced by a similar length of new cable.

It will thus be seen that the work of the expedition will consist in laying three sections of submarine cable and in recovering and repairing several others. By far the most interesting and important feature under the second head is the grappling for the cable of 1865, which broke a few months since. It will prove interesting, inasmuch as it will determine whether the physical condition of a cable which has been submerged for eight years is such as to allow of its being raised, or, in other words, whether the outer covering will have become so deteriorated that it will no longer possess the strength necessary to resist the great strain which will be brought upon it in raising it. Of its being found and grappled there is but little doubt, the same thing having been accomplished before under less favorable circumstances and with more limited experience than in the present instance. The matter derives its importance from the fact that if the results are successful it will prove a great commercial gain to the enterprising company to whom it belongs. The cable has parted in about 1,900 fathoms of water, and so far as has been ascertained the bottom is of a favorable nature for grappling operations. The Great Eastern and her consort will continue their efforts to recover the cable up to the middle of September, or even longer if necessary, for she is equipped for a four months' voyage. It is, however, to be hoped that her labors will have terminated successfully before that time, and that yet new honors will have been added to the science of submarine telegraphy.

CROSSING THE ANDES.

Trial Trip of the Callao and Oroya Railroad.

A correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald*, writing from Lima under date of June 3, gives an interesting account of a trial trip on the Callao and Oroya Railroad, which took place June 1. It will be remembered that the contract for building this road, intended to vanquish the Andes by steam, was signed between the Peruvian Government and Mr. Henry Meiggs in the year 1869, and that the first earth was turned up Jan. 1, 1870. The road was to be delivered complete to the Government Jan. 1, 1876, at the cost of about $25,000,000, or 27,600,000 soles. It was at first estimated that there would be 7,000,000 cubic yards of filling and excavation, and there are many difficult cuts through solid rock, four viaducts of iron, measuring in the aggregate 1,290 metres; thirty-eight bridges over the river Rimac, and forty-two tunnels through live rock, covering a distance of nearly 20,000 metres. The following description of the trip is condensed from the correspondent's letter in the *Star and Herald*:

"The fog-clouds lay thick over Lima when the expedition left for the capital of the viceroys of Spain, to perform a feat never dreamed of by even those daring governors. The idea of vanquishing the obstacles presented by the Andes was to be tested. The little locomotive Favorita, built in New-Jersey, drawing an elegant carriage, capable of holding ten persons, and in all weighing about ten tons, set forth at 9 A. M. from the Lima Station of the Callao and Oroya Railway, commonly called the Trans-Andean line, to greet the rocks of the Cordillera with the sound of her steam-whistle. The director of the wonderful works over which the fairy engine was to take its way, Mr. John G. Meiggs, had courteously invited Mr. W. Henry Hulbert, an associate editor of the New-York *World*, to make his first journey to the rocky mountains of South America, and the invitation was extended to several others.

At the Indian village of San Bartolomé the real journey began. It is situated thirty-nine miles from Lima, at the foot of the Andes. The stone bridge across the Rimac, constructed in the middle of the sixteenth century, the Balta Bridge, in strange contrast with it—the one a mediæval work, the other after the model of the Thames Bridge at Twickenham—and the great breakwater erected by Mr. Meiggs, have been passed. The party is thirty-nine miles from the capital, and more than 2,000 feet above the sea level. Now comes the toiling up the mountain. Running along the valley of the tortuous Rimac for a mile or two our little engine turned on a V, and rapidly rushing toward its natural enemies, the Andes, began the ascent. To say that the locomotive was like a fly scaling a plate of glass, would not be an exaggeration. Double, double, toil, but no trouble; as easily as a bird flies through the air did the 'Favorita' surmount the stupendous steeps. At many points the winding path of the railway is so marked that the voyager, looking from the car window can perceive at the distance of a quarter of a mile beneath the line over which he passed five minutes before, but separated from him by a length of two or three miles of rail. This extraordinary, and well may it be called triumphal, progress continues until the height of 1,000 feet is attained from the valley, and the starting-point of St. Bartolomé; then a level for a short time is struck along the mountain side, but while the difficulties of the ascent are forgotten, the cuts and fillings call for even greater astonishment. Cuts of considerable length and height, blasted out from the solid granite, frown down on the engine as if in anger at their defeat; long fillings made up from the remnants of the volcanic rocks found or blasted on the spot; tunnels blown with powder from the reluctant mountains; one beautiful of masonry, of 300 feet; another roofed in by its mother rock, bringing to mind the Mammoth Cave with the stalactites dependent on every side, but through which grand engines of forty tons' weight pass daily four times, dragging huge construction trains behind them. All along this section the work of the unfortunate aborigines may be seen at every moment; the hills are terraced with the ridges.

An iron pier viaduct of huge proportions now presents itself. The central pier, 252 feet in height, rests on solid masonry, over 70 feet square; from end to end the bridge measures 575 English feet, and the width is from 12 to 15 feet. (Your correspondent had not the courage to venture on a sure-footed examination, he preferred a safer view from the locomotive carriage.) This is the famed Verrugas Viaduct. The scene is more than impressive, it strikes the beholder with awe. Looking down through the open sleepers you see the dwellings of the laborers reduced to mere card-houses; the figures of the workmen engaged in preserving the structure intact, appear as dolls; the immense net work of iron road girders and binders is like a spider's web.

The railway proceeds from this last bridge to the point known as the Oroya, an insignificant village about thirty miles from the pass of the last of the Andes to be traversed by the locomotive, but, as is hereafter explained, of great value in the eyes of a civil engineer. It is 136 miles from Callao, and the pass by actual measure is 16,000 feet above the level of the Pacific. In this neighborhood the works are being pushed on with activity. Six thousand laborers of all nationalities have nearly completed the earthwork; but the grand tunnel at the summit of the Cordillera, called the Gallera, 3,600 feet in extent, tasks the abilities of the contractor to the utmost. Boring through solid granite, the diamond drill has to be employed, and only 600 feet have as yet been excavated.

This is the Callao and Oroya Railway over which the party has so rapidly passed, and returned to its initial starting point after having traveled 100 miles and ascended to a height of 7,000 feet above the sea—all accomplished with many and long stoppages, some of an hour, within seven hours, going quietly around curves of radii of 200 metres, some indeed smaller, and climbing up grades of from two to four per cent."

German Opinion of Russia in the Past.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that a brief but very curious letter, hid hitherto in the archives of a family at Brunswick, has just been published as illustrative of the opinions held by the German middle class of their Muscovite neighbors a century ago. The general outlines of the victory won by Frederick the Great at Zorndorf (Aug. 25, 1758) are by no means inaccurately by the writer, considering that his account of the defeat of the Russian invasion of that era reached Brunswick not many days later than the battle, being dispatched from a Russian town only forty-eight hours after it occurred. But the anthropophagite propensities so confidently attributed to the Russians nearly half a century after Peter the Great's reforms, show how utterly outside the pale of European civilization they were then still regarded. "News has arrived," begins the writer, "by the courier on his way to Bremen, that the King has utterly beaten the Russians, after a battle which began at 7 A. M. and lasted till the evening. Fifteen thousand of them were left upon the field, but very few prisoners were taken, except three Lieutenant Generals, six Major Generals, and about sixty field officers, no quarter being given to the rank and file. The King at the outset of the action took a standard in his hand, and led the army on. The whole of the Russian military chest is captured, with a million roubles in it. Sixty postilions blowing their horns reached Berlin yesterday with the glad news. The enemy's commander in chief is cut off and as good as taken. The towns and villages have been burned in the whole district that the Russians occupied, and the same thing has been going on during their retreat, so that the people there are utterly ruined. The Russian Army was reckoned at 70,000 or 80,000 men, ours at about 50,000. Such a battle never was; it surpasses even that of Lissa. The Russians had in their knapsacks loins and legs of the children that they fed on. There are no children left in the district passed through, they having been all consumed by the Russians. The 27th of August, 1758." We question whether even a *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, had such an imaginative being existed in those days and been at hand, could have improved on these simple closing touches in illustration of the barbarity of the defeated foe.

CUBA.

The Slave Trade—Chinamen Versus Blacks—A New-Old Government—General Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, June 19, 1873.

Irrespective of the present dangerous political complications, the future of Cuba's material welfare depends principally on the labor question. Perhaps no people on the earth could have settled the labor question with less trouble and more benefit to themselves than the Cuban planters, and yet none are in greater danger of ruin from the same cause. The reasons are obvious. All difficulties the Cubans experience must be ascribed to their insatiable thirst for wealth, and to the utter absence of feelings of humanity toward the human beings whom cruel fate has placed in their power. The slavery of the blacks has been often described, and is too well known to require any extended definition. Since the breaking up of the slave trade, and more particularly since the breaking out of the war, the blacks have, however, been treated with a little more kindness, and have been better fed, purely for interest's sake—humanity being entirely out of the question. The necessity of labor and the cessation of the slave traffic soon produced that other and worse traffic, the enslaving of the Chinaman. The contracts entered into with Chinamen at Macao, and indorsed by the Spanish Consul there on behalf of his Government, entitled the Chinaman to his liberty, on completing his term of servitude. This did not suit the cruel and rapacious slave-owners, and they obtained the privilege of establishing the so-called Colonization Junta, a Junta which has already made itself famous for its injustice and cruelty, compared with which the acts of all the inquisitions which ever existed, pale and fade into utter insignificance. Valmaseda began the work of allowing this Junta privileges which tended to place the Chinaman partly in their power, but Ceballos finished the work by totally enslaving him. These representatives of monarchical institutions and old-time customs, educated to treat the white laborer as an inferior being, and the Chinaman or black as a very useful, but troublesome beast of burden, forget that Spain had still some honor to lose in the eyes of civilized nations, and freely gave their consent to the loss of it. When Gen. Pieltain arrived, and the political Secretary, Mr. Gonzales Janer, took his position, everybody expected that the Junta would at once be restricted in its operations, and that the Chinaman would be protected to a certain extent. At any rate it was confidently reported that the Junta would be prevented from keeping free Chinamen in jail, or compelling them to work unrecompensed at hard labor for the county or State. But this only until the Government signed a contract with some member or pet of this infamous Junta, by which they agreed to let the Chinaman work for a term of years at a small salary, and, on completion of this term, to renew the contract. The Republican Captain General, and the intelligent Republican Secretary, have not only followed in the footsteps of their bigoted and brutal predecessor, they have done worse, in signing a law which the Secretary of Ceballos refused to sign. It is incredible, but nevertheless a fact, that the Secretary has thus formed a close partnership of ideas with the slave-trading members of the Junta. The new arrangement virtually resigns the authority and power of the Government, in relation to the treatment and disposition of Chinamen, into the hands of the omnipotent President of the Junta, Mr. Julian Zulueta, the successful slave-trader. Unless the English and United States Governments take a hand in this matter, and compel the powers commanding in Cuba to change the existing state of affairs, the rest of the civilized world must hold them responsible for the life-long torture of 80,000 fellow-beings.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The editors of the *Tribuno* have been ordered to appear before the Tribunals, because they stated that the Intendente had not carried out the promised moral reforms. The Intendente sues, but the *Tribuno* only states the truth, because the high official published only the names of the defrauding Custom-house officials, but not of the merchants who smuggled. The latter being Spaniards and volunteer officers, it was considered right not to mention them. If the thieving rascals had been Cubans the matter would have been different.... Don Antonio del Valle, commander of the Guayabal volunteers, received the necessary funds wherewith to purchase arms and equipments from the Government; he bought them at a low figure, and then made out a new bill charging higher rates. The forgery has been discovered, and the Major is no longer a Major, but being a Spaniard he won't go to jail.... The action at Zarral, where Col. Sostrada was killed, was severe. The attack began by the Cubans on the Spanish encampment at about 8 A. M. on the 5th. The outposts held out. Sostrada hurrying the main body forward, when a bullet struck him in the head, killing him instantly. The official report alludes to great feats performed by the San Quintian battalion, who, exasperated by their leader's death, are reported to have massacred all the wounded insurgents on the field. The figure of 169 Cubans killed is generally ascribed to the fertile imagination of Col. Campillo's brain, who commanded the column. The real Cuban loss is not known, and some say that only forty killed were found on the field. The victory cannot have been so very great, as the battalion of Alcantara has been sent to reinforce the victors. QUASIMODO.

Frightful Fall by a Cornell University Student.

From the Utica Journal, June 23.

Last evening about 10 o'clock, Mr. Horace M. Hibbard, of Class of '74, son of Mr. Henry Fitch Hibbard, while returning from a visit to some friends on University Hill, mistook the path, on approaching the bridge over Cascadilla Creek, and walked off into the yawning abyss spanned by that structure. The distance from the bridge to the water is fifty feet. At the point where Mr. Hibbard fell or walked off—just at the north end of the bridge—the bank is somewhat sloping and jagged, and to this circumstance the young man undoubtedly owes his life. He remembers that some jutting trees or rocks broke his fall, and on viewing the spot this morning his course is plainly traceable as he fell from point to point.

The fall was, nevertheless, a frightful one, and rendered him insensible. When consciousness returned he found himself in the water, which is very shallow and rapid at this point, and finding some dry matches about his person, he lighted one—the night was dark as Erebus—and by its fitful and uncertain light, took a survey of the frowning walls of rock on either side of him. Fortunately he discovered, a few feet above the water, a projecting point or bench. He made an effort and succeeded in reaching this point, where he remained until 4 o'clock this morning, when, as it was daylight, he was able, with much difficulty, to clamber out and return to Mr. Cooper's, where he had spent the evening. He received some frightful cuts and bruises, but his physicians say there are no bones broken; and it is thought and hoped that no serious internal injuries were received.

An Aspiring Cabin-Roof in Alabama.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal, June 21.

On Thursday, the 12th instant, seventeen miles from the City of Montgomery, and in Montgomery County, Mrs. Asa Anderson and her daughter were standing in their yard in the afternoon, and hearing a heavy rumbling noise in the direction of some cabins about forty yards from them, their attention was called in that direction, when they beheld the roof of one of the cabins raised about six feet directly above the body of the cabin, and seemingly perfectly still in mid-air for eight or ten seconds, then rise perpendicularly until it passed out of their sight. Having their curiosity excited by the circumstance, they both stood watching for the descent of the house-top for several minutes, but the boards only presented themselves, looking at first like swallows flying through the air, and came to the ground scattered around the premises, but without a single piece of the rafters or sheeting. The roof was framed together without any nails; the boards were three feet long, and nailed on with eight-penny nails. The ladies say there was no whirlwind visible, and only a gentle breeze blowing.

YACHTING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

It is a difficult task to trace back the origin of yachting to any very remote period, though there is ample testimony that crafts were specially constructed for short cruises on shallow waters, and were used as "pleasure-boats." The Egyptians, in their advanced civilization, enjoyed the exquisite pleasure of yachting, and were wafted down the swift current of the Nile in their gorgeous galleys, decked with rich trappings, and surrounded with the luxurious pomp of the East. The galley of Cleopatra, as described by Enobarbus, was a gem of naval architecture, upholstery, and metallurgy.

> "The barge she sat in, like a burnished throne,
> Burned on the water; the poop was beaten gold:
> Purple the sails, and so perfumed,
> That the winds were love sick with them; the oars were silver,
> Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made
> The water which they beat to flow faster,
> As amorous of their strokes. For her own person * *
> * * * * * * she did lie
> In her pavilion, cloth of gold of tissue,
> O'er picturing that Venus where we see
> The fancy outwork nature: on each side her
> Stood pretty, dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
> With divers colo'd fans, whose wind did seem
> To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool,
> And what they undid did.
> At the helm
> A seeming mermaid steers: the silken tackle
> Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands
> That hardly frame the office. From the barge a
> Strange invisible perfume hits the sense
> Of the adjacent wharfs."

Tyre, Sidon, and the eastern ports of the Levant, the then great marts of the world, rich in numerous fleets, had their squadrons of swift galleys and feluccas devoted to the pleasure of her merchant princes. The prophet Ezekiel speaks of the galleys set apart for the merchants of Tyre for their enjoyment as having "benches of ivory," "the fine linen with broidered work from Egypt, which thou spreadest forth to be thy sail," and the "blue and purple from the Isles of Elishah which covered thee." The possession of the beautiful Cyclades necessitated the construction of a large fleet of small galleys and caiques by the ancient Greeks, in which to visit the numerous isles which studded the Ægean Sea, or to skim over the blue waters of the Piræus or Salonica. The Romans, who carried the refinement and luxury of Egypt and the East to the shores of Italy, spent immense sums in the construction and adornment of pleasure galleys. The floating palace built for the Emperor Caligula, in which he voyaged along the coast of Italy, is said to have contained porticos, gardens and baths. It was constructed of rich cedar, curiously inlaid, some of the apartments being lined with perfumed wood; the stern was studded with jewels, and the deck was inlaid with ivory. The western shores of the peninsula, from the Gulf of Genoa to the Straits, were adorned with the classic villas of the nobles and patricians, surrounded by groves of myrtle and the favorite lotus, and gardens teeming with tropical luxury and rare exotics, and each villa had its pleasure galley as a usual appurtenant. In the delicious cool of an Italian evening, the air laden with the perfume of the flowers, and the blue Mediterranean sleeping tranquilly, bathed in the silver light of the pale moon, the galley was launched, the guests being placed in the seats of honor in the stern, the host in their midst. Slaves plied the oars, and favorite attendants discoursed sweet music in the intervals of conversation. On the dreadful night of Aug. 24, A. D. 79, when the ill-fated cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii were destroyed by the rivers of lava and storm of red ashes and burning scoria, and the terror-stricken inhabitants fled wildly about, vainly seeking an escape from the doom which awaited them, the fleet of pleasure barges did good service in seconding the exertions of the fleet commanded by Pliny's brother in its endeavor to save such of the flying citizens as succeeded in reaching the shore. The Norse kings and the barbarian nations of Western Europe had, in addition to their war vessels, State galleys constructed for navigating the smooth waters of the rivers and fiords of the coast. It was used on certain occasions of ceremony, and often employed as a temporary receptacle for the bodies of departed heroes, whose spirits had taken their departures for the Walhalla of the Scalds. The Republics of Genoa and Venice, which sprung up on the ruins of the Western Empire, became the two great naval powers of the day, and their pleasure barges, feluccas, caravels, and gondolas covered the harbors and waters of the republics. Genoa became, as she still is, celebrated for her boat building, and the lagoons which surround the "Bride of the Sea" served as a nursery for the fleets of gondolas which supplied the want of street traffic. At one time the Canalazzo and the 146 minor canals which intersect Venice were covered by no less than 4,000 gondolas, which, by an edict of 1245, were all painted black, and looked like so many antiquated mourning coaches. All the citizens, save the very poorer class, had their private boat, sometimes two or three, moored to the steps of the house leading to the canal, and on fête and public parade days, the number and magnificence of the barges which followed in the train of the Doge, in the Bucentoro, was unprecedented. On the great national festival of wedding the Adriatic, the Doge, surrounded by the Council, officers of State, patricians, officers of the fleet, and citizens, proceeded in their stately barges along the Canalazzo to the port of Lido. The Doge's barge, the Bucentoro, decked with gay silken streamers, and having the golden lion of St. Mark flying, led the van of the procession. This vessel was a marvel of the shipwright's art. The rarest woods from the East were used in her construction; gold, silver, and ivory, curiously inlaid, adorned her deck, stern, and bulwarks; the figure-head was formed by the winged lion of the Republic, in solid gold, and the canopy which covered the Doge's chair was composed of tissue of cloth of gold and the richest velvet and silks from the looms of India. The notables of the Republic, who followed in the procession, vied with each other in the splendor of their barges and equipments. Arriving at the destined point off Lido, the Doge, standing on the prow of the Bucentoro, took a magnificent ring from his finger and cast into the sea, repeating the formula, "*Desponsamus te, mare, in signum veri perpetuique dominii.*" Barges were built especially for this ceremony, and it may be fairly assumed that the wedding of the Adriatic was the first historical indication of the modern yacht club.

The pageant of the royal processions of the sovereigns of England to and from Greenwich, Deptford, the Tower, Westminster, and other resorts along the Thames, in the magnificent state barges, tended to create a love for yachting, and the Lord Mayor's frequent advent on the water in his gilded barge was usually followed by a host of imitators in various light crafts, the yachtsmen of their day, and so the custom grew. Principally to the frequent recurrence of those royal and civic pageants the formation of the modern yacht club is due, and to the spirit of emulation and the taste for aquatic sports thus fostered is owing the numerous fleets and club organizations in Great Britain and this country. It is generally supposed that there were no "yacht clubs" until within the last fifty years. This is a mistaken idea. It does seem strange that a people celebrated for their eccentricities and inconsistencies, and without a fleet, should be the first in the field in the formation and perfection of a real yacht club. Yet such is the fact, and to the Royal Irish Yacht Club, which dates back to 1720, is due the honor of being the parent club of a now world-wide organization. A story is related of an ancient dame of the Macarthys, who having outlived the fortunes of that princely house, retired to France. One day she was sitting in her hotel in Paris, working at embroidery, when shouts of triumph arose from the multitude in the streets below, for Louis the Fourteenth was making his grand entry after his success in Flanders. "What!" said a lady friend, "will you not come to the window to witness the King's triumphal entry?" "No," said the dame, "I have seen Macarthy-More's triumphant entry into Bantry, and what can Paris furnish to excell that?"

So the galley of Cleopatra, the Bucentoro, the King's and Lord Mayor's state barges must all hide their diminished heads and disappear or sink before the glories of the Royal Irish Yacht Club. In an old work, published in London in 1748, entitled *A Tour Through Ireland by Two English Gentlemen*, occurs the following passage, which gives an idea of the style of the fleet of the "Corkonians:"

> "I shall now acquaint your lordships with a ceremony they have at Cork. It is somewhat like that of the Doge of Venice wedding the sea. A set of worthy gentlemen, who have formed themselves into a body which they call a "water" club, proceed a short distance out to sea once a year in a number of little vessels which, for painting and gilding, exceed the King's yacht at Greenwich and Deptford. Their admiral, who is elected annually, and hoists his little flag on board his little vessel, leads the van and receives the honors of the flag. The rest of the fleet fall in their proper station and keep their line in the manner of King's ships. Their fleet is attended with a prodigious number of boats, which, with their drums beating, colors flying, and trumpets sounding, forms one of the most agreeable and splendid sights your lordships can conceive."

The old rules of this club, as they existed in 1720, are still extant, and some of them are so characteristic of the habits and customs of the "good old times," as to be worthy of reproducing. The second rule of the club directed "that no admiral do bring more than two dishes of meat for the entertainment of the club," (rather short commons,) "a poor halfpenny-worth of bread," and rather out of proportion to the "intolerable deal of sack" which is hinted at in Rule 3:

Resolved, That no admiral do bring more than twelve dozen wine to his treat, for it has always been deemed a breach of ancient rules and constitution of the club, except when my lords the judges are invited."

This rule is very suggestive, and conjures up the state of society at the time when the judiciary of the land took the lead in the convivial habits of the period. The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland was a habitual toper, and usually took his seat on the bench in a state of semi-intoxication. His peculiarities were well known and freely commented upon. A practitioner in his court said of him that his Lordship's efforts to understand a point of law were like an attempt to open an oyster with a rolling-pin. Another eminent toper had an inkstand so constructed that a supply of brandy was kept in an exterior receptacle, the ink being contained in a small cup inside. His Lordship used to lean his arm on the bench, gravely incline his wig toward counsel and mechanically apply the top of his quile to his lips, and imbibe a modicum of his favorite beverage unobserved. Another, Judge L——, was incorrigible. It is related of him that one day, meeting a friend, they adjourned to a neighboring tavern for refreshments, where the judge speedily consumed eighteen tumblers of punch. He was rising to leave when his friend suggested that he should make up the twenty. "No," said his Lordship. "Rev. Mr. Penrose is to dine with me, and I should not wish him to see the sign of liquor on me." It will be easily surmised what a pleasant time the fleet must have had when "their lordships" were invited. It became necessary for the club to provide for this and other emergencies, and so rule No. 6 provides that "All business of the club to be done before dinner, except appointing a time for the next meeting, or prescribing, mulcting, or levying fines and forfeits." This rule must have had the effect of calming the natural apprehensions of the admiral and officers of the fleet, and permitted them to "ease off" enjoy the society of "their lordships." The ninth rule prohibits the members of the club wearing long-tail wigs, large sleeves or ruffles. Fearing that rule six was not sufficiently stringent to banish business from the dinner-table, rule fourteen enacted that "such members of the club, or others, as shall talk of sailing after dinner shall be fined six bumpers, to be drank by the transgressor immediately thereafter." It would seem, however, as time wore on it ceased to be a necessary qualification for a gentleman to be able to carry himself discreetly with a dozen bottles under his belt, and it was, therefore, enacted April 21, 1737, "That for the future unless the number of the company exceeded fifteen, no man be allowed more than two bottles to his share and peremptories." A peremptory is supposed to mean the usual bumper which society prescribes to be drank at each toast. Considering the large number of toasts given at an Irish dinner-table, the King and each member of the royal family, the army and navy, "the Lord Lieutenant, and prosperity to Ireland," the nobility and gentry, and the reigning belles of the locality, given by each maudlin admirer, there seems to have been no injustice done to the members, and that at the conclusion of the feast each man had consumed his original dozen or two. Sailing directions were appended to the rules, and minute instructions given to each captain for the treatment of the sick. The visitor on being reported sick was immediately conveyed to his quarters and subjected to the fumes of fat bacon and mutton, and the meat in large junks was laid before him. Having thus prepared the patient for the second course, copious draughts of brandy were administered. Pills in the shape of deviled kidneys and red pepper were then administered to the victim, after which brandy was again tried. A few pounds of raw beef steak was then taken and washed down by more brandy, which was continued at intervals until a perfect cure was effected. The fleet usually sailed to Comtmacsherry and Trinoleague, small harbors adjacent to Cork, both celebrated for their Spanish wine. Trinoleague contained at that time twenty taverns where Xeres and Malaga were sold at one penny per pint. After disembarking, the visitors took formal possession of the town and gave themselves up to unbridled license, and days were spent in wild debauch before the fleet returned to its moorings.

SANTANTA AND BIG TREE.

Gov. Davis' Views Respecting their Release.

Texas papers publish in full Gov. Davis' letter of June 4 to Secretary Delano, promising to turn over Santanta and Big Tree to the military authorities that they may be kept at Fort Sill until further understanding regarding them is arrived at. Gov. Davis says he will visit Washington speedily to consult with the President, and he invites Mr. Delano to go with him on a visit to inspect Fort Sill Reservation and its management. He continues:

"The fact is, I do not feel justified in pardoning the two Indian chiefs on the vague promises we get from the Indian Territory as to the future good conduct of the Kiowa and Comanche tribes. The persons who have these Indians in charge, I am satisfied, think a great deal more of them than they do of our white frontier settlers. From the arguments contained in their several letters to you, I conclude that they believe all the aggression to have come from the side of the frontiersmen, and that the Indians are wholly blameless for their war on Texas. It is not worth while for me to discuss this matter with those gentlemen. They seem to insist that I had promised to release these Indians on no other condition than those they are claimed to have already complied with. You will recollect that in my position, both in conversation with you while in Washington and by letter from here, (after my return of May 10 of last year,) I took the ground that these Indians might be used to bring all of their tribes into reservations, and to dismount and disarm them, and that I proposed to release on condition that this was done. Somehow or other my purpose has been altogether distorted in the minds of these gentlemen of the Indian agencies, and they now set up a sort of complaint that I have enlarged the conditions precedent to the pardoning of the Indians, and intimate that this assumed bad faith on my part may have the effect of bringing on a general Indian war on the frontier. You can see by reference to our correspondence that these insinuations are wholly false; that I am of the same opinion now, concerning what should be required before the chiefs are released, as I was at the first broaching of the question. While I cannot pardon these Indians under the circumstances, I have concluded to turn them over to the United States authorities and let them take the full responsibility of their unconditional release, should that still be determined on.

Probably it would have been better had they not been given up to the jurisdiction of the State originally. I only request that they be retained at Fort Sill Reservation, under guard of the troops, until some definite understanding can be had concerning the control of the tribes that they belong to. Our Legislature has requested me to visit Washington and confer with the President and yourself concerning measures for the permanent restraint of these tribes. I hope that you will find it convenient to visit Fort Sill Reservation with me. The accounts I have from the reservation are not as satisfactory, by any means, as might be supposed from the letter of which you sent me copies. The disposition of the tribes about that reservation is a matter of the greatest importance to Texas, and there are some things that cannot, perhaps, be properly understood by you unless you visit the reservation and see for yourself. I fully understand how the President and yourself may be harassed by advocates of pet theories of the proper treatment of the Indian question. I believe you both are as desirous as I am, or any Texan, of the perfect peace of our frontier."

A Negro Nurse Killed by an Infant.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Press, June 24.

Some weeks since, a gentleman and family, of Augusta, Ga., visited his father in this city. The gentlemen brought an excellent colored woman with him and left her to care for his children while he should visit friends elsewhere. Last Wednesday week the nurse was lying on the floor playing with the children, when the babe, twenty-three months old, threw an ale-bottle, which struck the woman over the right eye, stunning her for the moment afterward, with some headache. She went about her business as usual, until last Wednesday, just one week from the time of the injury, she was seized with pain in the head and slight delirium, coming on gradually. Medical attention was called, and the case was declared desperate, in the opinion that an abscess of the brain was resulting. Every measure failed to relieve her, and on Sunday night, after five days of suffering, she died. In her half delirious state, she was frequently expressing a solicitude for the comfort of the little child, her unconscious slayer. A curious circumstance in connection with her death is, that she had a premonition that she would die on this visit, and brought her burial clothes with her, and after reaching here, and before her injury, asked that when she died her remains should be sent to Augusta. Her body was sent home by the down train yesterday.

The Park Commissioners.

The new Park Commissioners held their first regular meeting yesterday morning at the offices, corner of Fourth-avenue and Sixteenth-street. The first order of business was the election of a President, and, on motion, Mr. H. G. Stebbins was unanimously elected to fill that office. It was moved that two committees, the Auditing and Executive, be organized, and the appointment was left to the President, who will report at the next meeting. The Commissioners ordered $10,000 of fire-works to be displayed in the public parks on the evening of the Fourth of July. It was thought that there was no necessity for having a display at the Battery or at Mount Morris-square. In all probability, the following places will be designated for the displays of fire-works: City Hall Park, Tompkins-square, Madison-square, Bowery and Fourth-avenue, and at Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street. The other business transacted was the regular routine work of the office. No appointments were made, and no action was taken regarding the Park laborers.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union... 84⅜	200 Union Pacific R... 24⅝
100 Pacific Mail... 37⅞	300 do... 24⅝
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅜	300 do...s3. 24⅝
400 Erie Railway...s60. 62	400 Harlem Railroad.126⅜
300 Lake Shore R...s3. 92⅜	400 North-western R. 70⅞
800 do... 92⅜	800 St. Paul R... 50⅜
200 do... 92⅜	200 do... 50⅜
200 do...s3. 92⅜	200 Ohio & Miss...s3. 38⅜
200 do... 92⅜	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, old... 79⅜	100 Panama R... b. c.109
2,000 Missouri 6s... 96⅜	200 St. L. & I. M. R... 75
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. issue... 93	1100 Pacific Mail... b. c. 37⅞
	100 do...b3. 37⅝
1,000 Br'klyn 6s. W.L. 95⅜	100 do... 38
1,000 L. S. Div. bds... 94⅜	200 do...s3. 37⅝
13,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs.103⅞	200 do... 37⅝
1,000 do... 103⅞	100 Erie Railway. b. c. 63⅜
6,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st.102	700 do... 63⅜
1,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88... 97⅜	200 do... 63⅜
3,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st. 87	100 do... 63⅜
20,000 do... 86⅞	200 Un. Pac. R... b. c. 24⅞
40,000 do... 86⅞	400 do... 25
10,000 do...s60. 86⅞	900 do... 24⅞
21,000 Un. Pac. 7s. L. G. 70⅜	200 do...b3. 24⅞
5,000 U. Pac. 10s. Inc. 60⅞	100 do... 24⅞
5,000 do... 60⅞	300 L.S.& M. So. b. c. 92⅞
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st... 97⅜	100 do...b10. 92⅞
5,000 St. L. & I. M. 2d... 88⅜	100 do...b20. 92⅞
2,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st. 109	100 do... 92⅞
6,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div. 94	500 Chic. & N. W...b3. 71
1,000 M. & St. P., Ia. D. 83⅜	100 do...bet. call. 71⅜
2,000 do... 84	100 Ch. & N. W. Pf. c. 84⅜
2,000 Tol., P. & W. 2d. 76	100 do...bet. call. 84⅜
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 88⅜	11 C., C., C. & I. R... 84⅜
5 Bk. State of N. Y. 110⅜	100 do...bet. call. 84⅜
129 Del. & H. Canal... 118⅜	100 Mil. & St. Paul R. 50⅜
100 Mar. L. & M'g... b. c. 11	100 do...bet. call. 50⅜
100 Consol. Coal... 53	100 Ch. & R. I... b. c.108⅜
100 do...bet. call. 53⅜	100 Chic. & Alton R. c.108
400 do... 53⅜	200 D., L. & W. b. c. 97⅜
5 U. S. Express... 72	200 H. & St. Jo... b. c. 35⅜
100 W. Un. Tel... b. c. 84⅜	12 do... 36⅜
400 do... 84⅜	300 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b. c. 54
700 do...s3. 84⅜	300 Ohio & Miss... b. c. 38⅜
800 do... 84⅜	100 do... 38⅜
100 do... 84⅜	400 C., C. & I. C... b. c. 27⅜
400 do... 84⅜	100 do... 27⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.116⅜	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.118
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.116⅜	2,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65 n 115⅜
1,5,0 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.117⅜	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.121⅜
2,000 do... 117⅜	55,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81...114⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Pacific Mail... 37⅞	1000 Union Pacific.s3. 24⅝
300 do... 37⅜	300 do... 24⅝
300 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅜	100 North-western... 71⅜
300 do...s3.101⅜	100 Rock Island...108⅜
100 do...s30.101⅜	200 do...108⅜
300 Lake Shore... 92⅞	300 Ohio and Miss... 38⅜
200 do... 92⅞	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st.100⅜	100 West. Un. T... b. c. 84⅜
1,000 Un. Pacific 1st... 86⅜	200 do... 84⅜
1,000 do... 86⅜	500 do... 84⅜
2,000 do... 86⅜	5 United States Ex. 71
12,000 do...b3. 86⅜	100 Harlem R... b. c.125⅜
5,000 B., H.&E. 1st. b. c 30	200 do...125
5,000 do...b3. 30	300 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 92⅞
5,000 Cen. P. Gold bs.103⅞	900 do... 92⅞
200 American Coal... 62	100 do...b3. 92⅞
100 Md. Coal Co... b. c. 23⅜	100 do... 92⅞
80 N. Y. C. & H. R...101⅜	8.0 Union Pac... b. c. 24⅝
100 do... b. c. b3.101⅜	100 do...b3. 25
50 Erie Railway Pf... 71	500 do... 25
200 Pac. M. S. S. Co. s3. 37⅝	300 do... 25⅛
500 do...bet. call. 37⅝	100 Cleve. & Pitts. G... 87⅜
200 do... 37⅞	100 Chic. & N. W... 71⅜
300 do... 38⅜	500 do... 71⅜
100 do... 38⅜	100 do... b. c. b3. 71⅜
300 do... 38⅜	400 Chic. & N. W. Pf... 84⅜
100 do... 38⅜	100 Ohio & Miss... 38⅜
100 do...b3. 38⅜	100 do...bet. call. 38⅜
900 do... 38	50 N. J. Central... b. c.105
700 do... 38⅜	400 Mil. & St. P... b. c. 50⅜
400 do... 37⅞	200 Del., L. & W. b. c. 97⅜
30 Morris & Ess. b. c. 91⅜	100 Bos., H. & E. b. c. 2⅜

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$17,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.121⅜	100 Mar. L. & M... 10⅜
50 Del. & Hudson...118	100 N. Y. C. & H...b3.101⅜
300 Western Union... 84⅜	500 Erie Railway... 63⅜
200 do... 84⅜	100 Lake Shore... 92⅞
100 do...b3. 84⅜	100 Union Pacific... 25
100 Pacific Mail... 37⅝	100 N. J. Central...106⅜
200 do... 37⅝	100 Bos., H. & Erie... 2⅜
500 do... 37⅝	200 C., C. & I. C... 27⅜
700 do... 37⅝	
100 do...s4. 37⅝	

FRIDAY, June 27—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 115⅝@115¾@115⅝ per cent., much the same as yesterday, with little or no progress made in the manipulation of the new speculative rise, organized a few days ago. The discovery by Cable that full weight American Double Eagles would pay to ship against an Exchange of 110½ per cent., no banking Commissions being paid on either side, only led to a reduction of the sight rate on London to-day to 110½ per cent., and 60 Days' Bills to 109½@109⅝ per cent. The best banking opinions are against any considerable shipments of Gold in July, although we do not see that the movement of $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 would do any harm to the Treasury here, while it would, undoubtedly, do good at the Bank of England. But the fact seems to be that on every appearance of an advance in the rates of Exchange, Bills came upon the market from various quarters, some of them unexpected, so that the shipment of $500,000 Gold Coin yesterday, and the engagement of $500,000 for the steamers to-morrow, are regarded as somewhat forced for effect on the speculation in the Gold Room.

There is no change in Money affairs from the profound Summer ease and dullness noticed for a week or two past. The rates on call are 4@6 ⅌ cent., and on discounts (prime paper) 6@7 ⅌ cent.

The Stock Exchange is firm on the Public Funds to-day, and the Share speculation, while very dull on the actual business done, is partially better than yesterday, although in certain *Bearish* quarters the disposition is still reported as very strong to break the market down 2@3 ⅌ cent. lower than the present reduced scale of prices. The drive at Pacific Mail continues vigorous, and the new "Broad-street Nine" of Stock Jobbing Directors are credited with favoring the very worst view of the affairs of the Company—proposing to borrow three or six million of dollars, or as much as the Stockholders or the public can be induced to trust to the manipulation of, in their good natured credulity, this delectable Board of speculators! This scheme has not yet been consummated. The Lake Shore and Union Pacific Stocks are comparatively firm, and both Roads, it is believed, will select good Railroad men to take the Presidency made vacant by the death of Mr. Clark. The Union Pacific Directors at Boston yesterday made Mr. John Duff the Acting President, until the place can be permanently filled.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with the last prices of Thursday night:

Closing Quotations—June 27.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	114¼	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¼	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	121¼	121¼
American Gold	115⅝	115⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101¼	101¼
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅝	108⅝
Pacific Mail	37⅝	37⅝
St. Paul Preferred	71⅞	71⅞
St. Paul Common	50⅞	50⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	38	38¼
Western Union Telegraph	84⅜	84⅜
Erie	63¼	63¼
Union Pacific	24⅞	24⅞
Lake Shore	92⅞	92⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	27⅞	27⅞
Toledo and Wabash	67⅞	67⅞
Harlem	126⅛	126⅛

The following are the closing prices for the various Railway Mortgages of the United States:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 88	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex... 97⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub... 88	T.& W. 1st., St. L. Div. 91⅜
Erie 1st M. Ex...102	Tol. & Wab. 2d... 91⅜
Erie 2d 7s, '79...102	Tol. & W. Equip. bds. 82⅜
Erie 3d 7s, '83...101	Tol.&Wab.Cons.Conv 86
Erie 4th 7s, '80... 97⅜	Gt. West. 1st, '88... 97
Erie 5th 7s, '88... 95⅜	Gt. West. 2d, '93... 87⅜
Long Dock Bonds... 96	Qu. & Tol. 1st, '90... 90
Hud.R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.104⅜	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st... 90
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds...100	Gal. & Chi. Ex...103
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds... 97	Gal. & Chi. 2d... 98
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82...113	Morris & Essex 1st...105⅜
Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902. 98⅜	Morris & Essex 2d... 99⅜
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d... 98⅜	N. J. Cen. 1st. new...107⅜
M.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ ct.102	Pitts.,F.W.& Chi. 1st.107
Clev. & Tol. S. F...103⅜	Pitts.,F.W.& Chi. 2d.104
Clev. & Tol. new bds. 99	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 93
Clev., P. & A. old bds. 99	Clev. & Pitts. 2d...101⅜
Clev., P. & A. n. bds. 94⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 3d... 98⅜
Det., M. & Tol. bds... 97⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 4th... 87
Buff. & Erie new bds. 95	Chi. & Alt. S. F...100
Lake Shore Div. bds... 94⅜	Chi. & Alt. 1st...106
Lake Shore C. C. bds. 99⅜	Chi. & Alt. Inc... 95⅜
Lake Shore C. R. bds. 99⅜	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 99⅜
Cen. Pac. Gold bds...103⅞	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.. 84⅜
West. Pac. bds... 95⅜	Pen. 1st Conv... 95
Union Pac. 1st bds... 86⅜	St. L. & I. M. 1st...100
Union Pac. L. G. 7s... 70⅜	M. & St.P., 8s, P. D. 109⅜
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75...101	M. & St.P.7 3-10, P. D. 96
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.. 80	M. & St.P. 7s, G., R.D. 92
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc... 79	M. & St. P. 2d... 78
Chi. & N. W. S. F...102	Chi. & Mil. 1st... 96
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds. 95	Joliet & Chi. 1st...106
Chi. & N. W. Con. bds. 90⅜	Col., C. & I. 1st... 88⅜
Chi. & N. W. 1st...101	Col., C. & I. 2d... 71
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.104	Tol., P. & War., W.D. 89⅜
Han. & St. Jo. Con... 89	Tol., P. & W., Bur.D. 84
Del., L. & W. 1st...103	Bost., H. & Erie 1st... 29⅜
Del., L. & W. 2d...101	Cedar F. & M. 1st... 81⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s Con. 98	Bur.,C.R.&M.1st 7s,g. 88

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railway Bonds:

6 ⅌ cent. reg. '81... 117	5-20 coup. n. i, '65... 120⅜
6 ⅌ cent. coup. '81... 122⅜	5-20 reg., '67... 116
5-20 reg., '62... 116⅜	5-20 coup., '67... 121⅜
5-20 coup., '62... 116⅜	5-20 reg., '68... 116
5-20 reg., '64... 116⅜	5-20 coup., '68... 120⅜
5-20 coup., '64... 117⅜	10-40 reg... 113
5-20 reg., '65... 117	10-40 coup... 114⅜
5-20 coup., '65... 118⅜	5s coupon, '81... 114⅜
5-20 reg. n. i, '65... 115⅜	6s Currency... 114⅜

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96	....
City 6s, new	101½	....
Camden and Amboy	121½	121½
Pennsylvania Central	108¾	109
Reading	116	....
Lehigh Valley	60½	60⅝
Catawissa Preferred	42	42½
Philadelphia and Erie	24½	25
Northern Central	36½	36¾
Lehigh Navigation	39	39½
Lehigh Gold Loan	90½	90¾

The Rome and Watertown Road has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ⅌ cent.*, payable June 15 at the Mercantile Bank. The Directors of the Road for the ensuing year are Mr. Massey, President, and Messrs. Pierrepont, Zabriskie, Moses Taylor, Sloan, Dodge, Denny Colby, Farlow, Camp, Hungerford, Irwin, and W. M. White.

The Howard Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable July 5.

Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. pay the July Interest of the Louisville and Nashville Road, and its connections, the Nashville and Decatur, and South and North Alabama.

The Lake Shore Road earned in the Third Week of June $359,000, as against $298,000 same week last year.

The Messrs. Seligman have sold out their San Francisco business to the Anglo-California Bank of London, Limited, with a Capital of $6,000,000, upon which 50 ⅌ cent., or £600,000 sterling ($3,000,000) has been called up. Among the Directors, on the other side, of the Anglo-California Bank are Mr. Isaac Seligman, of the London house of Messrs. Seligman; Mr. Hugh McCulloch, of Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.; Mr. Schofield, of the London and Brazilian Bank, and Mr. Hitchcock, of Messrs. A. & S. Henry & Co., of Manchester. The San Francisco Managing Directors are Mr. R. G. Sneath and Mr. J. Steinhart.

The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable July 1.

Messrs. Walker, Andrews & Co., No. 14 Wall-street, will pay the July Coupons of the Indiana and Illinois Road.

The City Bank will pay the July Coupons of the Houston and Texas Road.

Mr. H. G. Marquand, No. 120 Broadway, will pay the July Coupons of the Cairo and Fulton Road.

The Equitable Trust Company will pay the July Interest on the Real Estate Mortgages guaranteed by the Company.

The Grocers' Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable July 1.

Messrs. John R. Shepherd & Co., No. 24 Pine-street, are offering the First Mortgage Bonds of the South-side Road of Long Island, due in 1892.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company for the first week in June were: 1873, $50,180; 1872, 48,411; increase, $1,769. From Jan. 1 to June 8, 1873, $1,019,160; 1872, $926,747; increase, $92,413.

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,185,073; amount marketed, $1,177,242.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
June 24, 1873

☞ We recommend to our friends and customers for investment of surplus capital, or in exchange for Government bonds,

The Chesapeake and Ohio Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds; Principal and interest payable in gold in New-York City; interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1; bonds of $1,000 each, coupon or registered. Price 90 and accrued interest.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, a great East and West Trunk Line, 420 miles in length, extending from Atlantic tide-water at Richmond to Huntington, the most favorable point of railroad connection with the Ohio River, is completed, and doing a large and profitable business.

Its Traffic in the transportation of Agricultural Products and general merchandise between the West and the Eastern and South Atlantic States, and in the development of the **immense Iron, Coal, and Timber Resources of the Alleghanies and the Great Kanawha Valley,** is growing as rapidly as it can be organized.

Its Passenger Travel between the East, and West, and South-west, and to the White Sulphur and other celebrated medicinal springs on its route, is large and rapidly increasing.

Its Earnings during the current year will be much larger than has heretofore been anticipated, and will largely increase from year to year.

None of the other great East and West Trunk Lines and Coal and Iron thoroughfares, whose revenues are now so enormous, commenced their business with anything like the assurance of traffic which has greeted the opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and its growth promises to equal in magnitude and excel in rapidity that of the most successful of its predecessors.

These facts, together with the thorough construction and substantial character of the Road itself, and the great value of the Company's property and franchises, enable us to recommend their Securities with the utmost confidence.

Pamphlets, containing full information concerning the Road and the country it traverses, will be furnished upon application.

We continue to deal in Government Securities, **Central Pacific, Western Pacific, and Chesapeake and Ohio Six per cent. Bonds,** buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on commission, for cash, make Collections, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of Four per cent., and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

TO INVESTORS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company having determined to close its 7.30 First Mortgage Gold Loan, and thereafter to pay no higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. on further issues of its bonds, *the limited remainder of the 7 3-10 loan is now being disposed of* through the usual agencies.

This affords a desirable opportunity to persons wishing to REINVEST JULY INTEREST OR DIVIDENDS.

The Company now has more than 500 miles of its road built and in operation, including the entire Eastern Division connecting Lake Superior and the navigation of the Missouri River; the work of construction is progressing satisfactorily; the Company has earned title to nearly ten million acres of its land grant, and sales of lands have thus far averaged $5 66 per acre.

All marketable securities are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; full facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ TEN CENT INVESTMENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE VERMONT DIVISION OF THE PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD TRUNK LINE.

No security is greater than these FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS, based on a large property, as well as on a large and constantly increasing income.

The building and management of the road are conducted with such economy and integrity as to make the investment VERY PROFITABLE AND PERFECTLY SAFE.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No 2 Milk-st., Boston.

☞ ANNAPOLIS AND ELK RIDGE RAILROAD Company First Mortgage Bonds—The coupons of these bonds due July 1, 1873, will be paid at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., on or after that date.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 27, 1873.

The present condition of trade in horned Cattle is most unsatisfactory at the moment. Prices in the great Western markets allow no margin to clear expenses on the rates obtained in the East, still Dressed Meat is high, which goes to show that all the profit of the trade centres in the retail butchers' hands. The herds to hand on yesterday forenoon, as also on to-day, ranged in quality from common to good, generally being of fair quality. Prices ranged from 9¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., general sales from 11c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8¾ cwt. on 56 lbs. to 57 lbs. to the cwt. net; course quality Western Bulls sold at 5½c. ⅌ lb. on live weight, being 14¾ cwt. Milch Cows are uniform at our last quotations. Veals also continue steady. On yesterday forenoon Sheep sold in large lots from 5c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.; Lambs from 9c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. On this forenoon Sheep sold from 5¼c.@6c. ⅌ lb.; Lambs from 9¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Trade was fair, but rates were not firm. Live Hogs continue nominal from 5⅜c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb.; City Dressed from 6⅜c.@7⅛c. ⅌ lb., light Pigs included.

SALES.

Coney & McPherson sold for selves 212 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8¾ cwt.; for Farnsworth & Akers, 32 coarse, but fat Virginia Steers, from 11½c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Lawton & Co., 30 Missouri Steers, from common to fair, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for self and brother 47 common Illinois Steers from 11c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. P. Cary sold for self 83 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10¾c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt. S. Schuster sold for N. Morris 85 Cherokee Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong; 192 common Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 6¾ cwt. J. Samuels sold for N. Morris 109 common Illinois Steers with a good top from 11½c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt. M. Landerbeck sold for N. Morris 48 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., scant; held on sale 64 Illinois Steers. H. Meyer sold for N. Morris 115 common Missouri Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 coarse Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 47 Steers, mixed Missouris and Cherokees, rough quality, at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., average weight 6¾ cwt., strong. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 70 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 14 coarse Illinois Bulls at 5¼c. ⅌ lb., live weight 14¼ cwt.; held on sale 49 Illinois Steers. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 96 Texan Steers from 9¼c.@10c., weight 6 cwt.; 78 common Missouri Steers from 11¼c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 320 Steers, mixed Missouris and Illinois, from common to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 7¼ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

Kase & Houver sold 49 Jersey Lambs, weight 2 597 lbs., at 11¾c. ⅌ lb.; 75 Lambs, weight 4,361 lbs., at 12c. ⅌ lb.; 80 Lambs, weight 4,920 lbs., at 12¾c. ⅌ lb.; 383 Jersey Lambs, average weight from 55 to 62 lbs. ⅌ head, from 11c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. J. N. Pidcock sold 156 Sheep, weight 12,480 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 55 Sheep, weight 4,940 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 201 Sheep, weight 18,810 lbs., at 5⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 586 Sheep, weight, 49,650 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 254 Sheep, weight 22,730 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 196 Sheep, weight 17,800 lbs., at 6⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 100 Sheep, weight 9,080 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 42 Lambs weight 2,190 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 138 Lambs, weight 7,750 lbs., at 9¼c. ⅌ lb.; 150 Lambs, weight 8,029 lbs., at 11c. ⅌ lb.; 55 Lambs, weight 2,258 lbs., at 12½c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day 2,014 head horned Cattle, 1,572 Hogs, 2,448 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at One Hundredth-street Yards 454 head of horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards 352 head of horned Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 27.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 867 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 10,625 head, or 626 cars; against 634 cars for the same time last week; market slow, but little doing; yards clear of stock; sales, 38 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,075 to 1,135, at $5 20@$5 80; 76 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,055 to 1,149, at $4 65@$5 30; 222 Iowa Steers, ranging from 1,043 to 1,149, at $5 30@$5 90. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 17,800 against 12,400 for the same time last week; market closed firmer at $9@$9 50 for Canada and Kentucky Lambs; $4 75@$5 for Canada Sheep; $7 50@$8 for Western Lambs; $4@$4 50 for Western Sheep; sales, 244 Kentucky Lambs, averaging 60 lbs., at $9; 266 Michigan Yearlings, averaging 63 lbs., at $4 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 7,200, making the total supply for the week thus far 21,100, against 15,200 for the same time last week; market flat; 8 or 10 loads unsold; prices rule at $5 10@$5 25 for desirable Hogs.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Cattle dull; best grades unchanged; receipts, 2,400; sales of fair to good natives at $4 25@$4 45; choice to extra, $6@$6 25; a lot of Texans sold at $3 25. Shipments, 2,200. Live Hogs dull and lower; receipts, nearly 16,000; sales of common to choice at $4 25@$4 75; market closing weak. Shipments nearly 10,000.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 27.—Cotton in moderate demand; Ordinary, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 17¾c.; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 925 bales; gross, 925 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,654 bales; to the Continent, 1,310 bales; coastwise, 13 bales; sales, 600 bales; last evening, 1,500 bales; stock, 34,785 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,684 bales; gross, 4,205 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9 330 bales; coastwise, 5,875 bales; to the Continent, 1,310 bales; sales, 5,050 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 27.—Cotton quiet and firm for good qualities, others dull: Middling, 18¾c.; Low Middling, 17¾c.@18c.; Good Ordinary, 17c.; Ordinary, 14c.@15c.; net receipts, 130 bales; gross receipts, 324 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 8,746 bales. Weekly—net receipts, 1,198 bales; gross receipts, 2,030 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,528 bales; coastwise, 3,609 bales; sales, 1,525 bales.

MOBILE, June 27.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 16c.; Low Middling, 17¾c.; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 225 bales; exports, coastwise, 125 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 14,346 bales. Weekly—net receipts, 738 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,026 bales; to the Continent, 3 bales; coastwise, 1,385 bales; sales, 1,250 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 27.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18¾c.; Low Middling, 17¾c.; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.; net receipts, 197 bales; exports, coastwise, 857 bales; sales, 87 bales; stock, 13,782 bales. Weekly—net receipts, 2,177 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,479 bales; sales, 847 bales.

AUGUSTA, June 27.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 18¾c.; receipts, 65 bales; sales, 535 bales; stock, 1872, 3,270 bales; 1873, 5,638 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 589 bales; shipment, 975 bales; taken by mills, 239 bales; sales, 1,387 bales.

GALVESTON, June 27.—Cotton flat; Good Ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 143 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 20,004 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 623 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,902 bales; coastwise, 1,477 bales; sales, 900 bales.

MEMPHIS, June 27.—Cotton quiet and firm; Low Middling, 17¾c.@18c.; receipts, 244 bales; shipments, 978 bales; stock, 1872, 5,408 bales; 1873, 16,221 bales; weekly receipts, 1,414 bales; shipments, 4,365 bales; sales, 2,250 bales.

COLUMBUS, June 27.—Cotton firm; Low Middling, 17¾c.; weekly receipts, 44 bales; shipments, 259 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 1872, 590 bales; 1873, 3,505 bales.

MONTGOMERY, June 27.—Cotton firm; offerings light; Low Middling, 17¾c.; weekly receipts, 20 bales; shipments, 158 bales; stock, 1872, 821 bales; 1873, 2,633 bales.

MACON, June 27.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 17¾c.@18c. Weekly—Receipts, 116 bales; shipments, 275 bales; stock, 1872, 513 bales; 1873, 2,976 bales.

SELMA, June 27.—Cotton—Weekly receipts, 52 bales; shipments, 100 bales; stock, 1872, 143 bales; 1873, 714 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 27—12:30 P. M.—Consols for the account, new, 92⅝. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92⅞; 1867s, 92⅝; 10-40s, 89. Erie Railway Shares, 49⅝.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 49¾.

4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 93. Erie Railway Shares, 49⅝.

PARIS, June 27.—Rentes, 55f. 90c.

P. M.—Rentes, 55f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, June 27—P. M.—Cotton—The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 27th inst. have been 19,000 bales.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales; the sales of the week have been 63,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken for export and 5,000 on speculation; the stock in port as estimated is 883,000 bales, and by actual count 883,000 bales, of which, American, 365,000 by estimate, and 339,000 by actual count; the receipts of the week have been 65,000 bales, including 25,000 American; actual export, 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 37,000 quarters, including 23,000 American. The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 10,000 quarters, including 8,000 American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during May at 8 13-16d. Produce—Tallow, 41s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The market for Cotton to arrive is dull and easier. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is 569,000 bales, including 180,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The market is dull; Wheat, 11s. 10d.@12s. ⅌ cental for average California White, and 11s.@11s. 10d. for Red Western Spring. Peas, 36s. 6d.@37s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans during May at 9⅛d. Of the sales, 5,500 bales were American. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, June 27.—Refined Petroleum, 14¼d.@14½d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d.@63s.; Linseed-oil, £34 5s. ⅌ ton; Sperm-oil, £94 ⅌ ton; Whale-oil, £36 15s.@£37 ⅌ ton.

HAVANA, June 27.—Exchange firm; on United States, 60 days, currency, 20¾@21 premium; 60 days, gold, 39@40 premium; Short Sight, 41@42 premium.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Flour in improved demand; sales of Extra Spring at $5 12½@$6 25. Wheat active and irregular, closing steady; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 25@$1 26; No. 2 do., $1 20, spot or seller June; $1 20¾, seller July; $1 14¾, seller August; No. 3 do., $1 09@$1 10; Rejected, 92c.@92½c. Corn steady; very little doing for No. 2; Mixed regular nominally 32c.@33c., spot; strictly fresh closed at 34¼c.@34¾c., spot; seller July closed at 33¾; seller August, 35c.; seller September, 39¾c.@40c.; Rejected, 30c. Oats steady; sales of No. 2 at 28¾c. spot; 28¾c., seller July; Rejected 24¾c.@25c. Rye firm and in fair demand; at 60c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged at 51½c. for No. 2 Fall. Provisions firm and in fair demand. Pork steady at $14, spot, or seller July; $14 25@$14 30, seller August. Lard firm and in fair demand at $8@$8 15, spot or seller July; $8 25@$8 30, seller August. Bulk Meats steady; sales of Shoulders, 15 lbs. average, at 6¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 7¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; no sales. Whisky dull and unchanged at 89½c. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 5c.; Wheat, to Kingston, 11c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat, 174,000 bushels Corn, 60,000 bushels Oats, and 4,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat, 224,000 bushels Corn, 136,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, and 1,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 27.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 14,610 bbls.; Wheat, 190,825 bushels; Corn, 203,808 bushels; Oats, 24,600 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 285,351 bushels; Corn, 110,600 bushels; Oats, 11,500 bushels; Rye, 11,481 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 34,805 bushels; Corn, 31,750 bushels; Oats, 41,975 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10¾c.; Corn, 9¼c.; Oats, 6¾c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7@$8; Bakers, $7 50@$8 25; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat easier; sales 1,500 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 30; 750 bushels Duluth No. 1 Spring at $1 44; quoted Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 44@$1 45; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 35@$1 36; Chicago No. 2 at $1 33; White Canada at $1 65@$1 70; White Michigan, $1 70@$1 84. Corn steady; sales, 11,500 bushels No. 2 at 41c.; 22,000 bushels No. 2 at 42¼c.@43c. Oats firm; sales, 10,000 bushels at 37½c.@38c. Rye nominal at 80c. Barley quiet; Canada, 95c.@98c.; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c. Barley-malt firm; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. Other articles are unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 27.—Flour steady; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 2,000 bushels fair White Canada at $1 87; 1,500 bushels Red Winter on private terms; 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 49; two cars do. at $1 50. Corn quiet; sales one car at 56c.; five cars High Mixed at 63c. Corn-meal—$1 25 for Bolted; $1 20 for Unbolted ⅌ cwt. Mill Feed firm and higher; Shorts, $19; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $21 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn and Rye 6¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. Receipts by Lake—16,500 bushels Wheat, 911,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—1,357,000 feet of Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 1,092,000 bushels Wheat, 693,000 bushels Corn, 193,000 bushels Oats, and 72,000 bushels Rye.

TOLEDO, June 27.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; declined 4c.@5c.; sales of No. 1 White Wabash at $1 51@$1 55; extra White Michigan, $1 80; Amber Michigan, pot. $1 52; seller June, $1 52¾; seller July, $1 46¾; seller August, $1 38; No. 1 Red, $1 56; No. 2 Red, $1 47¾. Corn dull and lower at 41¾c. for High Mixed spot; seller June, 41½c.; 45¼c. seller September; Low Mixed, 40c.; White, 47c.; no grade, 34c.; damaged, 28c. Oats—Full prices asked but no demand at 37½c., offered at 35c. Freights—To Buffalo, 3¾c.@4c.; to Oswego, 8c.@9c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 is held firmly at $35 60. There is nothing doing in Clover-seed and Timothy. Flax-seed dull at $2 25. Flour steady; medium and low grades declined 12½c.@25c.; Superfine, $4@$4 25; Extras, $4 75@$5; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 12½@$7 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $7 50@$8 12½; high grades, $8 25@$9 50. Wheat steady; Red, $1 60; Amber, $1 62@$1 63; White, $1 64@$1 68; No. 1 Spring, $1 48@$1 52. Rye dull at 63c.@65c. Corn steady; Yellow, 55c. Oats in good demand; White, 45c.@46c.; Mixed, 41c.@42½c. Petroleum quiet; Crude, 12¾c.@13c.; Refined, 18½c. Whisky in improved demand at 93½c.@94c.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Flour quiet, weak, and unchanged. Wheat firmer; only sample lots sold. Corn steady at 35½c. for No. 2 Mixed in elevators; 42c. for sacked. Oats steady at 28¾c. for No. 2 in elevator; 31c.@32c. for sacked. Barley flat. Rye dull at 55c. for No. 2 in East elevator. Whisky dull at 89c. Pork lower at $15 75. Bacon dull; only a small order trade. Lard nominal. Live Hogs dull at $3 90@$4 20. Cattle firm at $4@$5 for Wintered Texans; $4@$4 75 for Butchers'; $5@$5 50 for good to prime native Steers. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, and 2,200 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, June 27.—Flour quiet; Extra Family, $5 75; A. No. 1, $7 50; Fancy, $8. Wheat quiet; business small; Red, $1 25@$1 30, on arrival. Corn steady, with a fair demand at 56c.@57c., sacked. Rye unchanged. Provisions in moderate demand, chiefly for Bacon. Pork held $16 37. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c., packed. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c.@14c.; plain, 13c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c., loose; ¼c. higher packed. Lard—Tierce, 8¾c.@9⅛c.; Kegs, 9¾c.; Steam, 8¾c.; small orders, ¼c.@½c. higher. Whisky firm at 90c.@91c.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $6 50@$7. Wheat steady at $1 30@$1 35. Corn quiet at 42c.@43c. Rye quiet at 68c. Oats quiet at 30c.@42c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Pork nominally $15@$15 50. Lard dull and nominal; Steam, 8c.@8⅛c.; Kettle, 8¾c.; jobbing sales at 8¾c. Bulk Meats firmer and in improved demand; Shoulders, 6⅛c.@6¼c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 8c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 7¼c., Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c., with sales. Whisky steady at 90c.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 27.—Flour dull; Treble Extra, $8@$8; Family, $9@$10. Corn—Supply good; Mixed, 57c.; White, 58c.@59c. Oats dull at 41c.@42c. Bran dull at 68c. Hay dull at $22@$23. Pork dull; held at $17. Dry-salted Meats nominal; Shoulders, 7c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Sides, 9¾c. Hams firmer at 13¾c.@14¼c. Lard dull; Tierce, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Kegs, 9¾c.@10c. Sugar dull, with a fair supply. Molasses—No movement. Whisky, 95c.@96c. Coffee, 18c.@20c. Exchange—Sterling, 126¼; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium. Gold, 115¼.

MILWAUKEE, June 27.—Flour dull and nominal; sales of Extra Spring at $6 10. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $4 29¾ for No. 1; $1 23¾ for No. 2, cash; $1 21 seller July. Oats advanced and in fair demand at 28¾c. for No. 2. Corn dull and nominal at 34c. for No. 2 mixed. Rye quiet and unchanged at 63c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal at 60c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights quiet and unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 104,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments 10,000 bbls. Flour, 127,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—Flour dull, and buyers are holding off; City Mills Family, $8 75@$10 50. Wheat dull and unchanged; Western Amber, $1 55@$1 60. Corn—Southern White steady at 67c.; do. Yellow dull and lower at 59c.@60c.; Mixed Western, 60c. Oats firm; Southern, 45c.@48c.; Western Mixed, 42c.@43½c.; do. White, 44c.@45c. Rye quiet at 70c.@75c. Provisions dull, weak, and nominal. Western Butter scarce and wanted; good to choice, 20c.@22c. Whisky steady at 93½c. Hay unchanged.

DETROIT, June 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra White, $1 87@$1 88; No. 1 White, $1 75@$1 76; Amber Michigan, $1 51@$1 52. Corn steady at 40c. Oats in good demand at 37c. Receipts—5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments small.

CLEVELAND, June 27.—Wheat dull, but firm; No. 1 Red, $1 53@$1 54; No. 2, $1 40. Corn quiet at 45c.@46c. Oats better; No. 1 State, 39c.; No. 2, 37c. Petroleum quiet, steady and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 27.—Wheat quiet, with moderate milling demand. Rye dull and nominally unchanged. Corn quiet; sales, 100 bags Round Yellow at 70c. Oats dull; sales, 1 car Western at 50c.

MEMPHIS, June 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 55c.@56c. Oats dull and drooping at 41c. Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 27.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 41¾c. Resin firm at $2 30 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard, and $3 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $3.

Slight Value of the Sandwich Islands for Agriculture.

From the San Francisco Alta.

According to statements in the Hawaiian *Gazette*, a great lack of information prevails all around us as to the extent of arable land in the Sandwich Island group. The eight principal islands have a surface of about 6,000 square miles, or less than 4,000,000 acres. One-half of this or more is rocky or barren, being chiefly mountainous. The remaining portion, say 2,000,000 acres, is fit for grazing purposes. One-fourth of this, and no more, is fit for tillage. The island of Kaui has about 58,000 acres; Oahu has about 40,000; Maui about 70,000; Hawaii has about 114,000; Molokai and Lanai about 10,000 acres. Thus less than 300,000 acres in all may be put down as the cultivatable extent of the little nation. Only a portion of this is adapted to sugar-cane cultivation. Some eighteen years ago, Dr. R. W. Wood estimated the cane land at 100,000 acres. Lately another writer estimates the cane land at about 93,000 acres. As the former business, trade, and income born of the whaling fleets that formerly made their fitting out at the ports of these islands has died away, the subject of their capacity in other respects has become an interesting one. But there is but little of encouragement in the contemplation.

Trotting at Fleetwood Park.

Two trots came off at Fleetwood Park yesterday, of which the following is a summary:

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Friday, June 27.—Match $500, mile heats, best three in five, under saddle.

J. Murphy's br. m. Brown Kitty	2	1	1	1
W. E. Week's s. g. Dick Yates	1	2	2	2

Time—2:41¼, 2:31¼, 2:35, 2:39.

SAME DAY.—Match, $200; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

J. Murphy's s. g. Sorrel Jake	1	1	1
M. Roden's gr. m. Alice Gray	2	2	2

Time—2:50, 2:43, 2:39.

At the conclusion of the above race a bet of $50 even was made between the owners of the two horses that Alice Gray could beat Sorrel Jake in another heat to be trotted at once.

J. Doty's gr. m. Alice Gray	1
J. Murphy's s. g. Sorrel Jake	2

Time—2:40½.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Bankruptcy.—Involuntary Cases—3951, Green vs. Kellogg et al.; 3964, Austin vs. Funk et al.; 4018, Brockman vs. Falk; 4049, Breslin et al. vs. Maher; 4054, Barth vs. Smith; 4055, Sommerville vs. Brown et al.; 4066, Taylor et al. vs. Decker; 4083, Knight vs. Skillman; 4097, Coyle et al. vs. Sands; 4101, Gantest vs. Gilman; 4103, Law vs. Ruzat et al.; 4104, Fetran vs. Windle; 4105, Gotthold et al. vs. Maas; 4106, Hardy et al. vs. Riebands; 4107, Hyman et al. vs. Nathan; 4108, Hofman vs. Wells; 4109, Spofford, Executrix, et al. vs. The Allen Engine Works; 4111, Claflin et al. vs. Walsh; 4112, Schinzel vs. Schedel; 4113, Poole vs. McClenahan; 4114, Schuettler vs. Wilson; 4115, Horst vs. Kanne.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 27.

By Judge Ingraham.

Feist *vs.* Feist; memorandum for counsel.

Whittle *vs.* Whittle; report of referee confirmed and divorce granted.

Holmes *vs.* Pettengill; motion granted conditionally on payment of costs.

Stegman *vs.* Stegman; motion granted in part.

Winchester *vs.* Winchester; report confirmed and divorce granted.

Strosburger *vs.* Fisk et al.; motion denied without prejudice.

By Judge Daniels.

Platt *vs.* Cochrane (six cases;) order granted for short calendar.

Klages *vs.* Klages; order granted amending decree.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Dusenbury *vs.* Schuyler; motion granted.

Laing *vs.* Hart; motion for extra allowance granted.

Finex *vs.* Justh; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with costs.

Cramer *vs.* Landes; motion granted.

Wittnaus *vs.* Ely; order for judgment.

Smith *vs.* Schlaefer; order denying motion.

By Judge Curtis.

Olin *vs.* The Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank; the findings of the court having been heretofore settled and filed the preferred additional findings on the part of the plaintiff are therefore disallowed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Hermes *vs.* Hermes; alimony fixed at $25 per week, counsel fee $150.

Cram *vs.* Snively; judgment upon answer as frivolous.

Kasner *vs.* Kaufman; motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

Tinker *vs.* Morgan; defendant allowed to come in and defend on payment of costs of motion and trial, and disbursements of trial, judgment, &c.; levy to stand as security, unless defendant give satisfactory bond for payment of judgment; trial to proceed on two days' notice, and continue until disposed of.

Magee *vs.* Magee; divorce granted.

During the months of July, August, and September, the Court of Common Pleas will not be held on Saturdays.

NATH. JARVIS, JR., Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Van Vorst.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER ATTACHMENT—ACTIONS SHOULD BE IN THE NAME OF THE SHERIFF, NOT OF THE PARTY.

Philip Van Volkenburgh et al. vs. Robert J. Bates.—In this case an important decision has been rendered in relation to proceedings under attachment. The opinion of Judge Van Vorst is as follows: The defendant insists that this action cannot be maintained by the plaintiffs in their own name; that the same should have been brought in the name of the Sheriff. No such objection is specifically taken in the answer, but it may well be considered under the denial therein contained, "that, by reason of the matters in the complaint set forth, the plaintiffs are entitled to the judgment in the complaint prayed for, or to any relief or judgment in the premises." This is an averment substantially that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and which objection may be raised on the trial, and is not waived by an omission to demurrer, although the defect appears on the face of the complaint. (Code, section 148.) This would include a case where the facts pleaded failed to show any legal right or claim in the plaintiffs to the cause of action or the relief asked for. The Sheriff to whom a warrant of attachment is delivered is authorized and commanded, "subject to the direction of the Court or judge," to collect and receive into his possession all debts, credits, and effects of the defendant. He may also take such legal proceedings, either in his own name or in the name of the defendant, as may be necessary for that purpose, and discontinue the same at such times and on such terms as the Court or Judge may direct. (Code, section 232.) It is further provided by section 238 that the actions authorized to be brought by the Sheriff may be prosecuted by the plaintiff, or under his direction, upon the delivery by him to the Sheriff of an undertaking executed by two sufficient sureties, to the effect that the plaintiff will indemnify the Sheriff from all damages costs and expenses on account thereof not exceeding $250 in any one action. That the plaintiff is authorized to prosecute actions does not necessarily allow him to bring them in his own name. The prosecution is the carrying on of a legal suit or proceeding for redress or punishment. An action or proceeding may be prosecuted by one person in the name of another. There are various proceedings and prosecutions authorized to be instituted by individuals which must be in the name of the people. In addition, section 238 provides that there may be prosecuted by the plaintiff, or under his direction, "the actions herein authorized to be brought by the Sheriff." Now, what are those actions which the Sheriff may bring? "The Sheriff may also take such legal proceedings, either in his own name or the name of the defendant, as may be necessary." (Section 232.) That is, the plaintiff, upon giving security to the Sheriff, may bring the actions the Sheriff was authorized to bring, either in the name of the Sheriff, or the name of defendant. This construction best harmonizes with the design of the law, that actions should be brought in the name of the party in whom the legal title rests, and relieves of all uncertainty as to what disposition is to be made, and by whom made, of the proceeds of actions, when collected, and avoids confusion or conflict in cases where there are several attachments in the Sheriff's hands in favor of different creditors against the same defendant. The Sheriff, under the attachment, has the legal claim to the property in question, to be applied by him to the satisfaction of the judgment when recovered. But should the Sheriff for any cause be unwilling to bring an action, the plaintiff may prosecute it in the name of the Sheriff, or of the defendant, upon indemnifying the Sheriff against costs and expenses. When a sentence is doubtful, its meaning is to be gathered from the context, or discovered by analogy or fair induction. Words are always understood as having regard to the subject matter: That interpretation which leads to the more complete effects which the legislator had in view is preferable to another. Legal Hermeneutics, by Dr. Francis Lieber, page 167, edition of 1859. The Legislature could not have intended to give the plaintiff the exclusive control of the suit, and of its proceeds, with liberty to compromise or discontinue the same at his option, to the prejudice, perhaps, of other attaching creditors, which incidents could not attend if the suit was instituted in the name of the Sheriff. For it is not to be overlooked that if the action be brought by the Sheriff, in his name or that of the defendant, the same could not be discontinued by him except at such times and on such terms as the Court or Judge may direct.

Which latter conditions do not apply if it be held that the plaintiff may sue in his own name. It is true that it was held in Skinner *vs.* Stuart, 15 Abbott, R. 391, decided at a General Term of the Supreme Court in 1863, Clerke, J., that the plaintiff, upon giving the undertaking to the Sheriff, provided for in section 238, might prosecute in his own name any action which the Sheriff could have prosecuted. But in the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank *vs.* Dakin, 50 Barbour, 588, the same court decided in the year 1867, that the prosecution must be carried on in the name of the Sheriff, through whom the plaintiff must act. Two of the judges who concurred in the decision in Skinner *vs.* Stuart, including the learned judge who delivered the opinion, were also members of the court, and participated in the later case of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank *vs.* Dakin. And it is not an unreasonable assumption that the latter is the more matured and better considered judgment of the court. The Commissioners, Montgomery H. Throop and others, appointed to revise the statutes of New-York, pursuant to chapter 33 of the laws of 1870, in their draft submitted in 1873, entitled part III., chapter L.XIV., sections 663, 664, 688, 689, have carefully prepared provisions clearing this subject of all doubt. Provision is made, by leave of the court first had, for the bringing of actions in the case of attachments against property, in the name of the plaintiff and Sheriff jointly, the Sheriff, however, to receive the proceeds of any such action. Precautions are also taken against collusive actions to the prejudice of other attaching creditors, and both the right of the defendant and junior attaching creditors are adequately protected. But there are other grounds which I think are fatal to the plaintiffs' right of recovery. The judgment demanded in the complaint is that the defendant be required to indorse the draft, the subject of the attachment, so that the Sheriff may be enabled to collect the money thereon, and if the moneys cannot be collected, then for judgment that the defendant pay to the Sheriff the amount thereof. Although the draft is drawn payable to the defendant's order, yet he has no interest therein, and is under no legal obligation to indorse it, or to incur any liability by such indorsement. Now it may well be doubted whether this be such an action as the Sheriff himself is authorized to bring under section 232. His right to institute legal proceedings under that section is subject to the direction of the court, which proceedings are limited to collect and receive into his possession all debts, credits, and effects of the defendant. In Thurber vs. Blanck, in the Court of Appeals, not yet reported, it was decided that the authority conferred by section 232 was designed to enable the Sheriff to recover possession of the debts and effects of the debtor, and to institute such actions only as might be commenced in the name of the defendant. This is neither an action to collect nor to recover the possession of the draft in question, but to compel its indorsement by a person evidently under no duty to do so. The draft is already in the Sheriff's possession, and attained under circumstances which do not entitle him to the extraordinary aid of a Court of Equity to gain further advantage through its enforced indorsement by the person from whom it was artfully obtained, so as to be attached. The draft had been received by the defendant from Comstock, his correspondent, for a specific purpose and under definite instructions. Defendant was the mere agent of Comstock to carry out the purpose for which the draft was forwarded to him. The purpose was lawful. The plaintiff knew the purpose for which the draft had been forwarded to defendant, and that he was under instructions limiting the conditions upon which he should deliver over the draft. They knew that the conditions had not been complied with. And yet one of the plaintiffs, with such knowledge, called upon the defendant with a Deputy Sheriff, but concealing the fact that his companion was such deputy, and upon the pretense that he wished to examine the draft, asked to see it. But as soon as he got the draft into his possession he at once passed it over to his companion, who then first disclosed his official character by taking from his pocket and serving upon the defendant a copy of the warrant of attachment, and went away with the draft in his possession, and which he has ever since held, it being unavailable without the defendant's indorsement. Such, briefly, is the manner in which the Sheriff became possessed of the draft, through the agency of the plaintiff, and which they demand, in this action, the defendant shall be ordered to indorse. This is an equitable action, and I am persuaded that in the exercise of its equitable powers this court, under the circumstances above stated, is not called upon to adjudge, in substance, that the defendant should disregard the instructions of the person from whom he received the instrument, or be compelled to incur any further liability on the draft or to the person from whom he received it. Nor should this Court, by granting the prayer of the complainant, give the plaintiffs other and enlarged rights and remedies in addition to those acquired by obtaining the draft, and levying upon it under the attachment, in the manner above mentioned.

The complaint should be dismissed with costs.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—MADELEIN MOREL. Mr. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MORA; or, THE GOLDEN FETTERS—Miss Kate Rogers, Mr. Owen Fawcett. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—FIDELIA—Little Nell. Matinée at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Mr. D. H. Harkins. Matinée at 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—KOOMER—Mr. Gus. Phillips. Matinée at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

JONES' WOOD PARK.—Afternoon at 4—MILITARY CONCERT by the Saxon Band.

BROOKLYN RINK.—SUMMER EVENING CONCERT by Conterno's Band.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

There was some reason to hope that the trick of falsifying news, for the sake of gratifying personal or political hatreds, was getting out of fashion. But a paper which still tries to associate itself with the name of HORACE GREELEY prefers to continue the disreputable practice. Thus, on Wednesday last, it announced in its largest type, that the President had gone to Washington "accompanied by THOMAS MURPHY," for the purpose of removing Secretary RICHARDSON and recalling Minister JAY. If these assertions originated in simple ignorance they would have been indefensible, for it is the duty of a public journal to institute careful inquiries before making positive statements. In reality, the "news" above referred to was circulated with the full knowledge that it was fictitious. It has never been recalled or apologized for. Gen. GRANT did not travel with Mr. MURPHY—though what if he did? The week has passed, and he has not been near Washington. Mr. RICHARDSON is still Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. JAY is still Minister at Vienna. What is the use of fabricating calumnies which will not even run on all fours a single week?

It was stated in our news columns yesterday that Judge EDWARDS PIERREPONT, of this City, had received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale College. The honor has seldom been more worthily conferred. Judge PIERREPONT stands deservedly high in all the relations of life, and fully merits the recognition which his Alma Mater now accords to him.

Without counting the abortive experiment of 1858, the fourth telegraph cable which has been successfully worked on the bed of the Atlantic has just been laid. The new cable follows from Valentia to Newfoundland a course almost exactly parallel to that of the cable of 1865. Except at the shore ends, the two lines of communication lie, throughout their entire length, about thirty miles apart. The new cable is almost exactly the same length as that of 1865—1,896½ miles. The *Great Eastern* will await at Heart's Content the return of her consorts—the *Edinburgh* and *Hibernia*—from the task of laying the Sydney cable. The three vessels will then proceed eastward along the course of the Atlantic cable of 1865 to the point of rupture, which is 568 miles from Valentia. That cable will be grappled for with the view of placing it in working order again.

It would have appeared incredible to a British Radical of thirty years ago that the ballot would turn out to be a strongly conservative institution. A generation that has seen one of the points of the "People's Charter"—household suffrage—voted for by Tory Squires, is now called upon to witness the fresh wonder of elections conducted on the principle of secret voting resulting uniformly against the Liberal party in Parliament. The triumph of the Conservative candidate in Bath yesterday is, if we mistake not, the sixth instance since the enactment of the Ballot bill of the Government which framed it losing a vote by its operation. There may, of course, be other causes, such as the discontent of the powerful liquor interest with Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government; the growing unpopularity of that Government throughout the country; the natural reaction against a long period of Liberal ascendency, and the absence of any "burning question" in British politics. Whatever be the reason, the Conservatives appear to be on the high road to power, and if next year's general election gives them anything like the average gains afforded by recent isolated contests, they will assume the reins of Government with a very fair working majority.

Is it not time that some practical issue was reached in regard to the traffic in Italian children? No one can read such facts as we publish this morning without feeling a thrill of indignation against the promoters of the vile trade or without becoming impatient of the absence of any legal remedy against its continuance. There are many lawyers in this City who would gladly undertake, free of charge, to test in the courts such a case as that of the fugitive boy JOSEPH. We shall never be able to compel the production of the contracts under which these children are held, unless by some legal proceedings in defense of some little deserter, or against the people to whom some new consignment of these white slaves is committed. Neither money nor legal ability will be wanting for such a purpose, and the power of our Government to stop this demoralizing business cannot be too soon ascertained.

John Cochrane's Ragged Regiment.

We wish some one would start a charitable subscription for the benefit of JOHN COCHRANE and his Liberal Republicans. Their mouth-piece in the Press does not need it, because JAY COOKE came to its rescue. But poor JOHN is in a very bad state. How can the "Liberal Reformers," lately acting with TWEED & Co., be expected to carry on their immense work without money? They tried on Thursday to raise a few dollars. The public thought they were all dead and buried, and so they are, although they pretend not to know it. Last Fall they were not only defeated, but defeated with disgrace. They were convicted at the bar of public opinion of having attempted to carry out a great fraud. Nothing has subsequently occurred to justify their conduct. No new event has happened to kindle fresh interest in their miserable intrigue. Reason and common sense suggest that the members of the clique, and especially the leaders of it, ought to have taken themselves out of the sight of all decent men, and done the best they could to hush up the story of their dishonor and folly.

But no; you cannot keep down great spirits like those of ETHAN ALLEN and JOHN COCHRANE. Here they are again, insisting that they are not dead, and that the only hope of the country is in them. One of them goes to Long Branch and sends silly dispatches to JAY GOULD'S paper about the President's movements. Another stays at home to write the terrible "editorial" which is to make the despot quake in his lair, and drive the sanguinary and bloated tyrant from his palatial home at Long Branch. As for JOHN COCHRANE, the terror of usurpers, he is set to work to manage a conference. We thought the Liberals had had enough of "conferences." The amusement proved rather a costly one for them. There was the conference from which Senator SCHURZ retired to the gentle solace of a few tears, and the "Heart Bowed Down." The tears were not out of place, and never was a melody more appropriately introduced. But when the Senator had finished his weeping fit, and had sung drearily about his "weight of woe," the series of conferences was resumed. It ended in a very great party disaster, and a sad personal misfortune. How much better to let it all be forgotten! Respect for the vanquished would suggest to an ordinary man the propriety of allowing the whole thing to sink into oblivion, so far as that is possible. But the "ardent spirits" who brought about the catastrophe are insensible to such considerations. They want to repeat the mingled farce and tragedy of 1872. And they propose to do it under the leadership of JOHN COCHRANE. Why not have taken GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, the coming Dictator? He was just the man for their purpose.

Last year the "Liberals" were not alone in their stupendous folly. They enticed the Democrats into their trap. Never did a party suffer so crushing and dishonorable a defeat. They bartered all to secure victory—leaders, principles, personal and public honor, consistency, reputation, all were staked. They lost. They had disgraced themselves in the hope of winning; and at last they had to bear, besides disgrace, the mortification of defeat. Never in political history has there been so disgraceful an episode as the coalition of Democrats with poor Mr. GREELEY'S followers—for a "temporary purpose," as Gov. SWANN was careful to avow. The people passed sentence upon it—a severe, even a dreadful sentence; but all the world saw that it was just. And now what do we see? JOHN COCHRANE and his fellow Liberals trying to begin the imposture all over again. But the Democrats do not seem anxious to lose their tails a second time. The burnt child dreads the fire, and the blisters of last year's fire still sting Democratic hands. So they snub COCHRANE, MUDGETT, and the other founders of a new party. The *World* laughs at them—but that is no reason why the *World* should not give them a hearty support to-morrow. It laughed at HORACE GREELEY, and afterward commanded its party to support him. True, nobody obeyed, but was that the *World's* fault? The Democrats are without an "organ," but as they are also without leaders, without a policy, without ideas, and without character, the loss is not much felt. Nevertheless, they are probably not quite so far gone as to allow JOHN COCHRANE & Co. to tie a millstone round their necks, and fling them into the sea a second time. "We were defeated," cries JOHN COCHRANE. Very true—you were. "To create events exceeds the power of man." Quite true again, JOHN—it is as a compiler of headlines for copy-books that you would have been a success in life. As a leader of the Democratic and Liberal Party, poor JOHN is not a brilliant success. "Events," he says, "are busy dissolving the decayed parties of the past. We joyfully acquiesce." And this is the style in which the "new party" is to address the nation. If you want to see its standard of ideas, read the immortal JOHN'S manifestoes. Decidedly, the tone of public life is getting higher every year. The best men are being brought to the front—great principles are rapidly advancing to success. If not, how do you account for the continued existence of JOHN COCHRANE, REUBEN E. FENTON, and the Liberal Party?

The Work of the Board of Apportionment.

The people of New-York have now means of ascertaining the precise value of Reform Government. In spite of numerous failures, arising from the treachery of the Legislature, or from the imperfect fulfillment of pledges by local officers elected to carry out the work of Reform, we have the solid satisfaction of knowing that the overthrow of Tammany represents at least ten millions of dollars per annum saved to the tax-payers of New-York. It really represents a good deal more than the figures show, for had the Ring been in power the process of stealing from money raised by bonds would have gone on without interruption, and without feeling its full force in the weight of our current expenditure, the property of tax-payers would have been mortgaged to an extent which would ere long have seriously imperilled the credit of the City, and brought its development to an abrupt stand-still. It should also be remembered that but for the plunder of TWEED and his fellow-swindlers, the interest charge on the City and County debt would have been very much less than it is. Still further, the reign of political corruption between 1868 and 1871 has introduced into the inner working of the departments a tone of extravagance, and a low standard of efficiency which it will take years of patient Reform to remove.

Making all these allowances for difficulties in the way of a thoroughly economical administration, the fact remains that while to pay the expenses of 1871, the City and County ought to have raised over $36,500,000, we shall only be required to raise in 1873 a trifle more than $27,000,000. The exhibit would have been still more satisfactory had the new charter, and the officers appointed under it, been in command of the City during the first half of the year. As it is, taxation has been cut down to the moderate limit of two and a half per cent.—a limit which we had some reason to expect, but refrained from announcing positively till the figures were before us. It cannot be too often repeated that the two per cent. rate established by the Ring in 1871, was a deliberate fraud. As shown in Controller GREEN'S communication to the Mayor, published in another column, the rate of taxation in 1871, as measured by the sum of the actual expenses of that year, ought to have been 3.39 per cent. That is to say, the difference between Ring rule and a régime of Reform represents a saving of $89 per annum to every property-owner taxed upon a valuation of $10,000. A fact like this ought to awaken every one interested in the good government of the City to the supreme necessity of preserving the good results we have gained and of prosecuting with undiminished vigor the work of non-partisan reform in City affairs.

As compared with last year, the rate of taxation shows a decline of forty cents on the $100. It will be a pleasant surprise in November for the great mass of tax-payers of moderate means to find that on every $10,000 of valuation they will have $40 less to pay than they had last year. All this has been accomplished without crippling any department of the City Government. It has been accomplished in presence of an unstinted allowance for the purpose of cleaning the streets, of a liberal sum for the maintenance of the Board of Health, of an amount sufficient to pay for an addition of 100 men to the police force, and of an extra appropriation for the purpose of putting our public schools in proper repair. Under careful management, the revenues from piers and markets are showing a steady rate of increase. The credit of the City was never better, because its resources are being carefully husbanded, and because it is becoming every year better able to sustain the burden of a debt which, though heavy, is no longer subject to a practically indefinite rate of increase. Many as have been and are the sources of reaction and discouragement, there are substantial evidences that a long and arduous struggle against Municipal knavery has not been altogether in vain.

A Cure for Mock Heroes.

The laws of this State in regard to dueling are sufficiently severe. Fighting a duel, although no death should ensue, is punishable by imprisonment in a State Prison for a term not exceeding ten years. Sending or carrying a challenge, or in any way participating in a duel, even to the extent of advising it, is punishable, on conviction, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years. It is said that the persons who made themselves ridiculous by going all the way to Canada for the purpose of failing to shoot each other, endeavored to evade this clause of the statute by passing no challenge in the State. They had simply an understanding that a challenge should be given and accepted as soon as they were safely (the adverb in their case seems to have had a twofold significance) landed on British soil. In this way, it appears, can a gentleman of modern times obtain satisfaction for the bitterest injury that can possibly be inflicted upon him—an injury, in this case, of several years' duration.

Unluckily, however, their ingenuity was thrown away. Even this prodigious stretch of astuteness the statute has foreseen and made void, by providing that "if any inhabitant of this State shall leave the same for the purpose of eluding the operation of the provisions herein contained, respecting dueling or challenges to fight with the intent of giving or receiving any challenge herein prohibited, or of aiding or abetting in giving or receiving such challenge, and shall give or receive any such challenge, or shall aid and abet in giving and receiving the same without this State, he shall be deemed as guilty, and shall be subject to the like punishment as if the offense had been committed within this State." A similar enactment served to baffle the craft of the intelligent prize-fighter—a more vulgar, but less responsible, and not less stupid criminal.

This seems to be sufficiently explicit. Furthermore, in addition to imprisonment, as above specified, the principals in a duel are subjected to civil disqualification, and are declared incapable, on conviction, "of holding or being elected to any office, place, or post of trust or emolument, civil or military, under the Constitution and laws of this State." These are the penalties to which Messrs. GRAY and HECKSHER and their abettors have exposed themselves, and which we expect to see enforced. The crime which we denounce in other communities we cannot afford to tolerate in our own, and what is called the social position of these men, so far from averting punishment, should make it all the more severe. They are representatives of a class, only too ready as it is to ape the worst follies and extravagances of Continental Europe, and only too likely to find imitators among the crack-brained young men who confound clothes with culture, and mistake the impulses of vanity for the requirements of honor. This motion to revive the stupid and wicked custom of dueling must be crushed at once by decisive action, and we rejoice that the position of the present culprits is such as to render more impressive and unmistakable the unswerving purpose of the law. When "society" is so largely made up of card-sharpers and seducers, it is time that the scandals it produces should be checked. Shoddy has had a good long day—it is time to put an end to it.

We hope and trust that the District Attorney will do his duty. The only danger seems to be that the ridiculousness of the present fiasco will blind men's eyes to its guilt. Laughter induces leniency, and contempt is a safeguard against chastisement. But it must not be forgotten that although these particular offenders have made themselves laughing-stocks, they are none the less violators of the law, and setters of a most pernicious example. Let us learn from Virginia, where duels escape contempt, at least by deserving denunciation, how to deal with our domestic mock heroes. If, in the very home of "chivalry," progress has so far overcome prejudice that a duelist is locked up for trial like any vulgar law-breaker, it will shame the largest and most enlightened State in the Union to show itself inferior in the courage of common sense. Once make it evident that the duelist, whatever his social position, will be treated simply and purely as the felon the law declares him to be, and injured brokers and too fascinating coal-dealers will find a more prudent outlet for their passion. Otherwise we shall have every tape-measurer in town demanding the satisfaction of a gentleman, until one day, when the seconds have forgotten to withdraw the bullet, the farce will be turned into a tragedy, and some desolated fireside will reproach the supineness of our justice. Let this broker and this coal-dealer be brought to justice—it will teach one to vindicate his manhood in a proper manner, and the other to make less free with the wives of his friends.

The Prey of Cholera.

The cholera, in the places where it has appeared in the South-west, has been particularly fatal among the colored people. There is, so far as we know, no evidence that this is owing to any peculiarity in the physical constitution of that race. The fact is sufficiently accounted for by the circumstances and condition of a great part of their number, and corresponds exactly to what was seen in reference to this disease in the years when it was epidemic in this City.

There are some epidemics in the ravages of which little difference can be observed in different classes of the community. Small-pox, for instance, before the introduction of vaccination, was almost as fatal in the palaces of kings as among the poorest of their subjects. It has sometimes been asserted that it was more so; but this idea probably arose from the greater degree of attention which deaths in a royal family would naturally excite. So, to mention a far less fatal, but in the regions where it prevails as an epidemic, exceedingly disastrous malady—chills and fever. The family of a millionaire, unless he uses his money to get away at certain seasons of the year, are but little less liable to it than the poorest of their neighbors. It is far otherwise with cholera. Our health reports do not directly give the comparative mortality of people in different conditions of life; and there is probably no way in which it would be practicable for them to do so. We must, therefore, appeal to the recollection, upon this point, of those who are old enough to remember all the occasions when the disease has visited this City. There were, it is true, in the aggregate, many deaths among the wealthy and those in comfortable circumstances; but at the same time, the mortality from it was, to a greater degree than has been the case with almost any other disease we can think of, peculiarly among the poor.

The effect of the crowded manner in which so many even of the industrious and thrifty laboring people are obliged to live in this City, and of the drunkenness and squalor of the vicious and degraded, in increasing the dangers from this disease, is so familiar a topic that we shall not stop here to dwell upon it. Nor shall we in this article do anything more than allude to the pressing need of vigorous and unremitting measures on the part of our authorities in regard to the cleanliness of the streets in all parts of the City, and especially those most inhabited by the poor. What we wish now most particularly to speak of is the circumstance that a want of sufficient and suitable food is generally as no one can doubt who has ever given the subject much attention—one of the main reasons for the prevalence of the disease. Some people have an impression that a very low diet is the best preventive against cholera. That a certain degree of prudence in eating is desirable for this purpose is a statement which we have not the slightest disposition to deny; but it is not held now by the best medical authorities—whatever may have been the opinion of some who stood high in the profession forty years ago—that the most effectual way of resisting the malady is to exhaust the system as much as possible beforehand. And besides this, the diet of large numbers of the poor is not only a low diet, but a very unwholesome one, even in the most healthy seasons. The wonder is, when we think of what this diet often consists, not that so many of the poor, and especially poor children, die in Summer, but that some of the districts which they inhabit are not almost depopulated.

Besides the want of proper and sufficient food, there is, in addition to the reasons more generally recognized, another cause which we would briefly mention of the fatal effects of cholera among the poor. We refer to the utterly indiscriminate manner in which many of them are in the habit of taking medicine when they are sick. Of scarcely any other disease to which the human body is subject, is the treatment so definite and so well agreed upon by physicians as that of cholera; and of almost no other one of anything like the same violence and danger has it been shown by experience to be, when the case is taken in time, so effectual; but in a most lamentable number of instances among the poor, ignorance, credulity, and prejudice completely neutralize, in regard to this disease as in regard to many others, all the well-considered results of science and practical observation.

The "Six Nations."

On the 13th of June was held what may prove to be one of the last great ceremonies of the greatest Indian organization ever known to white men on the North American Continent. It consisted in an election of chiefs by the Tuscarora Tribe, the last of the famous confederacy known as the "Six Nations." The event took place on the reservation of the tribe, which is a tract of six miles wide by four miles long, situated in the town of Lewiston, N. Y. Since the last Grand Council, held twenty years ago, the Tuscaroras have lost, by death and accident, nine chiefs; and the Council convened on the 13th, met to mourn over the dead, and to select candidates to fill their places from among the living.

There are many reasons why the "Six Nations" hold an exceptional place in American history, and why their deeds, even in decay, should bespeak interest and honorable record. The original Five Nations—the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas—received the Tuscaroras as a sixth member of their union in 1712. Paramount among all the tribes of the Continent for courage and prowess in war, these aboriginals were likewise beyond all other red men in sagacity and in the arts of civilized life. It is highly probable that, but for the advent of the whites, these five races would have anticipated ourselves in extending their rule over the whole Continent. Known by the general name of the "Iroquois," they actually originated for themselves a substantial reproduction of the Achaean League, or, more strictly, an anticipation of our own national confederacy. Each tribe was within itself independent, but was bound to all the others for purposes of war or common interest. All such questions were discussed and settled by a sort of Wittenegemote, or Congress, commonly held at Onondaga. So far has the traditional influence of this fact extended through the generations, that, to this day, the "court language," so to say, of the "Six Nations" is that of the Onondagas, and at the late election the speeches were made in that tongue. The old Roman policy of encouraging other nations to become incorporated with themselves was pursued by the Iroquois with much success. But they had other merits not always possessed either by the Romans or their modern copyists. Their sachems lived in the utmost simplicity, received no salaries, and gave away alike their share of the spoils of war and the perquisites of peace. Such was the strength and prestige of their consolidation and wise management that they were feared and respected from the Atlantic to the great lakes. One Mohawk, it is said, has often put to flight a whole party of Indians from New-England or the South. Another peculiar characteristic of the Iroquois, astonishingly at variance with the usages of other tribes, was the great deference paid by them to women. The matrons had a regular power in the State, were represented in the public councils, and actually had a veto influence in the declaration of peace and war. Here, again, the traditional customs of the Confederacy were respected in the late election; the candidates for Chiefs having been designated by women, and duly ratified by what is called the "Chiefs' Council."

It is not strange, considering the skill, vigor, and manly superiority in general, of these celebrated red men, that FENIMORE COOPER should have so frequently chosen them to be the heroes of his unrivaled romances of the forest and prairie. The race of which HIAWATHA was the Washington, and which can boast LOGAN, RED JACKET, and SHENANDOAH, certainly had qualities deserving of permanent respect and commemoration. Their number now is very few; but they have a still further distinction to add to those which set them apart from other nations of the Continent, in the singular fact that they still occupy a portion of their old hunting-grounds, and have not deserted, or been driven from, the graves of their sires. There are only 300 Tuscaroras at Lewiston, but, with the deputations from the other tribes of the confederacy, 600 united, on the 13th, in the festivities succeeding the election. Everything, we are glad to observe, passed off with the utmost dignity and decorum. There was first an elaborate song of lamentation for the chiefs who had gone to the "happy hunting-grounds" since the last grand council. This occurred in the open air, around the traditional council fire, which sent up its thin spirals of blue smoke through a copse of maples. The pipe of peace was smoked, and the company then marched with much solemnity to the "long house," a true Indian structure, fifty feet by twenty, built of poles, bark, and withes—no white man's tool having been used in erecting it. Here the lament was again sung, strings of wampum were produced, and a long series of emblematic and memorial ceremonies performed, ending in the formal ordination of the new chiefs. This done, an Indian banquet followed on a large scale, to which, in turn, succeeded a game of ball by the "bucks" of the different tribes, and the whole wound up at night with a grand war-dance, in full old-fashioned paint and regalia. Among the delegates from other tribes present was Gen. PARKER, President GRANT'S former chief of staff, and the ceremonies were closely observed by many spectators of distinction among the "pale-faces." It is well that it should have been so; for such a scene, on such a scale, is not likely to be witnessed often again; and there is a deep and melancholy interest in watching these last memorable observances by the remains of tribes once so exceptionally strong and famous, and in recollecting that these last scions of a noble race still set up their lodge and build their council fire, like their forefathers, by the blue waters of Lake Ontario.

Tunneling the Rocky Mountains.

In this age of engineering wonders, each fresh achievement attracts comparatively little attention, and schemes that twenty years ago would have been called incredible or chimerical are now heard of as matters of course. The Pacific Railroad, the Suez Canal, the tunnel through Mont Cenis, and, at last, even the East River Bridge, with its span hitherto unheard of, are successively put down as in the regular routine of things, and the world is apt to forget within how short a time it pronounced each of these enterprises to be impossible, and as little worth talking about, for any practical end, as the philosopher's stone or perpetual motion. Were it not for this blunting of the senses to engineering triumphs, the newest grand project of the sort—that of tunneling the Rocky Mountains—would have had a similar welcome; but, as it is, the scheme is listened to with a kind of passing amazement, indeed, but still with little trace of incredulity.

Already this colossal undertaking has been begun, however, and it is hoped in no long time to push it to consummation. The tunnel is to begin at a point near Black Hawk, and to emerge in Middle Park. It will be twelve miles long, and, at its greatest depth, under James' Peak, there will be 6,000 feet of earth and rock over it. The object of the tunnel is not only that of furnishing an avenue for the railroad, thus avoiding an immense deal of grading on both sides the slope, but it is hoped that vast mining profits will likewise accrue, so as to make the work remunerative at a very early day. The bore is to be effected by "diamond-pointed drills," driven by machinery; and it is calculated that the tunnel will be cut at the rate of five feet per hour, or sixty feet per working day. At the Black Hawk terminus work is already in progress; and early in 1874 work is to begin at the other end in Middle Park.

The preliminary operations have been remarkable. The side of a mountain has been graded down for the face of the tunnel, and a flume has been built 1,300 feet long from this point to the nearest water course. By this means, a fall of twenty-five feet has been procured for a stream of water which is made to turn an overshot wheel. This wheel will be used to force air into the tunnel—an indispensable measure for future proceedings—and the waste water will supply the workmen and their families. It is intended so to shape the line of the tunnel that it will strike certain valuable mines whose existence is already definitely ascertained. If the expectations of the "Sierra Madre Tunnel Company of Colorado" are fully realized, they will not only construct one of the most stupendous works of engineering ever wrought by human hands, but will deflect through it nearly the whole line of Pacific travel, and make themselves enormously rich. The expense, however, of their undertaking is certain, while, until it is fully carried out, the reward must remain more or less doubtful.

The national taste for grandeur of dimension should find, in the Rocky Mountain Tunnel, ample gratification. It will be nearly twice the length of the Mont Cenis Tunnel—the distance from Fourneaux to Bardonnèche being but seven miles five furlongs—while the deepest point of the Mont Cenis line beneath the crest of the Alps is but 3,480 feet. When to these points of obvious superiority are added the gold, silver, diamonds, and other gems the company hope to find, to say nothing of the humbler but more useful minerals the metallurgists promise to delve forth in its way, the pre-eminence of the American Tunnel must at once be claimed and acknowledged. If, now, instead of taking fourteen years—the time expended in boring the Alps for the Mont Cenis Tunnel—its Rocky Mountain rival should be "put through" in, say, four—which an average of sixty feet a day, or even 15,000 feet a year, working at but one end should apparently effect—the element of swiftness of construction will be attained to endow our colossal bore with its proper and crowning national characteristic.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals could find useful occupation for one of its officers, just now, at Communipaw, N. J. The cattle brought to that place by railroad, since the hot weather set in, have been treated very cruelly. On arriving, although in a febrile condition, the poor beasts are driven into open pens and kept in the burning sun, without water. As a result, many of them fall down from exhaustion, and have to be dragged out by the horns, when removal becomes necessary. The reason for this inhumanity, it appears, is that the butchers refuse to buy when water has been given, on the ground that it causes a considerable increase in the weight; and, as no reduction is allowed for excessive drinking, they wish to be able to "see" what they are doing. The course dictated by humanity would be to have the cattle driven from the cars to sheltered pens, refreshed with moderately cool water, and permitted to remain until they have recovered from the effects of jostling on the cars. As they are at present slaughtered, the flesh cannot be good for food. In a sanitary sense, therefore, this subject is really one of grave importance, and ought to be speedily attended to.

A feature of the Alumni meetings at Yale during the week has been the pathos with which the death of the two literary societies, "Linonia" and the "Brothers" was alluded to by frequent speakers. The secret societies have, it is alleged, so absorbed the attention of the undergraduates that they have permitted the literary societies to die. Why this should be regarded as a calamity is not very clear. The meeting of a college literary society is generally the dreariest of all possible amusements. If it so happens that the members really take any interest in the affair, the only result is to induce them to debate hackneyed questions in a superficial manner. If undergraduates attend to their regular studies, they have quite enough to do, and their societies ought to be devoted to innocent recreation, rather than to the tiresome pretense of additional mental exercise.

Newtown Creek is a small stream emptying into the East River at the upper boundary of Brooklyn. It is overrun with corpses to a remarkable extent. The other day a propeller proceeded some distance up the creek, and the disturbance made by her passage through the shallow water brought no less than three corpses to the surface. Why people go and drown themselves in this muddy and unpleasant stream, when they have all New-York Harbor before them where to choose, is entirely unaccountable. Possibly the fact that the upper part of the creek is not far distant from Calvary Cemetery may have something to do with it. And yet, if they expect to secure a burial in that cemetery, they are very much mistaken, as the records of the Potter's Field will show.

The recently-published annual report of the Police Superintendent of Chicago is an interesting document, in so far as it goes to show how much effective work may be done by a capable public servant in spite of opposition. During the year just closed, as our readers will remember, Superintendent WASHBURN, of Chicago, made a very vigorous effort to increase the efficiency of the police force under his command. The ward politicians who held positions in it were compelled to perform patrol duty without regard either to their feelings or the "influence" of their masters. The political Commissioners took umbrage at what they called the "gratuitous officiousness" of the Superintendent, and straightway undertook to remove him from his position. The Mayor, however, approved his action, and, after a lively fight, the political Commissioners were deprived of office, and gentlemen appointed to succeed them who were in sympathy with the Superintendent. The report referred to shows that, out of $277,364 worth of property stolen during the year, $95,398 worth was recovered, and that $211,969 were paid in fines for violations of city ordinances, and for other petty offenses. There were arrested altogether 27,120 males and 4,465 females. Of this number, 634 were accused of assaults, 272 of intent to kill, 329 of burglary, 5,289 of drunkenness, 4,339 of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 11,334 of disorderly conduct, and 1,792 of larceny.

Those who propose making extended tours in the West this Summer, may find the information of value, that the railroad employes in that region are "champion baggage-smashers." A Nevada newspaper, the *Territorial Enterprise*, in a carefully-prepared article on the subject, thus describes a "champion" at the Reno Passenger Station: "Though small in stature, he is a giant among trunks, and can distort the largest Saratoga with the facility of a railroad collision, or sling the stuffing out of an iron-bound, copper-bottomed, sole-leather valise, with the same ease and solid satisfaction that an Indian dog would sling a garter snake into thirteen pieces in three-quarters of a second." The *Enterprise* man has himself evidently been a sufferer from this fiendish habit, if we may judge from the concluding paragraph of his sketch. "We shall take pleasure," says the writer, "in announcing, at as early a day as the earnest prayers of the traveling public can bring about such a happy result, that this little baggage-smasher, in his attempts to increase his perquisites, has tackled a can of nitro-glycerine—with the usual consequences."

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE SAXON BAND.

A concert by the musical forces of the Royal Saxon Sharp-shooters' Regiment, No. 108, was given at the Academy of Music last evening. The selections and their recital gratified extremely an audience numerous and decidedly enthusiastic, and while it cannot be said that the programme was as good as it might have been, it must be admitted that the work of the performers was above the average achievements of regimental bands. On the other hand, neither the composition of Herr Girod's organization, from which wood instruments are excluded, nor the individual talent discernible in their efforts, nor their discipline, place them on a level with the French performers, or even with the English contestants, for the prizes awarded in Boston a twelvemonth ago. The music illustrative of the scene of the benediction of the swords, in "Gli ugonotti," was capitally played by the newcomers, and a recital, fair in respect of precision, of the well-known overture to Wagner's "Rienzi" was enjoyed; but we are bound to say that we have heard even these numbers delivered with more nicety of definition and variety of color, while the remainder of the bill can, at any time, have quite as full justice done it by local bands. The entertainment was directed by Herr Girod. Herr Girod leads with intelligence and spirit, and he can rest his claims to reputation upon his skill as a conductor, without aiming to eminence as a "cornet-a-piston virtuoso." In that capacity, last night, and as a composer, he did not impress us greatly.

Theatrical.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

With to-night the season of the Fifth-avenue Theatre comes to a close. The performance of the occasion will be the objectionable play of "Madelein Morel," which, for the sake not only of the public, but of Mr. Daly, in his double capacity as manager and adapter, we trust will be seen here no more. No doubt the regular habitués of this theatre will gather to-night in force to assist at the ending of a season marked by a great deal of courage and industry on the part of Mr. Daly, and by considerable good acting on that of his company. The knowledge that the night is set down for the joint benefit of Mr. J. H. Tooker, the active business manager, and Mr. Aaron Appleton, the efficient treasurer of the establishment, suggests particular claims on the patrons of the Fifth-avenue, which we are sure they will feel every disposition to honor.

BILLIARDS.

Tournament at Irving Hall—Daly Beats Deery and J. Dion—Cyrille Dion Conquers Ubassy.

The attendance yesterday at the afternoon performance in the Billiard Tournament was not quite so large as on previous occasions. The game played was between John Deery and Maurice Daly, the latter being the favorite by large odds.

In the string for lead Deery won, but neither he nor Daly scored on first inning. In the second Deery made 1 and Daly 2 points. The third inning went for a blank with Deery, but his opponent scored 6. In the next inning, however, Deery made a well-earned run of 29, Daly going out for 13. The sixth inning gave Daly 30, Deery only making 6. Deery made a very fine draw in the twelfth inning, bringing his ball back almost two-thirds the length of the table. Daly in this inning went out for one, leaving the balls bunched together. Deery manipulated them very delicately, making a run of 30. In the fourteenth inning Daly made 17 to his opponent's 1, and in the fifteenth inning, Deery ran up 22, Daly going in and out for a blank. At the end of this inning the score stood: Deery, 114; Daly, 108. The play was very ordinary until the twentieth inning, when Daly by very fine play made a run of 45. When he did miss none but himself was aware that he had not scored, and he himself informed the referee and his adversary of the fact. Upon his taking his seat the assemblage testified to their approval of his honorable conduct by loud cheering. Deery made 25 in his twenty-sixth inning, but on his last shot did not hit either of the balls, which added one to Daly's score. Daly turned his second hundred in the twenty-fifth inning, at which time the score was: Daly 217, Deery 183. After the twenty-sixth inning Deery made but 30, having gone out four times for a blank. In the twenty-seventh inning Daly added 50 to his score, and making 8 in the thirty-third inning, ran the game, Deery being 238. Daly's average was 9 3-33; Deery's, 7 7-33.

Yesterday morning Garnier applied to Mr. H. W. Collender, the manufacturer of the table on which the games are played, for leave to purchase it in case he won the first prize in the tournament. With a view, however, to prevent unpleasantness among the players, Mr. Collender announced that he would give the table as a prize to the winner of the tournament. It is valued at $1,000, being very richly inlaid.

JOSEPH DION AND MAURICE DALY.

In the evening the hall was again crowded with spectators. The first game was between Joseph Dion and Maurice Daly, and as both were thought to be about equal players the contest caused not a little excitement. Dion, however, was slightly the favorite in the pools. Daly winning the choice of lead, opened the game, but failed to score. Dion, however, made a score of 5. In the second innings Daly made a pretty run of 26, while Dion failed to count. In the two following innings the play was anything but good, Daly scoring but 1 and Dion 5. In the fifth Daly scored 1, and then left a break for Dion, who, by steady nursing and good all-round play, put 30 on to his count. In the sixth and seventh innings Daly scored 1 and Dion 2, but in the next, Daly missing a break, Dion, who seemed to be in good form, made a run of 48. In the next Daly got 1 and Dion 8, after which the former played a pretty break for 30, when the balls froze and had to be spotted. He, however, still went on scoring, playing with great precision and nerve, and putting up 49 on the string. Dion seemed to be put on his mettle by this, and going to work in earnest, he played the balls all round and over the table until he had credited himself with 37, finishing the run by a miss cue. The score here stood: Dion 135, Daly 78. In the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth innings 8 were counted to Daly and 2 to Dion. In the fourteenth Daly put up 23 against Dion's 2. In the seven next innings Daly scored but 13 and Dion 28. In the twenty-second innings Daly scored 16, while Daly only put up 3. In the next, Daly, by careful play, rolled up 15, Dion followed with 19. In the five succeeding innings the play was very bad, Daly scoring 14, and Dion 6. In the twenty-ninth, Daly, improving somewhat in his style, put 25 points on his string, Dion making but 1. The score here stood Dion 196, Daly 192. In the thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second, and thirty-third innings, Daly only scored 14 and Dion 7. In the thirty-fourth, however, Daly played considerably better, and steadily worked the ivories until he had scored 40, when he broke down, but left no easy stroke for Dion, who failed to score. In the seven following innings Daly drew 4 blanks, and made a 5, a 2, and a 1. Dion's score was during this time increased by 41. From then until the forty-fourth inning Daly made 20 against Dion's 3. In the next inning Daly made a run of 10 and Dion 2, and Daly ran out the game in the forty-sixth inning, the score being Daly 300 and Dion 252.

Daly's average was 6 24 36, and Dion's 5 27-48.

UBASSY AND C. DION.

The second game, between Cyrille Dion and F. Ubassy, was commenced at 10:30 o'clock, the latter leading off with 1 point, and Dion following with 4. In the three following innings Ubassy scored 3, and Dion 21, which included a pretty run of 19. In the next turn Ubassy, who seemed to be out of play entirely, failed to count, while Dion, on the contrary, playing with calmness and precision, added 23 to his score. In the seven following innings, both playing and giving misses for safety, 14 were added to Ubassy's score, and 9 to Dion's. As Dion played these safety shots and misses he was loudly hissed by some, and as loudly cheered by others. Quiet at last being restored, the game was proceeded with, although Dion was hissed for several shots and cheers given for Ubassy, who made 16 in the twelfth innings, his opponent scoring nothing either in this or the next. In the fifteenth Ubassy made 1 and Dion, by good, all-round play and steady nursing, 26. Twelve was then made by Ubassy and 4 by Dion. In the seventeenth innings Ubassy made a run of 34 and Dion 1, after which more safety play was in order until the twentieth innings was reached, when, after Ubassy scoring 1, Dion played a couple of all-round shots and got the balls into good position, and so held them until he had added 46 to his score. The game at this point stood, Dion 137, Ubassy 99. In the twenty-third innings Ubassy made a nice run of 23, when, leaving a set-up for Dion, he made 47, to go to his account as a set-off. Ubassy in the next two innings made 7, Dion making 9. In the twenty-sixth Ubassy failed to score, when Dion made the prettiest break that had yet been played, scoring 77, when he missed an easy shot and left a set-up for Ubassy, who, however, only scored 4, the score standing Dion 276, Ubassy 135. Dion then went in and ran out the game. Dion's average was 11 3.27; Ubassy's average was 5.

Prussia and Austria—The Reconciliation and Its Promoter.

"The reconciliation between the Emperors of Russia and Austria at length, after many vain attempts, signalized by the visit of the Czar to Vienna, is regarded in Germany," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "as the triumph of the Emperor William's personal diplomacy. The Vienna papers welcome the arrival of the Czar with words of hearty greeting, willing, for the moment, to bury in oblivion the anti-Russian animosities which prevailed up till lately. The *Presse* is 'penetrated by the conviction that an honorable friendship between Austria and Russia is not only not made impossible by the Eastern question, but is much to be desired precisely on that very account; hence we exclaim heartily and frankly, on the entry of the Czar into our town, "Welcome."' 'While far (says the *Fremdenblatt*) from overestimating the significance of the royal visits for which the Universal Exhibition gives occasion, yet we think we are not wrong in greeting the visit of the Russian Emperor as a happy symptom of the favorable relations of our monarchy to Russia. Though not instigated by political motives, the meeting of the rulers of Austria and Russia will tend to confirm the policy which completed the *rapprochement* of our empire to the powerful neighbor empires in the interest of European peace, and strove to secure the agreement of the three great monarchs of Austria, Germany, and Russia as an eminent guarantee of peace. The ruling Czar has met with good-will the efforts of the German Emperor to insure better relations between Austria and Russia. A strong proof of that was the three Emperors meeting in Berlin, on which now follows the arrival in Vienna. The favorable relations to Russia, which help to insure peace, demand at home the efforts which are directed to consolidate the Empire on a constitutional basis. The friendly attitude of Russia cannot be without influence on the position of the Austrian Slavs.' The *Fremdenblatt* proceeds to point out that the hopes of the Slavonic agitators who counted on Russia's support must be damped, if not dissipated, at sight of the indubitable reconciliation between Russia and Austria completed before their eyes.

A Little Girl Shot by a Boy.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, June 26.

We are informed that a horrible event took place on the Anson side of Madison Bridge, Somerset County, on Wednesday of last week. An older brother of Albert Dawes, aged eleven, left a loaded gun hanging up in the shed. This boy Albert took it down and pointing out of the window, called to three little girls playing in the yard that he was going to shoot them. Two of them ran away, but the boy instantly firing, shot one of them named Alice Spear, aged thirteen, and she fell dead. It is believed that the boy knew that the gun was loaded and wantonly discharged it, with the sad result. He was arrested and lodged in Norridgewock jail after a preliminary examination.

A PICNIC TO-DAY.

The Henry Clews Excursion—Programme of Arrangements—Contributions Received.

To-day the second excursion for poor children is to take place, agreeably to previous arrangements. It will be known as the Henry Clews Picnic, that gentleman having contributed $500 to the Fund.

The children selected to participate in the pleasures of the day reside in the poor neighborhoods of the First, Fifth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards. They will be gathered together at an early hour by the teachers attached to the Children's Aid Society Industrial Schools, and by the visitors of St. John's Guild. So successful have these ladies and gentlemen been in their endeavors to secure children for the excursion, that they report a very large number coming, all of tender years and in destitute circumstances. The boys and girls residing in the First and Fifth Wards will assemble at the foot of Franklin-street, North River, where they will embark on board the barge Sarah Smith. As soon as all are on board, the barge and steamer will proceed to the Christopher-street dock, and receive the remainder.

The Governor's Island Band and the Punch and Judy show will accompany the excursion, and amuse the children during the day. While on the trip up the Hudson River, a breakfast of buttered French rolls and sweet fresh milk will be served to every child on board, and a luncheon of sandwiches and sponge-cake will be provided at the grove, (Excelsior Park,) opposite Yonkers. Abundance of chopped ice will stand ready to the hands of thirsty children, the use of water being restricted as a sanitary precaution. Three or four hours' liberty will be accorded the children to roam in the woods under the Palisades, proper care being taken to prevent their straying too far up or down the banks of the river. The boys will be allowed to bathe in the cove under the supervision of two police-boats, to prevent accidents, and keep the youngsters within bounds. On the homeward trip, good lemonade will be served out with more sandwiches, a feast of ice-cream being reserved to the last. If the weather prove fine, this excursion will doubtless prove quite as successful as the one given on Saturday last.

On Saturday next, the 5th of July, the third excursion is to take place, when a large gathering of poor young children will be taken from the east side of town, up the Sound to Oriental Park.

The following additional contributions to the Fund are duly acknowledged:

B. K.	$15 00
Clerks of the Bowery Savings Bank	12 00
Florence	5 00
Tarrytown	5 00
Four little children	5 00
Lillie S.	5 00
Linda	1 00
Total	$48 00
Previously acknowledged	$5,226 27
Aggregate of Fund	$5,274 27

How Wagner Escaped—A Very Insecure Jail.

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald* gives a long account of the escape of Wagner, the Isles of Shoals murderer, from the jail in Alfred, Me. He writes:

"Prisoners were heard laughing and singing inside, and as I entered a dozen prisoners flocked about me. They are at perfect liberty to roam about the corridors and converse with each other. They have no handcuffs, and, seemingly, no restraint. All went to Wagner's cell with me. At a hasty glance I should think a man was lying on his left side on the bed, as if in pain, with his head buried in the clothes, with perhaps a large book under his hip, his knees nearly at right angles, and he wrapped in a coarse blanket. One would pass it unnoticed. The device was formed by placing his prison stool in bed, with the seat toward the head, attaching blankets at the foot, and covering it apparently carelessly. This formed the body and legs. The head, also covered, consisted of an old 'grub-pen,' so called, and a short broom. The device was excellent. Had the hips not been unnaturally high it would have been perfect.

The astonishing fact exists that when any prisoner is once inside he can, by thrusting a narrow strip of wood into the lock, unlock it, open his door, and roam through the corridors at leisure. One poor fellow kindly performed the operation for your reporter's benefit. Such being the case the jailer makes no attempt to keep the prisoners in their cells. Wagner was not handcuffed, and of course enjoyed this privilege. His escape is the result.

Calvin Bennett, the jailer, tells the following story: 'I have been jailer nearly seven weeks. I employ two watchmen. Those on last night were John Hall and John J. Maddox. I am positive Wagner was in his cell at 9 o'clock. One of the prisoners passed him water then. At 10 o'clock James Avery saw Wagner go down-stairs. The watch soon after went down-stairs, and conversed with Avery; then returned and went round on Wagner's side. I can't tell whether they returned to the office or were seated in the jail when Wagner took the water. Prisoner James Carpenter saw Wagner pass his (Carpenter's) cell in the evening. William McCarley and Chas. Harrington escaped also. I supposed they went through the scuttle in the jail, up through the ventilator, on to the roof, with the intention of lowering themselves down on a rope of blanket-strips, but seeing the skylight, removed a pane of glass, put an arm in, unloosed the window, descended the ladder, and made their way out through the family part. There was nothing to prevent one from so doing if he once got on the roof. This morning I was called at 3:30, by Maddox. He said Wagner is killed or is missing. Asked if he had entered the cell. He said he had not; he was afraid of Wagner's playing some game on him, or that he might strike him with a stool. I opened the cell and entered. I had no fear. I saw what looked like a man on the bed; then supposed it to be Wagner. Put my hand on his supposed knees, and found it to be a stool covered with a blanket. I said, "He is not here." I understood Maddox to report that Wagner had escaped before he came. Notified Sheriff Warren, at Saco, by telegraph. Hall and Maddox had watched two nights in succession, having been engaged by Warren. The telegraph was not in order when I first sent the message to the office at 6 o'clock, and it was not sent till 8.'

The foregoing was given in a straightforward manner. Bennett did not seem at all concerned. John F. Maddox, who resides two miles from the village, relates the circumstances, and says, I was specially charged to watch Wagner. I sat about twenty feet from him in the third cell, constantly watching him, Hall and I always together. Both sat in full view of all possible means of escape. About 11 o'clock Hall entered the office and made the rounds alone. He soon returned and I mentioned that Wagner had not moved to-night. Tuesday night Wagner hid in his cell, and when we passed I said 'He is not here.' Hall did not see him, and we asked Bennett if he had removed him, and he replied that he had not. Bennett came back with us and went to the cell, and Wagner, who was just lighting his candle, said, 'Yes, I am here;' laughed, and added, 'I like to scare the watch.' Wednesday night I thought it singular he was so slim, and at 2 o'clock missed his stool, and at once thought he must be out or dead, or he would not remain so still. I left Hall and called Bennett to see if he was gone. Bennett came and entered the cell, while Hall and I stood outside. Bennett felt for his knees and said, 'He ain't here.'"

The Stonewall Jackson Statue.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, writing from Lexington, Va., says:

"The colossal equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson is now complete at Nuremburg, Bavaria, and ready for shipment. It is proposed to place this statue in some conspicuous place on the Virginia Military Institute grounds. When the contract was first entered into for this statue, the sum of $5,000 in gold was raised and paid over to the artist, Mr. F. A. Volck, and the balance remains to be paid—about $20,000, principal and interest. In order to raise this fund, Prof. A. J. Volck, of the Maryland Academy of Art, a brother of the artist, has executed a painting of Gen. R. E. Lee in his office, at Washington and Lee University, as it was at his death. The proceeds arising from the sale of these pictures will be devoted exclusively to the payment of the balance due his brother."

Conference of the Western Railway Managers on Free Passes.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Another conference of the Western railway managers was held here, yesterday, to consider the question of the abolition of the pass system. It appears that the signatures to the agreement entered into at the recent meeting here on the subject were not all authorized, and that some of the provisions in that agreement are not indorsed by all parties to it. After a long discussion a new agreement, differing somewhat from the original, was submitted, but it did not prove satisfactory to all concerned, so the matter is still unsettled.

OBITUARY.

Hiram Powers.

A telegram from Florence announces the death in that city yesterday of Hiram Powers, the Canova of America. Of the many aspirants for artistic fame, claiming American birth, few, if any, have attained the high reputation in the artistic world of Hiram Powers. He was the pioneer of American talent in the art schools of Europe, and his early works secured for him that reputation for genius which his subsequent productions sustained and made universal. Powers' struggles in the culture of his natural talent were of the usual persistent character of American genius. His early life was devoted to the monotony and drudgery of a farm life. His father held a farm in Vermont, and the family of nine children, of which Hiram was the eighth, were employed on the homestead, receiving, as time served, what limited education the district school could afford. The family afterward removed to Ohio, where, after being settled for a short time, the father died. Hiram's natural talent, inspired by the initiatory course of the district school, soon made him conspicuous among his fellows, and he afterward succeeded in procuring more congenial employment with a clockmaker in Cincinnati, where he first cultivated his natural talent. A fortuitous circumstance occurred about this time which developed and gave direction to Powers' genius. An obscure sculptor with whom he became acquainted imparted to him the art of modeling plaster, and by continuous application and careful study Hiram soon made himself known, and his early works in that humble walk of art attained a local celebrity. His ambition being inspired by the praise bestowed on his productions, he was appointed curator of the wax works attached to a local museum. Here Powers reveled for years in all the ecstasies of a juvenile enthusiast. Every day added new scope to his ideas, and ultimately finding that the limited field offered for the study of his favorite art in Cincinnati was too contracted, he determined to proceed to Washington. In the year 1835 he first became known to the country by his well-executed busts of some of the prominent men of the nation. Having achieved a recognized standard in this branch of his art, he determined to accomplish a project which he had long cherished in secret, and, with the assistance of an old Cincinnati friend, Mr. Nicholas Longworth, he sailed for the nursery of art, the Mecca of his ambition—Italy. Powers selected Florence for his residence, at that time containing a splendid collection of ancient statuary, but made frequent visits to the Eternal City to study the disentombed treasures of the Republic and Empire. During the early years of his sojourn in Italy, his efforts were still confined to the humble walk of modeling. With experience and study came increased confidence, and breaking through the mechanical *curriculum* by which his previous aspirations had been confined, he gave to the world in 1838 his conception of "Eve." Though Powers was comparatively unknown as an artist, in the studios and ateliers, his compositions were favorably spoken of. His Eve therefore excited no small attention, and was subjected to the criticism of the savans of art. Thorwaldsen, the master, was then in Rome, and his recognition of a work stamped the reputation of the young artist. On the Eve being submitted to his inspection, he pronounced it "a work which any sculptor might be proud to claim as his masterpiece." Powers now assumed his place in the highest rank of his profession, and he was a frequent and welcome visitor to the studios of the best artists of the time. His next production took the world of art by surprise, and gave to him a well-earned and universal reputation. The famous "Greek Slave," duplicates of which are in every celebrated collection, raised the fame of Powers, and ranked him with the greatest European celebrities. The "Fisher Boy," "Il Penseroso," and "Proserpine" followed in rapid succession, and gave the artist more work than he was able to accomplish. His studio had now assumed larger proportions and more imposing adjuncts than his humble lodgings in Florence, and the proudest in Rome were honored by an invitation to the work-room of the American artist. His assistants were constantly employed in reproducing copies of his works, and the immense patronage which Powers received from the various Courts of Europe brought him a handsome return for his labors. The projectors of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, near London, determined to have representative works from the chief artists of the world, and Powers was naturally selected to furnish a work of art typical of America. His splendid conception of the bust of "America" obtained for him additional laurels in England, where his "Greek Slave" and other works had already been received with enthusiasm. A bust of "California" was next produced, followed by statues of Washington specially ordered by Louisiana, and of Calhoun for South Carolina. Powers never aspired to the large and bold conceptions of Canova, Thorwaldsen, Marochetti, and other eminent sculptors, but his busts, comprising the greater part of his works and figures, can favorably compare, if not rival, the *chef d'œuvres* of European masters. The deceased artist has resided for the most part, in later years, in Florence.

Michael J. Kelly.

Michael J. Kelly, a well-known journalist, died yesterday, aged thirty-three years, of congestion of the kidneys, complicated with pneumonia. He was born in the First Ward of this City, and received a liberal education at Seton Hall, New-Jersey, and the College of the City of New-York. He began his newspaper career on the *Daily News*, when it was a morning journal, and was afterward employed on the *Commercial Advertiser* and *Herald*. He acted for the *Herald*, at different times, as reporter, dramatic critic, City editor, and Albany correspondent. In 1872 he accepted the office of Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. While for a short time in that position, he signalized himself by making an estimate of an economical administration of that department of the City Government, by which the expenses were greatly reduced and all sinecures cut off. Mr. Kelly was much respected by all who knew him, and he was highly popular with all classes. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss.

YALE.

The Freshman Class—Doctors of Philosophy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, June 27, 1873.

Nothing could have been more bright than the appearance of the Campus yesterday. Nothing could be more doleful than its aspect to-day. Then all was cheerful and lighted up by the students and their gaily-dressed friends. Now there is no one to be seen, except the expressmen, who are carrying off the last few loads of baggage, and here and there a knot of anxious fathers canvassing the prospects of their respective sons, or button-holing some bothered professor. There were to-day 140 applicants for admission to the Freshman Class, and seven applicants for advanced standing. It must be remembered that this does not indicate the full strength of the new class, for another examination is to be held to-morrow, and still another in September. The prospects are that '77 will be fully as large as '76, which was one of the largest which ever entered Yale.

At the Scientific School there were forty-four applications, which, added to the thirty-nine applications of Saturday last, makes a total of eighty-four applications up to date, and with a further examination still to hear from.

In the haste of preparing my letter of yesterday I neglected to give the names of those receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. They are as follows: A. J. Du Bois, C. E., New-Haven; C. S. Hastings, Ph. B., Hartford; C. P. Otis, M. A.; C. R. Lanman, B. A., Norwich, Conn.; D. W. Learned, B. A., New-Haven; Jules Luquiend, B. Th., Lausanne, Switzerland; I. J. Manatt, M. A., Brooklyn, Iowa; Bernadotte Perrin, B. A., Wolcottville, Conn. Of these many go abroad to pursue their studies, but some will remain still longer at Yale. I wish to correct also a wrong impression given by some of this morning's New-York papers. They reprinted the list of names from the Commencement programme, and represent them as the graduating class. The list was in reality only an honor list, and comprised barely fifty per cent. of the class.

The Back Pay—Letter from Senator Morrill, of Vermont.

The Burlington *Free Press* publishes an extended letter from Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, in which he says he was opposed to the increase of salary, first, last, and all the while; that the amount of back pay coming to him was, nevertheless, made his to dispose of by the action of Congress; that he took what at the time he thought was the fairest and most equitable course in turning the money over to the State Treasury, and that on further deliberation he sees no reason to alter that conclusion.

GENERAL NOTES.

Boston is calling for subscriptions to provide harbor excursions for the children of the poor.

The entire Bar of Michigan is invited to meet in Lansing on the 9th of July, to form a State Bar Association.

Gov. Converse is appealed to by the railroad interest to call a special session of the Vermont Legislature this Fall.

A Waterbury, Conn., man, who went West owing a shopmate 18 cents, lately sent back the exact amount in pennies, and paid 51 cents expressage on it.

A Western editor, who has just crossed the ocean for the first time, writes to his paper that the sensation produced by sea-sickness is a very sickish sensation.

A young man has been arrested and bound over for trial in Memphis, Tenn., on the charge of depositing a postal card containing obscene allusions in the Post-office.

Boston estimates that it used last year 8,763,285 gallons of milk, for which it paid $2,979,516 90. One-eighth of the quantity is regretfully admitted to have been water.

The Maryland Democrats will hold their State Convention in Baltimore Aug. 13. It will nominate candidates only for Controller of the Treasury and Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says that "Terrapin Tower" is not to be rebuilt. The bridge leading to the site of the old tower will be rebuilt and thrown open to the public at an early day.

The Harlem *Local* suggests that when a birthday falls at an appropriate time of the year it be celebrated by the friends of the party collecting and planting one or more trees in front of his dwelling.

The survivors of the First Mississippi Rifles propose to send Col. Jeff. Davis as their representative to the Convention of Mexican War Veterans, to be held in Washington on the 15th of January, 1874.

A man in Worcester, Mass., who has been before the courts 117 times for drunkenness, and has paid $1,343 in fines, has lately signed the pledge, hoping to save money and to avoid many unpleasant experiences.

A live tarantula, with a body two inches long, has been added to the museum in the Louisville Public Library, and one of the city papers says that it is ugly enough to kill by a grin, to say nothing of a bite.

A guest in a Portland hotel enlivened the breakfast the other morning by a violent assault upon a gentleman whom he accused of taking his seat. In the mêlée the table was overturned, and the ladies rushed from the room.

Gov. Davis has gladdened the hearts of the school teachers of Texas, long unpaid, by a proclamation calling upon them to forward their claims for salary to the Controller for settlement, in compliance with the new law of the State.

Gen. Ross, of the Oregon Volunteers, feelingly denies that the murder of the four Modoc prisoners was done by his troops. He says the nearest camp of the volunteers at the time was not less than ten miles distant from the spot where the assassinations were committed.

While a marriage supper was in progress in Omaha, Neb., a few evenings ago, some revengeful and contemptible person sneaked into the reception-room, and, after injuring the wedding presents as much as possible, set fire to the cloth on the table on which they were displayed.

Mr. John McAllister, who lives a short distance from the village of Dover, Me., reports that on the 5th of June there was a snow-bank at least four feet deep on the south side of a hill near his dwelling. He has lived on his farm fifty-seven years, and never before saw snow upon the ground in June.

The mechanics in Parsons, Kansas, have held a meeting and implored the local papers to cease their glowing accounts of the "advantages" offered by their town. They say that the place is already overcrowded, and they "want a rest." This is something entirely new in Western town experiences.

An old school-teacher in Maine has been presenting her claims for back pay. She says that years ago she kept school for $3 a week, and boarded herself, and that some of her scholars, who were hard cases, and difficult to bring into decent discipline, are now smart, enterprising, and prosperous citizens, while she who aided them effectually in becoming such, is comparatively poor. The old lady seems to have a better case than the Congressmen.

Heirs Wanted to an Estate Worth a Million Dollars.

From the Ashland (Ohio) Times, June 26.

Some excitement was created in the City of Erie, Penn., last week, by the appearance of Mr. Geo. Winbigler, or Winbiger, of this county, as one of the heirs of the Winbigler estate, at Erie, Penn., estimated to be worth more than $1,000,000, which estate is now managed by the County of Erie. It appears that three of the Winbiger or Winbigler brothers came to this country about the same time, and Jacob, whose estate is located in Erie, settled in the north-western part of Pennsylvania, which subsequently proved to be Erie County, where he accumulated considerable property. He had but one child, a daughter, who was married, and both herself and husband died shortly after their marriage, leaving no heirs, and in fact none could be found up to the present time, who could show any claim to the property. But it is now ascertained that the real heirs reside in this county, and are among our most respectable citizens. They feel confident to be able to fully establish their claim and right to the property. Part of this estate is included in the beautiful public park of the City of Erie and other adjoining lands and lots, which are finely improved. Measures are being completed to send an attorney to Germany to procure the proper family register, under official seals, while the records of the family since landing in America, will be gathered.

The New Rowing Course at Long Branch.

A number of prominent members of the leading rowing clubs of New-York, yesterday, by invitation of the Long Branch Rowing Association, visited their proposed new boating grounds at Pleasure Bay, for the purpose of surveying the course and giving an expression of their opinion as to the suitability of it for the purposes in view. After making a thorough inspection of the water and the situation, the general opinion seemed to be that on account of the north-westerly winds which prevail in the locality causing the water to be rough and lumpy, it was unsuited to shell-racing. The formation of the banks also precluding more than a mile course being obtained straight away. After concluding the tour of inspection, the invited guests sat down to a collation, to which full justice was done, returning to New-York by the early afternoon boat.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams—The Democratic Nomination in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Traveller, June 26.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams is now mentioned as the possible, perhaps one might say probable, candidate of the Democrats of this State for Governor at the approaching election, and it is hinted that the secret societies organized to oppose the Prohibitory law will support him as heartily as kindred organizations did his son a few years ago. It is not known that he desires the questionable honor the support of such a combination would bring, though he may be induced to accept the nomination as a stepping-stone to something else. Perhaps, as was the case with his son, it may prove a step downward rather than upward.

The Cholera and Proper Diet.

It is wise at all times to study well the question of proper diet, and now that we are again threatened with the cholera, it becomes particularly so, as upon nothing depends so much our freedom from its attacks as does our food. Scientists assert that this should be simple, and contain in the most condensed form the best nutritive elements, as furnished by nature. A pamphlet recently published by F. E. SMITH & CO., Atlantic Flour Mills, Brooklyn, proves, by a carefully-prepared analysis of a long list of articles of food in common use, that wheat excels in this. The statements of our leading scientific men, also given, seem also to prove it. The publishers offer to send this pamphlet fresh to all who will take the trouble to write for it. The well-known "Crushed White Wheat," manufactured by the above firm, is the cream of excellence of such preparations. It is sold by all leading grocers, and we strongly recommend its use, as well as sending for and reading the above-mentioned pamphlet.—*Union.*

TEMPERANCE.—Thirty-seven counties in Pennsylvania decided against license by a majority of 36,771, and twenty-seven counties declared for license by 58,821 majority; majority for license in all counties except Philadelphia and Potter, 22,050. The ladies have decided in favor of the "Domestic" Paper Patterns manufactured by the "Domestic S. M. Co.," of Union-square, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

66,000!!

The Colton Dental Association have reached the above number of patients on their scroll, without an accident from the gas. Come to head-quarters, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

The first hotels in the country and the most respectable restaurants use, as their guests require it, the famous Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce. It is conceded to be the finest relish for the table.—*Advertisement.*

The Inimitable Combination of COCOANUT OIL, &c., in BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, has distinguished it the peer of hair-dressings.—*Advertisement.*

LYON'S INSECT POWDER is instant death to roaches, bugs, ants, plant lice—harmless as flour to human beings.—*Advertisement.*

PILES—Itching Piles—Use ROSSMAN'S CURE. It never fails. Sold in New-York by John F. Henry. Sent by mail for 50 cents.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

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Danger.

At this season the atmosphere is surcharged with the seeds of intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, bilious complaints, and the like. Persons whose nervous systems are relaxed are the first to succumb to these distempers. Brace up the physical energies, then, with this potential vegetable tonic. It is the most powerful recuperant which the botanic kingdom has ever yielded to patient research and experiment. Try it. The blindest disciple of the old medical dogmas will at least admit that a tonic and alterative, compounded of approved herbs, roots, and barks, can do no harm, while the testimony of thousands invites a trial of its virtues. Vigor is the thing most needed, in these cases, as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is the safest, surest, and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted.

Advice About Cholera.

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Boston is growing with unexampled rapidity, but it will be long ere it has a more popular hotel than the spacious American House, so widely known as one of the best managed hotels in the country.

Wedding Cards, Paris Styles, London and Paris note paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

For an Elegant Summer Hat of superior quality, go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

CHADWICK—CARUTH.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's parents, Wednesday, June 25, by Rev. W. H. Reid, CHARLES N. CHADWICK, of Lyme, Conn., to ALICE A. CARUTH, of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

FESSENDEN—DAVENPORT.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, June 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. B. Thurston, SAMUEL FESSENDEN to HELEN M., daughter of Theodore Davenport, Esq., all of Stamford, Conn.

PARKER—BROWN.—In this City on Thursday, June 26, by Rev. George Clarke Houghton, M. A., EMMA L. BROWN to EDWARD L. PARKER, of Hartford, Conn.

STETSON—RUFF.—At St. Paul's Church, Rahway, Thursday, June 26, 1873, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., assisted by Rev. Robert G. Quennel, FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON to ELIZABETH W., daughter of the late Dr. Samuel W. Ruff, United States Navy, and step-daughter of the late Edward Y. Rogers, of Rahway, N. J.

DIED.

ACHESON.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, 26th inst., DAVID ACHESON, aged 38 years, son of the late William and Mary Acheson.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, Dr. John C. Acheson, No. 84 Orchard-st., on Saturday, June 28, at 12:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

CUMMINGS.—In Brooklyn, June 26, HENRY B. CUMMINGS, counselor at law, in the 44th year of his age.

Friends of the family, and the members of the New-York Bar Association, are invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Church, New-York, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 11 A. M.

CORWITH.—At Bridge Hampton, Long Island, N. Y., on Saturday, June 21, SUSAN, wife of Gurdon Corwith, aged 84 years.

CROWNINSHIELD.—At Heidelberg, Germany, June 2, ETHEL BRADFORD, infant daughter of Lieut. Commander A. Schuyler and Mary Bradford Crowninshield.

DAVOL.—On Wednesday evening, June 25, JOHN DAVOL, Jr., of consumption, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. from his father's residence, No. 360 Clinton-av., Brooklyn. The body will be taken to Warren, R. I., for interment.

DEAN.—Wednesday, June 25, after a lingering illness, MARY, widow of Gilbert Dean, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of her family, and of her sons-in-law, Cornelius McCoon, Esq., and Dr. William Murphy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, June 28, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. Train leaves the New-Haven Depot, 42d-st., at 12 o'clock.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

HAVILAND.—On Friday, June 27, at Limoges, France, MARY, wife of Charles Edward Haviland.

HENN.—On Thursday, 26th, Mrs. MARY ANN HENN, aged 60 years.

The members of the Alanson M. E. Church, the managers of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, and her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the institution, No. [illegible] West 42d-st., this day, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LAWRENCE.—Suddenly, at midnight on Wednesday, June 25, at Summit, N. J., WISNER, only child of Kate D. and John B. Lawrence, Jr., aged 22 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, (Rev. Dr. Houghton's,) on Saturday, June 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

LAKE.—On Wednesday, June 25, Mrs. ELIZABETH STUART, widow of Hotchkiss Lake.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 51 Morton-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MAY.—Suddenly, June 26, of heart disease, JOHN A. MAY, in his 73d year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 151 West 11th-st., at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood on Monday.

MORRILL.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., Wednesday, June 25, 1873, of Bright's disease, EMMA L., wife of Charles H. Morrill, and daughter of James A. Thompson, Esq.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

NEVIUS.—On Thursday morning, June 26, GEORGE L. NEVIUS, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 19 Waverly-place, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 12:30 o'clock, without further invitation.

POST.—On Thursday, June 26, at Pittsfield, Mass., MARY ELEANOR, beloved wife of John A. Post, and daughter of B. Van Riper, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 110 West 43d-st., on Tuesday, July 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

TATE.—On Thursday, June 26, at her late residence, No. 31 Barrow-st., MARGARET MURRAY THORBURN, widow of Thomas Tate, in the 63d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, on Monday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday evening, 25th inst., WM. HAWXHURST TOWNSEND, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Madison-av. and 44th-st., on Saturday, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Albany and Boston papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—At Bloomingdale, on Thursday, June 26, ABRAHAM VALENTINE WILLIAMS, son of the late A. V. Williams, M. D., in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral service in St. Michael's Church, Broadway, corner 99th-st., on Sunday, 29th inst., at 5 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, June 28, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 12 M.
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POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at headquarters in the church in 50th-st. THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of complying with article VIII. of the constitution.
GEO. W. CREGIER, Secretary.
S. N. SIMONSON, Chairman.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 27, 1873.

ASHES—Pots have been in request at $8 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls dull and nominal.

BEES-WAX—Has been very quiet, with Yellow quoted at 34c.@35c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for most kinds of stock, with prices, in regular channels of trade, quoted about steady; while through the auction rooms comparatively liberal amounts have been closed out at easier and irregular figures.

CANDLES—Have been quoted steady, though dull, since our last, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 19c.@20c.; Paraffine, 31c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.; Stearic 22c.@29c., ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been in fair demand, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted firm at $20@$22; do. Gas do. at $16@$18; Newcastle at $12 50; Anthracite, from yard, $5@$6 25 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—The general market has been very quiet; prices have not varied materially; 4,000 bags Rio, by the Therese, to arrive from Hampton Roads, sold at 18¼c., gold, ₱ lb. Of a cargo of Maracaibo just arrived, 2,000 bags had been previously sold, at full market rates. We quote invoices thus: Rio, 17¾c.@18c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio in lots, 18c.@19¾c., gold; Java, 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 18¾c.@20¼c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17½c., gold.

COTTON—Has been quite moderately dealt in, yet quoted about steady, for early delivery; 1,298 bales sold, (of which 50 bales were to arrive,) including 491 bales to spinners, and 807 bales to speculators. There has been less activity noted for early delivery, with contracts for the earlier months quoted off in price, ⅛c.@3-16c. ₱ lb., closing irregularly. Sales since our last of 9,300 bales, (of which 2,600 bales last evening, and 6,700 bales to-day, with 1,700 bales more at the calls,) closing with June contracts at 20⅛c., July, 20 9-16c.; August, 20¾c.@20 9-16c.; September, 18¾c.@18 15-16c.; October, 18¼c.@18 5-16c.; November, 18 3-16c.; December, 18¼c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,438 bales, including 651 bales from Norfolk, 571 bales from Baltimore, 730 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,005 bales, and this week, 17,828 bales, against 19,820 bales last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,497,022 bales, against 2,655,252 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary	14¼	14½	14¾	14¾
Good Ordinary	18	18	18	18
Strict Good Ordinary	19	19	19	19
Low Middling	20	20	20	20
Middling	21	21	21	21
Good Middling	23	23	23	23

EGGS—A fair trade has been in progress since our last, within the advanced range of 16c.@20c. for ordinary to extra choice marks of Western State and near-by stock, with the main inquiry for good to strictly prime stock, at from 16¾c.@18¼c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—The demand has been mostly for Mackerel and Herring; values have been fairly supported. Dry Cod quoted at $6@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $15@$16 50; No. 3, $9 25@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@2[illegible]c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a limited inquiry noted for most kinds of State and Western Flour at drooping prices, though on desirable grades, especially of Superfine and shipping extras, which have not been plenty, holders have been unwilling to make concessions. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,650 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 40@$4 40; very inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$5 40, chiefly at $4 85@$5 25; inferior to good extra State, $6@$6 50, chiefly at $6 15@$6 45; good to very fancy do., $6 60@$7 50, chiefly at $6 75@$7; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 80@$6 40, chiefly at $6@$6 25; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 15@$6 65, and trade and family extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been in less request and rather weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at from $6 25@$7 50 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 50@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and Family Extras; $5 25@$6 for very inferior stock ₱ bbl.... California Flour has been less active, with good to fancy Extra quoted at $8@$9 50; Oregon Flour at $9 25@$9 75 ₱ bbl.... Rye Flour has been in less demand at $4 10@$5 50 for inferior to fancy Superfine; sales, 280 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $5@$5 35 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been less active at from $3 15@$3 40 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25@$3 35; $2 65@$3 15 for White do.; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Caloric, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 550 bbls. The offerings have been much lighter for forward as well as for prompt delivery.... Bag-meal has been moderately sought after, within the range, at from $1 05@$1 10 for coarse; $1 20@$1 28 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ₱ 100 lbs.... Oatmeal, selling in lots, at $6 65@$8 75 ₱ bbl.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quite moderately sought after at previous rates; sales 1,000 boxes, at $2 40 currency.

FRUITS—A fair inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds of foreign, with prices generally quoted about as before. Sales have been reported of 3,000 boxes layer Raisins at $1 97½@$2; 1,000 boxes do. in bond, on private terms; 500 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $2 25@$2 30; 200 bbls. Currants at 5¼c.@5¾c.; 160 casks Turkey Prunes at 10¼c.@11c.; 250 half-cases Lemon Peel, to arrive, and 300 bags Brazil-nuts on private terms; 16 cases Citron at 35c.@38c.; 50 cases Sardines at 18c. for quarter-boxes. We quote: Layer Raisins at $1 97½@$2; loose Muscatel do. at $2 25@$2 45 ₱ box; Valencia at 6¼c.@6¾c.; Currants at 5¼c.@5¾c.; Figs at 8¼c.@12¼c.; Turkey Prunes at 10¼c.@11c.; Almonds at 18c.@23c.; Filberts at 11¼c.@12¼c.; Brazil-nuts at 6c.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been comparatively tame since our last; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring has been exceptionally scarce and strong in price, with a good demand noted. Other kinds have been in limited request and generally weak in price, with the poorer grades quoted decidedly heavy and difficult to place. Winter Wheat has been dull and tending downward. Sales have been reported since our last of 117,500 bushels at $1 56 for fair No. 1 Duluth Spring; $1 54 for choice Iowa Spring; $1 64 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 48@$1 50 for No. 2 Northwestern Spring; $1 46@$1 48 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in lots; $1 37@$1 42 for No. 3 Spring; $1 22@$1 30 for Rejected Spring, chiefly at $1 25@$1 28; $1 55@$1 62½ for Red Western; $1 60@$1 71 for Amber do., the latter rate for very choice Indiana (one car load.) Several June contracts for Spring Wheat were reported as having been settled to-day on the basis of $1 58 for No 1, and $1 54 for No. 2 Milwaukee. ....For forward delivery there has been more urgency on the part of holders to place stock, with No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, July and early August options, quoted at $1 48@$1 49, but no important dealings have been reported.... Corn has attracted less attention, and has been quoted off in price about 1c. a bushel on Mixed and 2c.@3c. a bushel on Yellow and White Western, closing heavily. The export demand has been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 129,000 bushels at 50c.@53c. for ordinary to prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 51c.@52c. for average samples; 53c.@54c. for choice do., in odd lots; 58c.@61c. for sailing vessel do.; 58c.@62c. for new Yellow Western; 64c.@68c. for new White do.; 43c.@48c. for hot, damp, and inferior new Mixed Western, chiefly 45c.@46c. for hot.... Rye has been quiet, but quoted steady; 5,800 bushels Western sold in lots at 85c.@86c. ....Nothing really new in Barley or Barley-malt.... Oats have been in very brisk request, in good part on speculative account, at an advance of 1c.@1½c. ₱ bushel, closing buoyantly, with sales reported since our last of 183,000 bushels at 44c.@46c., for new Mixed Western, chiefly at 45c.@46c. for full lots, including 50,000 bushels in store at 45c. for good stock; 43c.@45c. for new Black do., mostly at 44½c.@45c. for very good do.; 46c.@53c. for inferior to prime new White do., with some holders asking 55c. for choice samples, and 46c. (rumored) for new Mixed State in store.... Feed more sought after within the range of from $16@$21 ₱ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—The demand has been for desirable lots of stock at about steady rates. Prime Bale Hay quoted at from $24@$26; good Bale Hay, $19@$22; common Shipping, $10@$12; good Shipping, $15@$16; Long Rye Straw, $18@$19; Short Rye Straw, $13; Oat Straw, $12 ₱ ton.

HEMP—Has been quiet at former rates; 500 bales Sisal sold at 8¼c., gold; 250 bales Jute Butts at 1¾c., currency. American quoted at $120@125 for Undressed, and $175@$225 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10¾c.; Sisal, 8¼c.@8¾c., gold; Jute, 2¾c.@4¼c.; Jute Butts, 1¾c.@1¾c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 14c.@15c.; Western, 14¼c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in demand and quoted steady at $2 25 for Eastern, ₱ 1,000.... Lime has been selling, in lots as wanted, at former figures, with common Rockland quoted at $1 50 and Lump at $1 75 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement, $5 25@$5 75; Roman, $5@$5 50; Rosendale, $1 75 ₱ bbl.... Lumber has been moderately dealt in within the previous range for the leading kinds, with Eastern Spruce quoted about steady at $17@$18 50 for cargoes and $19@$21 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $38@$40; White Pine Boards, $31@$34; Yellow Pine Timber, $32@$33; Shingles within the range of $3@$6.

LEATHER—Desirable qualities of most kinds of stock have been in moderate supply, and held with confidence, though the demand has been comparatively tame. Inferior goods have been in ample stock and weak as to values, on a limited inquiry.

METALS—Copper has been unusually dull at 28¼c.@29c. ₱ lb.... Pig-iron has likewise been very tame and unsettled as to values within the previous nominal range. Outside lots of Scotch are being pressed on the market to the serious depression of prices. Of Old Rails 1,500 tons, New-Orleans delivery, were disposed of on private terms. We quote: No. 1 American Pig quoted nominally at $48@$49; No. 2 do. at $44@$46; Wrought Scrap at $44 75@$46; English Rails at $70, gold; American Rails, at works, $80@$82 50.... Old Double Head and T Rails at $52. ....Pig-lead has been in rather better demand, at $6 37½@$6 70, gold, for foreign, with sales of 100 tons.... Spelter has been quiet at 7¼c.@7½c., gold; sales, 10 tons at 7¼c.... Pig-tin has been in more request, with Straits at 31¼c.@32c., with sales of 2,200 slabs and 40 tons English at 30¼c. Of Banca, 100 slabs sold at 36c., gold. There has been a livelier inquiry noted for Tin Plates at firmer prices, with sales reported of 1,750 boxes Charcoal at $11 12½@$11 50; 500 boxes Charcoal Terne at $9 87½; 2,000 boxes Coke at $9 12½@$9 50, and 1,500 boxes Coke Terne on private terms. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11 12½@$11 62½; Charcoal Terne, $10 12½@$10 62½; Coke, $9@$9 87½; Coke Terne, $7 87½@$9, gold, ₱ box.... Zinc quiet and nominal.

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for desirable lots of refining stock at about former rates; jobbing trade very tame. We quote: New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, at from 60c.@85c.; Porto Rico at 31¼c.@65c.; Cuba at 18c.@38c., and English Islands at 27½c.@45c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held with more firmness on a less liberal offering, and a rather better demand, with Strained quoted at $2 85@$2 90, and good Strained up to $3; sales have been reported of 2,100 bbls. Strained, in part, at $2 90; 200 bbls. good do. at $3; 100 bbls. good No. 2 at $3 30; and 700 bbls. No. 1 on private terms.... Tar has been in limited demand within the previous range.... Spirits Turpentine has been quiet, with full lots, quoted at 44c. bid, and 44½c. asked; sales, 60 bbls., in lots, at 44c.@44½c.

OILS—Have been generally quoted as before, on a very moderate movement in most descriptions.

PETROLEUM—Crude, quiet, but steady at 8¼c. in bulk.... Refined has been in moderate demand at rather easier rates, with early deliveries quoted at 18¼c. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,200 bbls., July option, at 18¼c.... At Philadelphia, Refined quoted at 19c. for prompt delivery, (on very scant offerings,) and at 18¼c. for all July deliveries on a quiet market. Sales there, 5,000 bbls., July options, at 18¼c.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 24c.@24½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather more demand for early delivery at about former rates, with sales reported of 245 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $15 75@$16; 150 bbls. old do. at $15 50; small lots of City Mess at $16 50@$16 75, and 60 bbls. Extra Prime at $13 50.... For forward delivery there has been a moderately active inquiry noted, with sales of 3,000 bbls. Western Mess, August options, at $15 87½@$15 90, with July options quoted at $15 60 bid, and $15 75 asked.... Dressed Hogs have again advanced, on a limited offering and good inquiry; City quoted at 7c.@8c. ₱ lb.... Cut Meats have been in very light supply, and on the advance, with a good inquiry noted for desirable lots of stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 50 tcs. Pickled Hams, 14 lbs., at 13c.; 800 Pickled Hams, in bulk, light average, at 13c.@13¼c.; 1,200 fresh do. do., at 12¼c.@13c.; 3,800 Smoked Hams, in bulk, 12¼ to 10 lbs., at 14c.@15c.; 1,300 Smoked Shoulders at 9¼c.@9½c.; small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.@8¾c.; 30 boxes Bellies, 11 to 12 lbs., at 9c.; 2,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, 12 lbs., at 8¾c.... Bacon strong in price and wanted; 100 boxes City Long Clear sold at 9c.; Short Clear quoted nominally at 9c.... Lard has been rather steadier on less urgent offerings and a somewhat more confident demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 tcs. Western Steam at 8 13-16c.@8¾c.; 230 tcs City do. at 8¾c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 City at 7¾c. And for forward delivery, 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, July options, at 8 13-16c.; 1,750 tcs. do., August, at 9 1-16c.; and 1,000 tcs. do., September, at 9¼c.@9⅜c.... Beef has been very quiet, yet steady, at from $9@$11 for New Mess; $11@$11 75 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $18@$20 for prime Mess; $21@$22 for India Mess, and $24@$27 50 for extra India Mess. Beef Hams within the range of $25@$31 for inferior to choice brands.... There has been a rather freer sale noted for the better grades of Butter within our range. We quote at from 23c.@25c. for fair to choice State; 30c.@31c. for fancy lots, and 15c.@20c. for Western, chiefly at 16c.@20c. for good to fine stock; 21c.@24c. for fancy do. Cheese has been moderately active at about former rates. State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 9c.@13¾c., chiefly at 12c.@13¼c. for fine, and 12c.@12¾c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 6c.@12¼c.; Western product at from 9c.@11c. for ordinary to choice Factory, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been quiet throughout, on, however, a steady market. Clover quoted at from 8¼c.@9c. ₱ lb., for common to choice; Rough Flax at from $2 35@$2 50; Timothy at $4 2[illegible]@$4 40, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 60@$2 62½, gold, ₱ bushel. Sales, 500 bags Canary on private terms.

SUGARS—There has been a livelier movement noted in Raw on a comparatively free offering of refining grades, on the basis of about previous quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,343 hhds. and 1,639 boxes, including 1,996 hhds. good common to about strict good refining Cuba at from 7¼c.@8c.; 180 hhds. Martinique at 7¼c.; 455 boxes Clayed Havana at 7 11-16c.@8¼c., chiefly at 8¼c.; 1,084 boxes Centrifugal at 8¼c.@9c.; 167 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7c., and 100 boxes do. at 7 1-16c. Fair refining Cuba quoted at 7¾c.@7¼c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8¼c.; No. 12 box clayed stock at 8¼c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9¼c. Refined sugars have been moderately sought after, with Powdered quoted at 10¾c.; Crushed at 10¾c.; Granulated, 10¼c.; A's, 9¾c.@10¼c., and Yellows at 8¼c.@9¼c.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in better request at unchanged prices; sales, 230,000 lbs., in lots, at 8¼c.@8¾c. for good to prime. Of Stearine, 10,000 lbs., in hhds., sold at 9¼c.

TOBACCO—There has been a fair business reported since our last, on a steady basis as to prices. The export inquiry has been rather more satisfactory. Sales have been reported of 400 hhds. Kentucky at from 7c.@14c.; 400 cases 1872 Wisconsin Seed Leaf at 5¼c.@6¼c.; 363 cases 1872 Connecticut Fillers and Seconds at 8c.@10c., and 17c.@18c.; 105 cases 1872 Pennsylvania on private terms; 100 cases 1871 Sundries at 15c.@50c.; 200 cases 1870 do. at 8c.@9c., and 200 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 02½c.

WHISKY—Quoted up to 92½c.@93c. on sales of 250 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been comparatively tame, with grain rates by sail quoted lower, on a freer offering of room. The chartering business has been rather slow, with tonnage suited to the Petroleum, Naval Store, and Grain trades reported scarce, and rates ruling high.... For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 32,000 bushels Grain at 10d.@10½d. ₱ bushel, and, by steam, 200 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ₱ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain, prompt shipment, at 12¼d. ₱ standard bushel, and 7,500 boxes Cheese at 75s. ₱ ton.... For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₱ bushel.... For Glasgow, by steam, 400 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain, on private terms; 2,000 boxes Cheese at 70s.... For direct port in the United Kingdom, an American bark, 473 tons, and a British bark, 307 tons, (both now here,) with Naval Stores, from Charleston, on private terms.... For Antwerp, by sail, 1,200 tcs. Lard, at 47s. 6d.; 100 hhds. Tallow, at 50s.; and, by steam, 1,000 pks. Provisions, at 50s. ₱ ton; also, an American bark, 673 tons, and a Belgian brig 249 tons, on private terms, and placed on the berth for general cargo.... For the Continent, a Norwegian ship, 1,188 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 7,500 bbls. Petroleum, and a British bark, 806 tons, with about 5,500 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, reported on private terms.... For Bremen, by steam, 100 cases Tobacco, on private terms.... For the Baltic, direct, a Norwegian bark, 520 tons, (now at an eastern port,) hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Gibraltar and orders, an American brig, 403 tons, (to arrive from Philadelphia,) hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. 6d. to the Mediterranean, or 8s. 6d. to the Adriatic.... For Genoa, an American bark, 339 tons, hence, with general cargo, mainly Tobacco, on private terms.... For Constantinople, an Austrian bark, 390 tons, hence, with about 11,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 51c., and £10 gratuity.... For Montevideo, an American brig, 275 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.... For New-Orleans and back, an American bark, 421 tons, at a round sum.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, June 27, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George P. Smith, Esq., referee, Wm. Kennelly sold a plot of ground, in size 49.4 by 125, located on First-avenue, north-east corner of Thirty-seventh-street, for $15,100, the purchaser being V. de Escuriozo. No other sales were consummated. The market for the week closes dull, but firm, with no apprehension for a decline at present in existing values.

The sale held at Great Neck, Elm Point, Long Island, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., on Thursday, June 26, at which additional portions of the property owned by James Blackwell were offered, was largely attended, and fifty-five plots, containing 220 City lots, were disposed of for $36 209 in the total, as see details annexed. The prices ranged about the same as at the first auction, held a week ago. The water-front lots brought from $200 to $325 each, and inside lots from $120 to $160 apiece. The sale held at Newark, N. J., on Thursday, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., a tabulated report of which is also annexed, was also a success, fifty-seven lots being sold for $12,110. Bidding was quite spirited at this auction, and all the lots ready for market were sold. Another sale will be held on the same property July 15.

To-day, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on the ground, at 12 o'clock, Jere. Johnson, Jr., will offer at public auction four cottages and 500 eligibly located lots, situated adjacent to the railway station, and in every way desirable, many of the lots lying on high ground, commanding extensive views of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. Streets are already opened through this property, and the lots are admirably adapted for improvement. Special train for auction from Grand Central Depot, New-Haven Railroad, at 11 A. M. This tract of land forms a portion of the property originally embraced in the Grand Park project, and is exceedingly choice. The fact, also, that with the annexation of the lower part of Westchester County these lots will be brought almost within the City limits, adds materially to their future value.

It should not be forgotten that to-day also, at Poughkeepsie, the sale of ten of the very desirable residences erected by H. G. Eastman, Esq., on Eastman Terrace, will be held, the auction being announced for 11 o'clock, on the property. These houses are elegantly built, replete with modern conveniences, situated in a handsomely laid-out park, and in every way fitted for an attractive and comfortable home.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Friday, June 27, plans for the erection of new buildings in this City have been filed, and unsafe buildings reported, at the department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent:

New Buildings.

West Forty-first-street, Nos. 435 and 437, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 73; J. Pischke, owner.

West One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, north side, 80 feet west of Tenth-avenue, one brick stable, two stories, 20 by 65; Thos. Bailey, owner.

Eighth-avenue, south-west corner of Forty-third-street, four brick and Nova Scotia stone French apartment, stores, and dwellings, each four stories, 25 by 100.75; C. W. Doherty, owner.

West Twenty-eighth-street, No. 8, 234 feet east of Ninth-avenue, five brown-stone French-apartment buildings, each five stories, 182 by 75; Solomon Payten, owner.

West Thirty-seventh-street, No. 314, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 50; Jacob Wenner, owner.

West Forty first-street, (rear,) No. 531, one brick tenement-building, four stories, 25 by 27; John Haild, owner.

East One Hundred and Twentieth-street, south side, 275 feet east of Second-avenue, three brown-stone first-class dwellings, each three stories, 16.8 by 47; Joseph Car, owner.

East One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, north side, 75 feet west of First-avenue, one brick tenement building, five stories, 20 by 60; McGuire & Hutchinson, owners.

Bowery, No. 328, one brick and cast-iron banking-house, five stories, cost $90,000, 25.11 by 107; Atlantic Savings Bank, owner.

Willett-street, No. 82, one brick tenement-house, five stories, 25 by 53; Bend Schaaf, owner.

Cannon-street, south-east corner Stanton-street, one brick factory, 37.6 by 75, four stories; Jas. Gregory, owner.

West Fifty-fourth-street, No. 126, one brick second-class dwelling, two stories, 25 by 45; J. Feely, owner.

Christopher-street, Nos. 111 and 113, two brown-stone stores and tenements, five stories, 25.6 by 72; John Rabenstein, owner.

West Fifty-seventh-street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth-avenue, one brick church, three stories, 75 by 100, estimated cost $60,000; Sixth Universalist Society, owner.

West Forty-third-street, south side, 50 feet west of Tenth-avenue, one brick stable, 25 by 15; William Blittan, owner.

Eighth-avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Forty-fifth-street, three brick stores and tenements, four stories, 25.¼ by 65; William Astor, owner.

West Fifty-first-street, No. 505, one brick store and dwelling, two stories, 25 by 38; J. Stremner, owner.

Broadway, west side, north-west corner of Thirty-fifth-street, one iron art-gallery building, one story, 100 feet circular, cost $100,000; R. L. Kennard, owner.

Fifth-avenue, west side, south-west corner of Fiftieth-street, one brick first-class dwelling, four stories, 35.5 by 117, cost $150,000; Walter S. Gurnee, owner.

Fifth-avenue, west side, 35.5 ft. north of Fiftieth-street, one brown-stone first-class dwelling, four stories, 22 by 91.6, estimated cost $30,000; Aaron H. Rathbone, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

North-west corner of Pearl and Beaver streets, unsafe generally; P. J. & A. Armour, lessees.

No. 20 Renwick-street, unsafe north wall; H. Hellmers, owner.

South side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, 102 feet east of Fourth-avenue, (6 B.,) unsafe fronts; Kendall & Coburn, owners.

West side of Avenue A, 75 feet north of Fifty-eighth-street, unsafe generally; James Stokes, owner.

Exchange Sale—Friday, June 27.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 plot, 1st-av., n. e. corner 37th-st., 49.4x125	$15,100

Suburban Auctions—Thursday, June 26.

GREAT NECK, ELM POINT, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere Johnson, Jr.

1 plot on 3d-av. and 1st-st.; R. P. Charles	$2,135
1 plot on 1st-st., adjoining; Mrs. Whitnack	819
1 plot on 1st-st., adjoining; H. Webber	924
1 plot on 1st-av., 100 ft. from 1st-st., H. Webber	4,934
1 plot on 1st-st., rear of above; E. R. Browne	1,104
2 plots on 1st-st., adjoining; C. K. Loder	2,380
2 plots on 1st-st., adjoining; Geo. Irving	1,400
1 plot, corner 1st-st. and 1st-av.; E. Hubbard	536
2 plots on 1st-st. and 1st-av. adjoining; John Ryerson	1,160
1 plot on 1st-st., adjoining; Geo. Irving	546
1 plot, corner 2d-st. and 1st-av.; John Waldern	513
1 plot on 2d-st., adjoining; Fred. H. Jones	550
1 plot on 2d-st., adjoining; Arch. Udell	500
1 plot on 2d-st., adjoining; John Udell	432
6 plots on 1st and 2d sts. and 1st-av.; Joseph Spinney	2,429
2 plots, corner 1st-av. and 3d-st.; Chas. Allen	1,040
1 plot on 3d-st., adjoining; F. H. Jones	540
1 plot, corner 3d-st. and 1st-av.; C. Williamson	702
1 plot on 3d-st., adjoining; T. Elsird	473
1 plot on 3d-st., adjoining; C. K. Jones	542
2 plots, corner 2d-avenue and 3d-st.; George Irving	1,252
1 plot, corner 3d-st. and 1st-av.; A. Udell	525
2 plots on 3d-st., adjoining; M. Randell	720
2 plots, corner 3d-st. and 2d-av.; E. B. Weston	840
3 plots, corner 4th-st. and 2d-av.; Daniel Grather	1,640
2 plots, corner 4th-st. and 1st-av.; B. Morehouse	1,015
2 plots on 2d-av., between 3d and 4th sts.; E. Brandish	920
1 plot on 4th-st., adjoining; G. Lewis	400
2 plots on 4th-st., adjoining; R. Gilmore	860
1 plot, corner 4th-st., adjoining; A. Barnes	500
1 plot, corner 3d-st. and 3d-av.; Mrs. Woolston	529
3 plots on 3d-st., adjoining; C. Edwin	1,340
1 plot, corner 3d-st. and 2d-av.; G. Lewis	460
2 plots, corner 3d av. and 5th-st.; C. Burns	840
1 plot on 1st-av., 200 ft. from 3d-av.; John Holmes	600

NEWARK, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother.

2 lots, Nos. 19 and 20, on 6th-av., $265 each; Geo. Sanheimer	$530
2 lots, Nos. 18 and 17, on 6th-av., $265 each; J. H. McKinnon	530
1 lot, No. 16, on 6th-av.; J. H. McKinnon	265
2 lots, Nos. 15 and 14, on Runyon-st., $325 each; E. Keisenger	650
1 lot, No. 13, on Runyon-st.; C. D. Lakey, New-York	267
1 lot, No. 12, on Runyon-st.; M. McDonald	245
1 lot, No. 11, on Runyon-st.; B. M. Shants	230
1 lot, No. 10, on Runyon-st.; Geo. E. Townly	225
2 lots, Nos. 7 and 8, on Runyon-st., $262 50 each; A. Berg	525
1 lot, No. 9, on Runyon-st.; A. Berg	222
1 lot, No. 6, on 5th-av.; F. L. Cobb	225
1 lot, No. 5, Block C, on 5th-av.; F. L. Cobb	227
1 lot, No. 4, Block C, on 5th-av.; F. L. Cobb	230
2 lots, Nos. 3 and 2, Block C, on 5th-av., $220 each; F. Markstein	440
1 lot, No. 2, Block B, on 5th-av.; J. Kerr	165
1 lot, No. 3, Block B, on 5th-av.; M. Curtis	172
1 lot, No. 4, Block B, on 5th-av.; M. Pilkington	162
1 lot, No. 5, Block B, on 5th-av.; Geo. Townley	155
1 lot, No. 6, Block B, on 5th-av.; M. Pilkington	170
2 lots, Nos. 9 and 10, Block B, on Runyon-st., $217 50 each; H. Samrevein	435
1 lot, No. 8, Block B, on Runyon-st.; C. Harrison	230
1 lot, No. 7, Block D, on Runyon-st.; W. Eiseie	217
2 lots, Nos. 1 and 2, Block D, on Runyon-st., $240 each; W. Seymour	480
2 lots, Nos. 10 and 11, Block D, on 5th-av., $207 50 each; W. Seymour	415
1 lot, No. 12, Block D, on 5th-av.; W. Shanly	200
2 lots, Nos. 13 and 14, Block D, on 5th-av., $190 each; W. Eisele	380
1 lot, No. 15, Block D, on 5th-av.; W. Seymour	215
1 lot, No. 16, Block D, on 5th-av.; W. Shanly	227
1 lot, No. 17, Block D, on 5th-av.; W. Shanly	220
2 lots, Nos. 20 and 21, Block A, on Hawthorne-av., $212 50 each; A. P. Frink	425
1 lot, No. 19, Block A, on Hawthorne-av.; J. Kerr	210
1 lot, No. 18, Block A, on Hawthorne-av.; D. Hays, New-York	212
2 lots, Nos. 18 and 19, Block D, on Hawthorne-av., $275 each; A. Divine	550
1 lot, No. 20, Block D, on Hawthorne-av.; W. Seymour	275
1 lot, No. 21, Block D, on Hawthorne-av.; W. Seymour	250
1 lot, No. 22, Block D, on Hawthorne-av.; W. Seymour	245
2 lots, Nos. 25 and 26, Block D, on 6th-av., $300 each; E. R. Quinn	600
2 lots, Nos. 23 and 24, Block D, on Hawthorne-av., $250 each; E. R. Quinn	500
2 lots, Nos. 33 and 34, Block D, on 6th-av., $217 50 each; W. Eisele	435
1 lot, No. 6, Block F, on 7th-av.; W. Seymour	260
2 lots, Nos. 15 and 16, Block F, on 7th-av., $235 each; Tichenor	705

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, June 26.

Charles-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Waverly-place, 25x95	$12,500
Greenwich-st., e. s., 25x90	200
Washington-st., e. s., 48.8 ft. s. of Bank-st., 36x91.7	20,000
Willett st., w. s., (No. 87,) 20x100	9,500
15th-st., s. s., 155.6 ft. e. of Irving-place, 74.6x84	125,000
27th-st., s. s., 51 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 13.6x39.6	15,000
32d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x98.9	18,000
37th-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x98.9	20,000
43d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 105x100.5	42,500
45th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.4	8,000
45th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.4	24,000
47th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	25,000
49th-st., n. s., 258.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19.6x74	13,000
54th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x99.11; 55th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x99.11	100,000
55th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 75x100.5	20,500
59th-st., n. s., 156.8 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16.8x100.5	26,000
72d-st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of 3d-av. 40x102.2	14,000
74th st., s. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, 200x202.2	21,800
82d-st., n. s., 234 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x102.2	8,000
85th-st., n. s., 38.1 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 49.8x82	6,400
126th-st., s. s., 357.6 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x99.11	18,000
127th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x99.11	20,900
148th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 150x99.11	15,000
1st-av., n. e. corner 123d-st., 38.5x50, and s. e. to 123d-st x87.6; 122d-st., n. s., 109.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., thence n. 100.11 ft., and e. 100.10 ft. and s. e. to 122d-st., and w. 187.11 ft.; 122d-st., s. e. corner 1st-av., thence e. 288 ft., and thence s. to centre line of block, at point 87 ft. e. of 1st-av., and thence n. 126 ft. to e. s. 1st-av. at point 10 ft. s. of 122d-st., and thence n. 10 ft. to beginning; 121st-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Avenue A., thence s. 201.10 ft. to n. s. of 120th-st., and thence w. 44 ft., and n. to 121st-st., and e. 51.8	240,000
2d-av., s. w. corner 120th-st., 100.10x100	19,000
2d-av., w. s., 100.10 ft. s. of 111th-st., 25.2x100	16,500
3d-av., w. s., 27.2 ft. n. of 72d-st., 25x100	17,000
7th-av., n. w. corner 131st-st., 24.11x75; 131st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., wid. 25x100	12,000

LEASES.

Spring-st., No. 314, s. e. corner Greenwich-st., 5 years, per year	$2,000
3d-av., No. 913, s. e. corner 55th-st., 5 years, per year	3,600
7th-av., No. 541, 5 years, per year	3,000

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOWN OF RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A few of the most eligible villa sites in the county are offered for sale in size and price to suit the capacity of moderate means; situated on the Boston Post-road, Milton and Bradford avs., three-fourths of a mile from the Harrison Depot New-York and New-Haven Railroad, an eighth of a mile from the Portchester Railroad, now being graded, and adjoining the lawn surrounding the mansion of the late Alex. W. Bradford, and in the immediate vicinity of elegant residences; the beauty of the scenery is unsurpassed; the lots have a perfect grade and are 100 feet front by 200 and 500 feet deep. For particulars and maps, inquire of NOAH TOMPKINS, Mamaroneck Depot; JACOB MENDEL, Harrison Depot, and Q. C. DE GROVE, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TASTY AND comfortable cottage residence, with wide halls, verandahs, ample shade, lawn, garden, small and large fruit, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; only forty minutes' pleasant ride, (fine views, no dust,) from Liberty-st.; frequent trains till midnight, low fares; near depots; pavements, &c.; $12,000. Terms to suit. Can have carpets, part furniture, and use of stable, if required. $12,000. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, or to No. 93 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—123 trains a day; a pleasantly located house of twelve rooms, parlor with French windows, dining-room with bay window, marble mantels, kitchen and sewing rooms; first floor, wide hall; four bedrooms and bath-room on second floor; three bedrooms on third floor in French roof; large lot; will be sold low, and terms easy; very little cash wanted. Address MELICK BROTHERS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY-SEAT in the suburbs of Hartford, Conn. The estate consists of a large stone house, with seventeen acres of land. For photographic views, and detailed description of the property, apply to S. J. BESTOR, Esq., No. 240 Main-st., Hartford; or to Mr. PHILLIPS ABBOTT, at the law office of Messrs. Fuller & Blake, No. 16 Murray-st., New-York City, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—ON FORDHAM RIDGE, IN THE immediate neighborhood of the residence of Gustav Schwab and Lewis G. Morris, a beautiful place of three and three-quarter acres, with house containing thirteen rooms, stable, good garden, &c.; will be sold at a great bargain.
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

FORT WASHINGTON.—FOR SALE A splendid house with twenty rooms, stable, and out-buildings complete, with thirty-eight lots of ground; very eligibly situated; will be sold at a bargain as owner desires to leave for Europe.
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL New-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., or ELSTON MARSH.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE to rent for the season; also, one unfurnished, permanently, on the east bank of the Hudson, with all modern improvements, including water. Apply to JOSIAH RICH, at Yonkers, or No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWELVE ACRES OF THE finest building land in Westchester, covered with trees and shrubbery; forty-five minutes from New-York; price, $8,000.
DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PLACE ON THE Sound, in Westchester County, south of Fort Schuyler, consisting of nine acres; within one hour's drive of the City; no fancy price.
DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-YORK City property, 480 acres on the Hudson; well improved; valuable stone quarry; splendid views; fine river front; near steam-boat landing and station.
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 53 6th-av.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 696 Broadway, offers for lease the first floor at No. 131 Waverley-place; is in good order; rent $25 per month.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A PLOT OF EIGHT OR TEN lots on the west side above 100th-st., for all cash; must not exceed $2,000 per lot. Address BUYER, No. 79 Hewes-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
IMMENSE ESTATE SALE
NEAR

WILLIAMS' BRIDGE,

WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
by positive and peremptory order
(without any limit or protection whatsoever)
of
ALFRED ROE, Esq., and HENRY MEIGGS, JR., Esq.,
Trustees of the
estate of JOHN J. PALMER, deceased,
on the premises,

TUESDAY, JULY 1.

This great estate consists of the
GIVAN HOMESTEAD,
and
160 ACRES OF LAND,
subdivided into
109 EXQUISITE VILLA PLOTS,
and the sale will afford an unparalleled chance for speculation in the
future up-town of New-York.

Grafulla's Band. Harrison. Superb collation under finest tent in the world.

Carriages will meet guests at station, and convey them to the grounds on arrival of the special train, leaving New-York at 11 o'clock. Terms most extraordinary.

Seventy per cent. on bond and mortgage for seven years, with option of paying in small installments. Maps and free tickets of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row New-York.

RAPID TRANSIT

IN NEW-JERSEY.

250 MAGNIFICENT LOTS AT ARLINGTON, N. J.

ONLY SIX MILES FROM JERSEY CITY,
on the
NEW MONTCLAIR RAILWAY.
First sale on that popular line
THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1873.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, will positively sell without reserve the valuable property of the RURAL HOMESTEAD COMPANY, situated
ON A BEAUTIFUL ELEVATION,
overlooking the entire country between the Passaic and the Hudson.
GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OF MODERATE MEANS.
Only 10 PER CENT. CASH REQUIRED on day of sale.
$10 MONTHLY THEREAFTER.
Luncheon before the sale. Special train will leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 11 A. M.
For maps and railroad passes apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER,
No. 6 Pine-st.

THIS DAY,

SATURDAY, JUNE 28.
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.'S
IMMENSE AUCTION SALE,
AT

MAMARONECK,

WILL TAKE PLACE.
GRAFULLA'S BAND, HARRISON.
GRAND COLLATION UNDER THE GREAT TENT.

Special train will leave Grand Central Depot, (New-Haven Railroad,) at 11 o'clock sharp. Free tickets of Jere. Johnson, Jr., No. 21 Park-row.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY O. H. PIERSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS and dealers in real estate,
NO. 5 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1873,
at 1 o'clock, on the premises,
SECOND GRAND SALE OF BEAUTIFUL
VILLA PLOTS,
by order of South-side Improvement Company, at
PEARSALLS,
LONG ISLAND.

Only 16½ miles from New-York by South-side Railroad. Also a desirable cottage house of thirteen rooms and one acre of land.

The recent sale on the 28th of May was so successful that the owners have been induced to accommodate those who were unable then to procure lots. This is the last opportunity that will be offered this season, and every lot put up must be sold.

Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.
Luncheon before the sale.
Special train will leave New-York at 10:30 A. M. from the foot of Roosevelt-st.
Maps, free passes and all particulars of the auctioneers,
O. H. PIERSON & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

100 MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS,
at the west end of this beautiful city,
New-York's Favorite Suburb,
to be sold at auction by

A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.,

Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, TUESDAY, July 1, 1873, at 12 M., on the premises.

CHOICE PROPERTY IN EVERY RESPECT,
adjoining Evona Station, situated on both sides of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at about its highest point, and fronting on North, South, and Rock View avs.

A MOST PICTURESQUE LOCATION,
being in the immediate vicinity of the Mountain and the historic Washington Rock. Special train will leave foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M.
LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.
For maps and railroad passes apply to Hon. ENOS W. RUNYON, or WALLACE VAIL, Plainfield, or to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEOPOLD BOHM, bankrupt.—The undersigned, assignees in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, hereby give notice that pursuant to an order of said court herein, dated the 14th day of June, 1873, they will sell at public vendue, through D. M. Seaman, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of July, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the real estate and property belonging to the estate of the above bankrupt hereinafter mentioned and described, subject to the lien of the mortgage to Robert Center, executor, &c., and any judgment of foreclosure thereof, and free and clear of the liens of the mortgages of Peter Koch, assigned to John Schnugg, and of Christian L. Nunnenkamp, that is to say: All that lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-fourth-street with the easterly side of First-avenue, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of First-avenue twenty-four feet nine inches; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-fourth-street seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with First-avenue twenty-four feet nine inches to Twenty-fourth-street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-fourth-street seventy-five feet to the point of beginning, and being a portion of the same premises mentioned and described in a deed from Mary Murray and others to Leopold Bohm, dated Aug. 16, 1871, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,195 of Conveyances, page sixty.—Dated June 27, 1873.
JAMES H. MORAN,
JOSIAH S. MITCHELL, } Assignees.
ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignees, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

VILLA PLOTS AT MADISON.
BETTS, BURNETT & CO.,
No. 119 BROADWAY,
will sell on MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 30, at 3 P. M.,
at MADISON, N. J.,
the most beautiful and the healthiest town in the State,
THIRTY VILLA PLOTS,
within ten minutes' walk of the depot, and magnificently situated.
Nothing equal to it has been offered this season.
For particulars, trains, &c., inquire as above.

OLIVER BRYAN, Auctioneer.
DOUBLE YOUR MONEY CAN BE made in three years by purchasing lots at the great sale of NORTH NEW-YORK property by Oliver Bryan, Auctioneer, 115 Broadway, on TUESDAY, July 1, at 11:30 A. M. This property contains fifty-two valuable lots; for location and communication cannot be beat; located on Southern Boulevard, 135th and 136th sts., next railroad depot; steam-boat and horse-cars; Twenty-third Ward, City of New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR, fully furnished and ready for immediate occupancy, a very desirable cottage-house, containing ten rooms, besides kitchen, cellar, bath-room, &c., just put in thorough order; situation directly on the water; half an hour from the City by boat or rail. Apply to HENRY PARET,
Nos. 376 and 378 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT, CHEAP, ONE of the handsomest residences in Llewellyn Park; the house is furnished; well supplied with water and gas; a fine stable, boat-house, and garden planted with Summer vegetables. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine-st., and Orange, opposite depot.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front four-story high-stoop dwelling-house, No. 322 West 14th-st.; will put in order and give lease; possession immediately.
THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE—TO LET, FURNISHED, at Tarrytown, on the Hudson; in perfect order, with immediate possession. For particulars apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS,
No. 55 Broad-st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGE TO RENT—Fifteen rooms, stable, water-closet, &c., handsomely furnished, on Chelsea-av., opposite Mansion House. Apply to ISAAC LEVY, 184 William-st., N. Y.

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POETICAL QUOTATIONS.
Covering the entire field of British and American poetry, from
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THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, CAMBRIDGE,
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By MARY CLEMMER AMES.
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Mr. LUNT'S OLD NEW-ENGLAND TRAITS. $1 50.
"Readable and laughable."—*Providence Press.*
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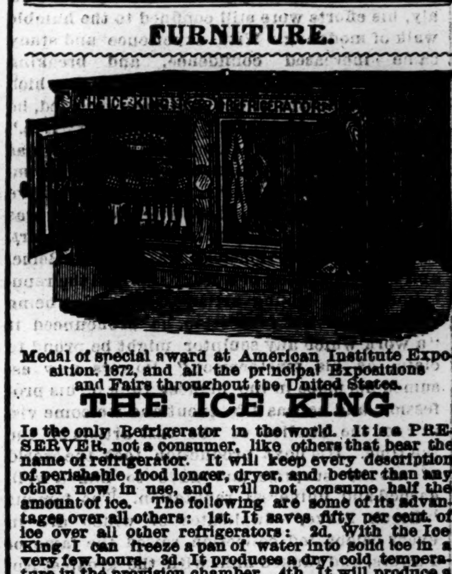

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Is the only Refrigerator in the world. It is a PRESERVER, not a consumer, like others that bear the name of refrigerator. It will keep every description of perishable food longer, dryer, and better than any other now in use, and will not consume half the amount of ice. The following are some of its advantages over all others: 1st. It saves fifty per cent. of ice over all other refrigerators: 2d. With the Ice King I can freeze a pan of water into solid ice in a very few hours. 3d. It produces a dry, cold temperature in the provision chamber. 4th. It will produce a temperature of 18° below freezing point in the warmest day of Summer. 5th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of the other. 6th. The refrigerator is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 7th. The Ice King is one of the best refrigerators for cooling wine. 8th. Combined with the refrigerator is one of the finest water-coolers in the world. 9th. The provision chamber can easily be kept sweet and clean, as it has no drippings from the ice. 10th. It costs no more than the ordinary refrigerator, and is manufactured into all sizes, suitable for hotels, restaurants, saloons, steam-boats, grocers, butchers, and family purposes. The Ice King can now be seen in operation at
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM OF
THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR
Manufacturing Company,
No. 1,184 BROADWAY, between 28th and 29th sts.

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AND SAFE-KEEPING

For furniture, baggage, pianos, mirrors, and other property, in separate closed compartments; always accessible. Goods raised on elevators. The night patrol will receive goods at all hours.

Haeger's Warehouses,
8th-av., from 33d to 34th-st., and No. 282 9th-av.

ZERO-REFRIGERATOR WITH WATER and butter cooler; best meat and fruit preserver in the world. Send for book.
ALEX M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st.

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ICE-CREAM,

MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY,
$1 60 per Gallon.
Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS AND TILING,
Superior to anything offered in this City; also, monuments, head-stones, counters, and wainscoting; fine selections at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble-works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

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BILLIARD-ROOMS.
FIVE NEW PHELAN & COLLENDER'S
BEVEL TABLES JUST ADDED.
NOS. 69 AND 71 BROADWAY,
Nearly opposite Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—By Dr. VERGNES, the inventor; established twenty-six years; for rheumatism, debility, impurity of blood, and nervous disorders. No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CANCER RADICALLY CURED, WITHOUT the knife or pain; diseases of females a specialty by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 Broadway, will sell at auction on MONDAY at 4 P. M., some choice BOOKS, PORTRAITS, and ENGRAVINGS; Dramatic Works and New Publications.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

J. TYSSEN'S VICTORIA HOTEL,
ROTTERDAM.
Newly built in 1869, and greatly enlarged in 1873, offers a first-class accommodation for English and American tourists visiting Holland and the Rhine.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $5 to $8; single, $1. Warranted. Extracting with gas, 50 cents. Silver fillings, 50 cents. Open Sunday till 12. No. 262 6th-av.

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SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Account-books made to any pattern.

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STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—Often sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, Paris.—Ambrosial cream for shaving. Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair. Eau de Cologne, (préparation spéciale.)

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, SEATS FREE—REV. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, the Feast of St. Peter, in Tammany Hall, East 14th-st., near Irving-place, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Subject of morning sermon—*The Men of God.*

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—Service of song at 7:30 o'clock SUNDAY EVENING, followed by a short sermon to young men by Rev. WM. HAYS WARD. Young men's prayer meetings on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. Daily union prayer meeting at 4 o'clock P. M. in the parlors. Strangers and all are invited.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. D. THOMPSON, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and all are cordially invited.

AT ROBINSON HALL, ENTRANCE through Robinson House, No. 18 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square.—Rev. F. O. HYZER, inspirational speaker, lectures at 7:30 P. M. The children's lyceum meets at 10 A. M. Conference at 2:30 P. M.

ALL ARE INVITED.—BEREAN BAPTIST Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts. Rev. P. L. DAVIES, pastor, will preach in the EVENING—*Politics in Matters of Religion.* Baptism after service.

AT TEMPLE HALL, NO. 320 BOWERY.—Preaching on second coming of Christ, and kindred subjects, EVERY SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Elder A. M. [illegible], of Springfield, Mass., June 29.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts., New-York. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine services SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

CHILDREN'S HOME SERVICE.—SEVENTY-sixth anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the Old Duane-street M. E. Church. Rev. J. G. OAKLEY will preach a sermon appropriate to the occasion, SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M., in Duane-street M. E. Church, cor. of Hudson-st. The surviving members of the old church are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Dr. H. W. [illegible], of Ogdensburg, will preach in the MORNING. In the AFTERNOON the sermon will be [illegible].

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY. Baptism after morning service. EVENING, fourth sermon in series on external nature. Subject—*Palm-tree Christians.* Strangers invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 5th-av. and 48th-st.—Rev. Dr. PORTER, of Brooklyn, E. D., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, June 29, at 10:30 o'clock, and Rev. Mr. [illegible], of the Madison-avenue Church, in the EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. Dr. E. HOPPER, Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Seats free. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—PARK-av., corner 34th-st.—Rev. [illegible] will preach SUNDAY, at 11 A. M., on *Summer Vacations.* This Church will unite services with All Soul's Church during July and August.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORner Park-av. and 35th-st. Rev. MARVIN R. VINCENT, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.

END OF THE WORLD.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Daniel's Wonderful Vision of These Last Days.* Come and hear.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39th-st. and Park-av.—Preaching MORNING at 10:30 and EVENING at 7:45 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting, 7:45 P. M. also WEDNESDAY EVENING. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. and from 2:30 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. Do yourselves and us the favor to come.

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30 o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7:45 o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Jersey City, near Library Hall, Grand-st.—Floral Sunday—Rev. FREDK. A. HANAFORD, of New-Haven, will preach on SUNDAY. Morning service 10:45, evening service 7:45.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st.—(Dr. ARMITAGE'S)—Rev. Dr. H. TUCKER, of Georgia, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10:30 and 7:45 o'clock. All are invited.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 41ST and 42d sts.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING (the last service of the season) at 10:15 o'clock. Subject—*The Lesson of the Lilies.*

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY in the Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M., and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; at 3 P. M., No. 2[illegible] West-st., by Rev. [illegible]; at 4 P. M., No. 275 West-st., by the associate pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. S. B. ROSSITER, the Pastor elect, will preach in this church on SUNDAY [illegible] MORNING. Communion service in the afternoon. No evening service.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. CHENEY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
will preach in the
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2D-AV. AND 10TH-ST.,
(until the reopening of
STEINWAY HALL, in October,)
EVERY SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Subject for EVENING:
"GOD REMEMBERS US."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 29th-st.—The closing service in that church, previous to the removal of the present building in preparation for the new edifice, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, beginning at 7:45 o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. N. W. CONKLING, D. D., will embrace in his discourse a brief history of the church, [illegible] a history extending back through three-quarters of a century. MORNING service at 10:30 o'clock.

REV. BISHOP JANES WILL PREACH next SUNDAY, June 29, at 10:30 A. M., in the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church, Norfolk-st., near Grand-st., and in the EVENING at 7:45 o'clock, the Pastor, Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, will preach. All are invited.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR First Methodist Church, Grand-st., near 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—*The Grand Question of the Day*; EVENING—*Woman's Greatness.* Seats free.

REV. J. J. WHITE, PASTOR OF THE Methodist P. Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., Williamsburg, will preach on SUNDAY NIGHT, at 7:45. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. People's union social meeting at 3:30 P. M. All invited. Seats free.

REV. JAMES HARPER, D. D., OF Newburg, will preach in the West 25th-st. United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON at 10:30 and 4.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR ST. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The public invited and always welcome.

REV. WILLIAM HAYES WARD, OF the New-York *Independent*, will preach to the young men in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. J. W. BARNHART, PASTOR, will preach MORNING and EVENING at No. [illegible] Forsyth-street M. E. Church, between Division and Canal sts. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. W. C. DAWSON WILL PREACH AT the Church of Christ, West 28th-st., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. Strangers invited.

REV. DR. PRICE WILL PREACH SUNDAY, at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, 46th-st., east of 6th-av., at 10:30 A. M. and Rev. A. B. HART at 4 P. M.

REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (near Varick,) SUNDAY, June 29, 10:30 A. M. Subject—*The Holy Ghost, a Memory Helper in Christ's School.* The afternoon worship will be discontinued for the Summer, with a service of praise, at 3:30. [illegible] The Young People's Association will hold a meeting at 7:45 P. M. All are invited.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching is expected on SABBATH, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and at 3:30 o'clock P. M., by Rev. [illegible], of the Harvard Rooms, southwest corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st. Seats free.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., BEtween Broadway and 7th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, June 29, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Seats free and all are welcome.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—REV. WM. KIRKUS will preach in the Chapel of the Hospital, SUNDAY EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. The collection will be [illegible] Old Man's Home at St. Johnland.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 16th-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. [illegible], Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30 and EVENING at 7:45 [illegible] to all who [illegible].

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Free seats. SUNDAY, holy communion at 7:30 A. M. and 10:30 A. M.; Rev. [illegible] Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at [illegible] P. M. Service for deaf-mutes at 3 P. M.

SIXTH-AVENUE UNION REFORMED CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. B. MERRITT, SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers and others cordially welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE GREAT UNION HOME CAMP-meeting at Sea Cliff will open July 1, and continue ten days; distinguished ministers of the different denominations will participate. The Sea Cliff House [illegible] tents and dwellings [illegible] at reasonable rates.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. W. [illegible], of Albany, will preach on SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Strangers always welcome.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. P. L. DAVIES will preach at 10:30 A. M. Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, at 7:45 P. M. Interesting ceremony at the close of evening service.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of 6th-av. and Broadway, and the "Times" West-side Office, No. 302 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS, highly recommended, constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, Nos. [illegible] Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CALIFORNIA.—A RESPECTABLE GERman woman, desirous of going to California, would give her services in any capacity in return for her passage; would attend to an invalid or infant children; is an excellent nurse, and a good [illegible]; best of reference. Address C. M., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

CHAMBER-MAID—NURSE.—A RARE chance for a lady to secure two first-class servants, two sisters, Welsh, one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chamber-maid, waitress, and washing; they come together [illegible] highly recommended. Inquire at No. 501 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY respectable woman as light chamber-maid and seamstress; operates on Wilcox & Gibbs' machine; or would go as nurse to grown children; has excellent City reference; is willing to go in the country. Apply at Bedell's, [illegible] 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL, TO cook, wash, and iron, or general house-work; is a neat, economical, and reliable servant; a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. [illegible] Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a respectable young Protestant woman, in a private family; has good references; is willing and obliging; understands her work thoroughly. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near drug-store.

COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH THE Washing.—By a neat, capable woman; understands all kinds of family cooking; good baker; would take the care of milk and butter; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 269 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AGED 28, TO cook, wash, and iron in a private family; six months in America, with City reference; [illegible] objections to the country. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible] sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR General House-work.—By a real good girl not afraid to work; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; can give best reference. Call or address French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, AS cook, washer, and ironer in City or country. Call at No. 21 East Houston-st., near Bowery.

EUROPE.—A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN woman would like to engage herself to a family going to Europe; [illegible] best of reference. Address E. F., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, to do general house-work in a small family; a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. [illegible] Norfolk-st., of M. [illegible].

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL lately landed, to do the house-work of a small family; is willing and obliging; [illegible] Call at No. 22 Bond-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, willing to go to the country; best reference. Call or address No. 22 3d-av.

LADY'S MAID, NURSE, &c.—BY A very neat, honest, and industrious German girl, of superior education, as lady's maid, seamstress, or nurse to growing children; willing to make herself useful; would also make an excellent nursery governess; comes highly recommended. Inquire at No. 606 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED laundress solicits families or gentlemen's washing, to do at home; reliable and prompt. Call or address No. 308 West 23d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, gentlemen's and ladies' washing at her laundry. No. 121 West 24th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress; understands shirt-making and dress-making; no objection to the country; fourteen years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 East 21st-st.

MALES.

A RESPECTABLE CHRISTIAN YOUNG man not long from England, speaking English and German fluently, wants a situation; willing to make himself useful; can produce, if necessary, highly recommended testimonials. Address M. G., No. [illegible] East 53d-st., near 1st-av.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT butler, with best of City reference; willing to go to the country with a good family. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant man, aged twenty-five years, who is a good coachman and groom, and can do gardening, milking, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS man as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business, and has three years' reference from his last place. Address J. J., Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office, and he will call.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A Protestant Scotchman, who can care and drive horses, milk, do gardening, and generally useful about a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED man in a private family; has best of reference. Address or inquire for Charles Jackson, No. 143 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINgle man highly recommended and thoroughly understands his business; country preferred. Call at No. 16 Washington-st., [illegible], in stables.

COACHMAN.—WHO UNDERSTANDS HIS business well; has twelve years' reference from last place. Address J. J., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

FARMER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AND wife to take charge of or assist in farming; wife to assist in doing house-work; a steady place required. Apply to or address John R. Jones, Leonia Station, Northern Railroad, New-Jersey.

FARMER—DAIRY.—BY A SCOTCHMAN and wife; no children; man is a practical farmer; understands all branches of farming, raising and taking care of cattle and horses, and keeping in order machines, &c.; wife is a first-rate dairy woman. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, TO MANAGE a gentleman's farm; wife a good dairy-woman. Address J. M., No. 379 East 8th-st.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERstands all branches of gardening in a gentleman's place, including green-houses, graperies, vegetables, fruit and lawn; willing; best of reference as to sobriety and capability. Address Gardener, Box No. 236 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A LATELY-ARRIVED young Frenchman as gardener and coachman; understands waiting on the table; is well recommended. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., 38th-st.

VALET, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman as waiter in a private family, or to travel as valet; knows Europe and United States well; first-class references. Address W. R., Box No. 42 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., or care No. 104 West 29th-st.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference, with [illegible] character. Address H. C., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

LADIES' PROTECTIVE UNION AND Directory, No. 1,008 Broadway.—Good places waiting for first-class servants; [illegible] present address of former employer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between PHILIP M. FLEISHMAN, LEVI BAUM, and JOSEPH BAUM, under the name of FLEISHMAN & BAUM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. PHILIP M. FLEISHMAN withdrawing from the firm. Mr. LEVI and JOSEPH BAUM assume all liabilities and will liquidate the same.
NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1873.
PHILIP M. FLEISHMAN,
LEVI BAUM,
JOSEPH BAUM.

We shall from this day continue the business heretofore carried on under the name of FLEISHMAN & BAUM under the firm name of
BAUM BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1873.
LEVI BAUM,
JOSEPH BAUM.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—A BEAM engine, 24-inch cylinder, 72-inch stroke, of superior finish, great strength, and power, suitable for sugar plantation or mining purposes, will be sold at a sacrifice, as the purpose it was built for requires no further use for it at present.
R. L. & A. STUART,
No. 169 Chambers-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' BONNETS AND HATS, this day, [illegible], worth $15; Straw Hats [illegible], worth $3; [illegible] New Millinery, No. 779 Broadway opposite Stewart's.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE OF ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT. Compiled in Commemoration of the Centenary of his Birth by J. LÖWENBERG, ROBERT AVÉ-LALLEMANT and ALFRED DOVE. Edited by Prof. KARL BRUHNS, Director of the Observatory at Leipzig. Translated from the German by JANE and CAROLINE LASSELL, translators of "Schellen's Spectrum Analysis." 2 vols., 8vo. London: LONGMAN, GREEN & Co. Boston and New-York: LEE & SHEPARD.

Very many of those who have not made a special study of Humboldt's life will be surprised to learn that these handsome volumes contain the first full and authentic account of his career ever published. Fragmentary portions of his biography, or unauthorized lives, have appeared in so many different forms, and his very voluminous works, comprising the results of his extended travels, have had so wide a circulation, and are to be seen upon the shelves of so many libraries, that the impression is unquestionably very general that nothing new remains to be told about the great explorer and scientist. His life, however, was so remarkable; it abounds in lessons of so great value, and his researches mark such an important epoch in the history of scientific investigation, while they constitute in themselves such extensive and inestimably valuable contributions to our knowledge of the structure of our globe, that the story of his career, and the account of his labors, cannot be too often or too fully told.

It is not a little remarkable that one who wrote so voluminously for the Press should have been so exceedingly sensitive regarding the publication of his literary remains. At one time he wrote to a friend: "My horror of biographies is almost as great as that which I feel for portraits of old men painted by the sun, although both may be viewed in the history of science as a disagreeable necessity." This feeling grew upon him so with years that he himself regarded it as an idiosyncracy; and he allowed it to carry him so far as to forbid that any *eloge* should be pronounced over him at the Institutes either of Berlin or Paris, and also to insert a clause in his will requesting his relatives and friends to prevent the appearance of any biographical notice or laudatory article either in the *Staatszeitung* or other public journal over which they might exercise any control. In consequence of these prohibitions his nearest relatives issued immediately after his death "a protest against the publication of any confidential letters," but the result of this extreme caution was precisely what might have been expected. It only served to excite curiosity, which was, to a certain extent, still further stimulated by the publication, hardly a year after Humboldt's death, of his famous letters to Varnhagen von Ense. Written as these letters had been in the strictest confidence to satisfy a friend's appetite for gossip, and accompanied as they were by the comments of Varnhagen von Ense whose undoubted genius was unfortunately marred by a spirit embittered by disappointment, they placed their famous author in anything but a favorable light. Still they were an important contribution to a full comprehension of all the phases of Humboldt's character. The prohibition upon the publication of his letters was, however, with this exception pretty generally regarded. Unfortunately, so many years elapsed before his friends were brought to realize that the world was entitled to an authentic and complete history of this great man, upon whom nearly all civilized nations had bestowed such high honors, that very much material had become unavailable when those who might be regarded as his biographers finally addressed themselves to their task; but, notwithstanding this, these two volumes give us ample material to judge of the indefatigable student of nature as he lived and labored, and it is in precisely this attitude that Humboldt is to be regarded with the greatest interest and satisfaction.

That Humboldt was born in Berlin, Sept. 14, 1769, and that he died May 6, 1859, at the ripe age of ninety years, may be learned from any biographical dictionary. His brother William, who achieved distinction as a philologist and critic, was a little more than two years his senior. Pott interprets the etymological meaning of the family name as "a fabulous Hun of gigantic proportions." The Humboldts traced their descent from an ancient noble family of Eastern Pomerania, and their ancestors are stated by Berghaus to have fought under Flammberg in the war between the Germans and Slavonians. Dr. Löwenberg, who furnishes the account of the early life of Humboldt, however, sets down as myths the story given in French biographies, that the father of William and Alexander was so wealthy that by lending the whole of his property to the King he had actually borne half the expense of the Seven Years' War. Several of their ancestors are, however, known to have been among the best and bravest men of their time, and Major von Humboldt himself enjoyed confidential relations with the King during the Seven Years' War. It was mainly through his marriage with the widow of Capt. Ernst von Hollwede, that the Humboldt family became possessed of their considerable landed property, the wise use of which so greatly facilitated the devotion of the brothers to the sciences which they so illustriously adorned. Major Von Humboldt died in 1779, when Alexander was ten years old and William twelve, and the care and education of the two sons devolved entirely on the mother. Most fortunately for the interests of science her ambition to give the young men an early introduction at Court, where their connections promised them a brilliant career, was overruled by the advice of friends; and instead of plunging them into the frivolous life which offered so many temptations, she placed them under the tuition of the very best masters who could be procured. And her provision in this regard was so liberal that she became involved in heavy expenses that had to be met by mortgages on her real estate; the last of which was not discharged until so recently as 1845. Their country home at Tegel, on the banks of the Havel, about eight miles from Berlin, was constantly open for the reception of distinguished visitors, and in 1778 Goethe was received there as a guest on the occasion of his only visit to Berlin. In after years William converted Tegel into his Tusculum, adorning it with treasures of modern and ancient art. The two brothers were inseparable companions during their childhood and early youth. Most biographers have made much of the fact that Campe, a writer of books for the young, and especially of travels, which enjoyed considerable popularity in their day, was the first tutor of the Humboldts, but Dr. Löwenberg shows that altogether too much importance has been attached to this fact. Certainly Alexander, who uniformly spoke of his tutors with respect and affection, often alluded to Campe in a tone of ridicule. Kunth, son of the Protestant pastor at Baruth, seems to have been the first tutor who really exercised much influence over the two boys. Alexander was eight years of age and William ten when he took charge of them. He occupied such relations toward the household in general, however, that his supervision of his pupils was more general than special. The chief service he rendered them was to take pains to see that they enjoyed the very best educational advantages Berlin afforded, such as private instruction, social intercourse, and suitable companionship, in this way supplying the advantages they missed from never having been at school. These methods encouraged the development of the individual gifts and mental tastes which boys so early manifest. Although no record has been preserved of the progressive order of these studies, it is stated that Alexander very early displayed a marked taste for natural history. Flowers and plants, butterflies and beetles, shells and stones, were his favorite playthings; and the collecting, arranging, and labeling of these treasures was carried on with so much zeal, that as a child he acquired in jest the name of "The Little Apothecary."

The fine arts were studied by Alexander with some degree of success, as is indicated by the fact that under the division of "Amateurs," in the catalogue of the first exhibition of the Berlin Academy, in the year 1786, occurs the following entry: "No. 290, Herr von Humboldt, Jr.: 'Friendship Weeping over the Ashes of the Dead.' Drawn in black chalk after Angelina Kaufman." That he must have devoted considerable attention to this line of study is further evident from the numerous drawings given in connection with his works, illustrative of his multifarious investigations. In later years he studied both drawing and painting under Gerard in Paris, where he made severe studies from models as well as from life, and labored with so much success that he was able to produce some admirable portraits. A half-length portrait, life size, drawn in black chalk, and inscribed in his own hand "Alexander von Humboldt, of myself, in a looking-glass, Paris, 1814," is one of the best portraits of him existing. In the arts of etching and engraving on copper he received instruction from the celebrated Chodowiecki, and several impressions from plates engraved by him are still preserved. Neither of the brothers, however, had the least taste for music; to William it was absolutely intolerable, while Alexander regarded it as a *calamité sociale*. Of his early education, Humboldt himself wrote that until he reached the age of sixteen he showed little inclination for scientific pursuits. He describes himself as of a restless disposition; says that he wanted to be a soldier, but that his family wished him to devote himself to finance, so that he had no opportunity to study either botany or chemistry. He was self-taught in all the sciences, in which he became so much occupied later in life, and of botany he never so much as heard until 1788, when he was nearly twenty years old. Then he formed the acquaintance of Herr Wildenow, a youth of about his own age, who had been publishing a Flora at Berlin, and through his influence he became passionately devoted to botany, taking especial interest in the study of cryptogamia. "The sight of exotic plants," Humboldt writes, "even when only as dried specimens in an herbarium, fired my imagination with the pleasure that would be derived from the view of a tropical vegetation in southern lands. Owing to his intimacy with Chevalier Thunberg, Herr Wildenow was often in receipt of plants from Japan, and I could never see them without indulging the hope that some time or other I might visit foreign countries." Further he writes, "The study of maps and the perusal of books of travel exercised a secret fascination over me which was at times almost irresistible, and seemed to bring me in close relationship with places and things in regions far remote. The thought that I might possibly have to renounce all hope of seeing the splendid constellations that shone in the Southern hemisphere invariably sent a pang to my heart." These longings, which seem to have been inborn, were very naturally fostered and strongly developed by the voyages of discovery made by Cook, Bougainville, Byron, Wallis, Carteret, and numerous other explorers who were at that very time laboring in every direction to contribute to the then imperfect knowledge of the globe.

In spite of the great advantages which he enjoyed, it was not until later boyhood that the younger Humboldt began to show any evidence of remarkable mental vigor. He himself confesses that "in the first years of his childhood his tutors were doubtful whether even ordinary powers of intelligence would be developed in him." He could only master his daily tasks by dint of extraordinary effort. This apparent backwardness was undoubtedly almost entirely attributable to the fact that he was as a boy far from robust. In fact, he suffered constantly from an amount of debility which not unfrequently produced great depression. Curiously enough, however, this very delicacy of constitution seemed to enable Humboldt in after years to adapt himself more readily to the changes from one climate to another, under which more robust frames not unfrequently succumb. He describes himself as being equally in his element "in the region of the tropics as within the circle of the poles." This inability to endure protracted mental exertion was a constant source of anxiety to his tutors, and it undoubtedly secured for him a larger share of their tender affection than his more vigorous brother needed.

By the general supervision of their studies, to which we have already alluded, Kunth, the tutor, who had the chief charge of the brothers, succeeded in completing their education in the course of ten years, without the necessity of their attendance at any gymnasium or other public school. The friendship formed with his pupils, we are told, "remained unbroken during the ensuing forty years, till his death in 1829, and while they were winning for themselves positions of distinction—the one as a man of science, the other as an enlightened statesman—he continued to enjoy their familiar confidence, and displayed toward them the same watchful care and devoted attachment he had ever manifested." As the expression of a mother's gratitude "for the faithful manner in which he conducted the entire education of my two younger sons," Frau von Humboldt, as early as 1789, granted Kunth a pension of 400 gold florins, and this gift was confirmed to him as a legacy in her will. During his life Kunth continued to act as administrator of Alexander's property. After entering the service of the State, he remained a member of the household of Frau von Humboldt till her death, some years afterward, in 1796, and enjoyed a position of such friendship and confidence that, on his death, his remains were interred near the family vault of the Humboldts at Tegel.

On Oct. 1, 1787, the two brothers, William and Alexander, matriculated at the Alma Viadrina, the University of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, at that time under the rectorship of Johann Isaak Ludwig Causse, Professor of Theology. They spent but six months, however, at this place. In Easter, 1788, William went to the University of Göttingen, while Alexander returned to Berlin, where he passed the next Summer and the following Winter, in order to study the technology of manufactures, and to apply himself, in emulation of his industrious brother, more assiduously to work. But this was, after all, against his natural bent, and we find him devoting himself more and more to applied mathematics, and to the study of the natural sciences, varying these occupations with witnessing the ascents of the aeronaut Blanchard, who was then attracting much attention in Berlin. On April 25, 1789, Humboldt was enrolled in the college register at the University of Göttingen, where he lived in the same house as the young Count, afterward Prince, Metternich. Among his fellow-students were two of the English royal princes, Ernest Augustus, afterward King of Hanover, and Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Sussex. The university of Göttingen was just then at the height of its glory as a school of science, and next to this the study of philology received the most attention.

It would be extremely interesting to trace the gradual development of Humboldt's mind during the course of his University studies, to describe the influences by which he was surrounded, and to show how steadily and certainly his predilections for the natural sciences asserted themselves in spite of the devotion of his brother to an entirely different line of investigation. As regards this, however, it is enough to say that in 1791, after a formal application, Humboldt received the promise of an appointment as Inspector of Mines, and to gain the special preparation which he needed for the post, he spent several months at the famous School of Mines at Freiberg. At the age of twenty-two he regularly entered Government employment, receiving his commission as Mining Assessor *cum voto* in the mining and smelting departments. In 1795, after three years of conscientious, earnest labor, which was a most thorough and practical preparation for his subsequent career, he resigned the position under Government, notwithstanding the most tempting proposals made by the authorities to retain him in the service, and at once began to make his arrangements for undertaking foreign travel in the interests of science. His first journey was to Venice, by the way of the Tyrol, to Milan and Switzerland, and was made with the purpose of investigating the connection between the several ranges of the Tyrolese, Venetian, Lombardian, and Swiss Alps. Starting in July, 1795, he returned home in the following November, and after putting his observations in shape, devoted himself to preparing a work describing "Experiments on the Excitability of the Fibres of the Muscles and Nerves, with Conjectures on the Chemical Process of Life in the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms." As early as 1792, during his first visit to Vienna, Humboldt became acquainted with the discoveries of Galvani and Volta. They naturally excited the strongest interest in his mind, and he commenced a series of experiments not only upon the frog, but upon his own person, with an amount of self-sacrifice so extreme as to produce a permanent derangement of the nervous system. The following extract from a letter to Blumenbach will illustrate the extent to which he was willing to devote himself to the interests of science. He writes under date of June, 1795:

> I can only describe to you here one experiment: I applied two blisters to my back, each the size of a crown piece, and covering respectively the trapezius and deltoid muscles. I lay, meanwhile, flat upon my stomach. When the blisters were cut, and contact made with zinc and silver, I experienced a sharp pain, which was so severe that the trapezius muscle swelled considerably, and the quivering was communicated upward to the base of the skull and the spinous process of the vertebræ. Contact with silver produced three or four single throbbings, which I could clearly separate. Frogs placed upon my back were observed to hop; when the nerve was not in immediate contact with the zinc but separated from it by half an inch, and the silver only in contact, my wound served as a conductor, and then I felt nothing. Hitherto my right shoulder was the one principally affected. It gave me considerable pain, and the lymphatic serous humor produced in some quantity by the irritation was of a red color, and, as in the case of bad sores, was so acrid as to produce excoriation in places where it ran down the back. The phenomenon was of too striking a nature not to be repeated. The wound in my left shoulder was still filled with a colorless, watery discharge, and I caused the nerves to be strongly excited in that wound also by the action of the metals. Four minutes sufficed to produce a similar amount of pain and inflammation, with the same redness and excoriation of the parts. After being washed, the back looked for many hours like that of a man who had been running the gauntlet.

On his return from Italy and Switzerland, Humboldt instituted, in December, 1795, a repetition of his former experiments and supplemented them by an additional series, in consequence of his interviews with Volta and Scarpa, both of whom he had visited when at Pavia and Lake Como. He thus describes them:

> Dr. Schallern experimented upon my back for fully three-quarters of an hour. The painful process of galvanizing the wound had scarcely commenced when the serous humor poured out copiously; it rapidly deepened in color, and in a few seconds inflamed my back in blood-red streamers as it ran down. I incautiously applied cold water to cleanse the excoriated places, when they instantly increased so manifestly in size and intensity of color that both the doctor and I became alarmed, and we bathed the wounds with luke-warm milk, without, however, producing much effect. The experiment was thus incontrovertibly confirmed to my own mind.
>
> Many experiments were in a similar way repeated upon various wounds in the hands, and also in the cavity left in the jaw by an extracted tooth. The attempt to carry on the process so far as to benumb the irritated nerve was unsuccessful, since the pain became too violent.

From this period the career of Humboldt is comparatively familiar, since it brought him with steadily-increasing prominence before the public. His travels in America and Asia were fruitful in results, with which all the world is acquainted, and his residence in Berlin (1827 to 1859) brought him a harvest of honors public and private, from common people and royalty—rich, it is true, but certainly no more bounteous than the splendid services he had rendered to science deserved. Many of the most important lessons which such a life teaches are to be derived from its formative period, and we have, therefore, confined ourselves mainly to that part of this biography which is devoted to the account of the younger years of Humboldt. The record of his travels is full and interesting, and as it is given consecutively it presents a clear and well-defined picture of the wonderful activity and energy of the great explorer. The manner in which the biography is executed—by three different hands—deprives it to some extent of that symmetry and compactness which is desirable in such a work, but every student of science will welcome it gratefully as a worthy memorial of one whose name will always be held in profound reverence.

WOMEN IN AMERICAN SOCIETY. By ABBA GOOLD WOOLSON. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1873.

Without venturing to fully indorse all Miss Woolson's themes as set forth in this volume, it is fair to say that in her criticisms upon the errors of her sex, and her suggestions for their reformation, she is nearly always right. A large share of that useful quality known as common-sense, seems to have fallen to her, and she prefers as an author to write sensibly and usefully of commonplace things rather than to clamor for purely masculine privileges in impassioned rhetoric. *Women in America* may be safely commended to young and old as a volume full of sound advice, conveyed in good English, and without the pert flippancy of certain other female reformers.

BRESSANT. A Novel. By JULIAN HAWTHORNE. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1873.

Literary genius may be hereditary, but the genius of the son is, as a rule, widely different in quality from that of the father. Hartley Coleridge bore no literary resemblance to his father. The elder and the younger Disraeli each cultivated literature, but what an infinite distance separates *Vivian Gray* from the *Curiosities of Literature*. The poems of Owen Meredith recall neither the style nor the habits of thought of the *New Timon*, and nothing could be more unlike *Vanity Fair* than is *The Village on the Cliff* and *Old Kensington*. And yet we might have looked for a second Thackeray, or Bulwer, or Coleridge, with more hope than for a second Hawthorne. The mind that conceived the *Scarlet Letter* was as unique as it was powerful; and though the perfection of Hawthorne's style might in a measure be imitated, the genius that animated it was too rare and peculiar to permit us to hope that parsimonious Nature would ever duplicate it.

Julian Hawthorne bears a perilous name. It is impossible that any romance which he might might write could escape comparison with the master-pieces of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and what severer test could be imagined? Within the last two or three years certain sketches bearing the name of Julian Hawthorne have appeared in the magazines of the day, but they attracted little notice; as little, perhaps, as the earliest of the *Mosses from an Old Manse* gained at their first appearance. Recently a novel from the same hand has been published, which it is safe to say that every admirer of Hawthorne has taken up with regret that the young man had challenged the inevitable comparison with his father. With what glad surprise has *Bressant* convinced the most hostile reader that henceforth we must speak of the elder, and the younger Hawthorne, and that the latter is fully worthy of the royal and hazardous heritage of his name.

Julian Hawthorne has inherited the matchless style that has hitherto stood alone and safe from imitation. There is in *Bressant*, as in the *Scarlet Letter*, the same mastery of description which attains the end of realism, not by a toilsome enumeration of details, but by the skillful touching of essential points with the clear light of accurate epithet, so that they stand out with a vivid distinctness that impresses the picture forever upon the memory. There is the same limitless command of language by which the right word is surely fitted in the right place, and sinewy strength married inseparably to infinite delicacy. Not that the younger Hawthorne has copied the style of the elder. He has not copied but inherited it, and it is his as lawfully and completely as it was Nathaniel Hawthorne's, while the latter lived and wrote.

The minds of the two men are essentially alike in their chief characteristics. *Bressant*, like the romances of the elder Hawthorne, is wholly subjective. It is not a record of incidents, but a study of mental character. In Bressant himself we have the conception of a man whose intellect has been carefully cultivated to the complete exclusion of his heart. He is thrown into close association with the two daughters of the clergyman who is his theological instructor. The one attracts him by the subtle magnetism of sex; the other by the majesty of her unsullied soul. He is torn by two contending passions. Venus Urania and Venus Anadyomene strive in turn to master him. He is helpless in the presence of these two, hitherto unimagined forces. With the keenest analysis the author lays bare the tortured soul of the miserable man; the varying impulses of the passionate Cornelia, and the stainless and self-forgetful love of her less earthly sister. He does not devise acts and situations for them, but having created this man and these two women, sits apart and watches while they work out their inevitable destiny. It is the method of the true artist; the method of him who created Dimmesdale, and Hester, and the old physician, and pitilessly studied their thoughts and emotions. And it is only justice to say that Bressant, and Cornelia, and Sophie, are as truly original creations as are those whom Nathaniel Hawthorne has made immortal. The hand that holds the scalpel is not quite so firm, but the aim and the method are the same, whether the Faun awakening to the perception of morality, or Bressant, bewildered by the knowledge of love, are the subjects of mental dissection.

Bressant lacks the artistic perfection of the romances of the elder Hawthorne, inasmuch as the author seems to lose, toward the end of his book, the complete control of his plot, and thus his last chapters seem somewhat confused, and the threads of his narrative tangled and strained. It was a mistake on his part to introduce the mystery of Bressant's birth, and the complications which flow therefrom, since the conception and development of Bressant's character are not materially affected thereby. These are blemishes which will not be found in the romances that Julian Hawthorne will give us in maturer years, and it is a thankless task to now demand of him more than he has given us. This gift is a romance in which are combined the beauty of Nathaniel Hawthorne's style, and the power and subtlety of his peculiar genius, while the younger writer, with a warmer sympathy with human life, approaches closer to humanity than did the elder and colder analyst. It is in this latter respect, and in the complete absence in the author of *Bressant* of the delicate and kindly humor of his father, that the chief difference between the two writers is found. The younger has a keener sense of his kinship to the race, and hence notices in his men and women impulses that the elder might have failed to recognize. And yet, one would fancy that of the two, Julian Hawthorne, from this very circumstance, ought to possess the larger share of humor.

Bressant is then a work that demonstrates the fitness of its author to bear the name of Hawthorne. More in its praise need not be said; but if the promise of the book shall not utterly fade and vanish, Julian Hawthorne in the maturity of his power, will rank side by side with him who has hitherto been peerless, but whom we must hereafter call the "Elder Hawthorne."

THE MYSTERY OF METROPOLISVILLE. By EDWARD EGGLESTON, author of the "Hoosier Schoolmaster," &c. New-York: ORANGE JUDD. 1873.

Mr. Eggleston's *Hoosier Schoolmaster* made him widely known. This new work is in every way better. It is characterized by the same freshness and vivacity, the same truth to nature, and the same accurate knowledge of Western life. It has, moreover, what the former story lacked, a symmetrical and skillfully handled plot. The author is so good a narrator that even a dull story would become interesting if told by him, and it is hardly necessary to say that the *Mystery of Metropolisville*, with its vivid portraits and picturesque description, is thoroughly entertaining. With all its merits, however, no one would think of applying to it the epithet "powerful." Mr. Eggleston is not strong in dramatic writing, and he is by no means a master of pathos. Still we owe him thanks for his genial and attractive books, and the public will not be slow to recognize in the present volume his best and most careful work.

MONOGRAPHS, PERSONAL AND SOCIAL. By LORD HOUGHTON. New-York: HOLT & WILLIAMS. 1873.

Monckton Milnes, at the age of fourscore, is a link between the literature of to-day and that of the last generation. His reminiscences of the writers who were contemporary with him ought, therefore, to have a peculiar interest. He knew Sydney Smith and Landor in his best days, and that brilliant galaxy of the poets and essayists of forty years since of whom he is the solitary survivor. He ought to be able to tell us much that is interesting and valuable concerning his former friends and associates, and it is, perhaps, because the present volume falls short of our unwarranted expectations that we are inclined to overlook its real merit and to pronounce it unsatisfactory and disappointing.

The eight sketches which are here collected, renew our acquaintance with Landor, Heine, Sydney Smith, Humboldt, and Cardinal Wiseman, and recall to a world that has nearly forgotten them, Gen. Selwyn, the Berrys, and Lady Ashburton. They are entertaining, kindly in tone, and not very discriminating in criticism. Lord Houghton evidently thinks better of humanity than do most men, and he represents Heine to us rather as a Christian martyr than the audacious cynic that he was. While the monographs are all worth reading, the reader cannot help noticing that the author adds little to our knowledge of the men of whom he writes. He repeats a joke or two of Sydney Smith's that have escaped other chroniclers, and he relates a conversation between Heine and an English lady which is decidedly unlike the brilliancy of Heine's writings; but we learn nothing of consequence that can be considered new.

LIFE IN DEATH AND DEATH IN LIFE. By MATTHEW HOWARD, M. D. New-York: WILLIAM L. ALLISON. 1873.

Dr. Howard calls his volume a Paradox. Very probably it is a paradox—at all events, it is a puzzle. Why a man as sensible and accomplished as the author proves himself to be should spend his time in writing a book so laboriously useless and exasperating, is a puzzle that he alone can solve. He writes of physiology, theology, sociology, and philosophy, with a curious tendency to jumble them all together. What his own state of mind must be we can form an idea; but what will be the state of mind of the man who reads the book through, defies conjecture.

THE JULY MAGAZINES.

—*Harper's* opens with a paper entitled "Jack Ashore," by W. H. Rideing, which describes the wretched condition of the sailor in the low dance-houses and boarding-houses of the Fourth Ward. It is illustrated with numerous wood-cuts, and is as accurate in its statements as decency will permit. Much, however, of the sailor's life when ashore will not bear description, but enough is told by Mr. Rideing to make the necessity of the "Sailors' Exchange" evident to any one. Twenty wood-cuts of "national standards and emblems" accompany a paper contributed by H. K. W. Wilcox. Neither the article nor its illustrations are particularly novel. Fac-similes of the handwriting of twenty-three "signers of the Declaration of Independence" are given and commented upon by Mr. Benson J. Lossing, whose article, although interesting at any time, is especially appropriate to the month when we celebrate the signing of the Declaration. Mr. Junius Henri Browne contributes a paper on "Sicily and the Sicilians," which is readable and trustworthy, and is, moreover, illustrated with eleven very attractive wood-cuts. Col. J. C. Audenried describes the tour of "Gen. Sherman in Europe and the East." Although the General's route was the beaten one of all Oriental tourists, Col. Audenried contrives to make a very interesting article, and the illustrations which accompany it are remarkably well drawn and engraved. A dainty little landscape is happily mated with a dainty little poem by M. D. Brine, entitled "Down by the Brook." This closes the list of illustrated articles. Among the other contributions are the seventh of Emilio Castelar's papers on "The Republican Movement in Europe;" a clever story by Mrs. Frank McCarthy, entitled "The Rev. Gabriel MacMurray's Conversion;" poems by Bayard Taylor, Constance F. Woolson, and Kate P. Osgood, and additional chapters of Charles Reade's novel, "A Simpleton."

—*The Atlantic* contains an article on "The Presidential Election of 1800," by Mr. Parton, which will attract comment from the religious Press. Like all Mr. Parton's writings, it is brilliant and forcible, but it is made the vehicle of the author's religious prejudices in a way that is at once offensive and unnecessary. Mr. Parton may believe that Paine's scurrilous *Age of Reason* did not contain "a position which Franklin, John Adams, Jefferson, and Theodore Parker would have dissented from," and his only objection to it may very likely be that it was "so inadequate a performance." The Christian public will, however, hardly thank him for this defense of Paine. Neither will it be generally conceded that the "creed of Jefferson is, and long has been, the real creed of the people of the United States." According to Mr. Parton, the creed of Jefferson was summarily comprehended in the belief of the falsity of Christianity. The people of the United States are hardly ready to prefer this creed to the creed of Washington. Mr. Parkinson's paper on "Early Canadian Miracles and Martyrs" is one of exceptional interest and value, and therein strikingly differs from Mrs. Lynn Linton's vapid description of "An Old English House." The change that marks "A Roman Holiday" since the advent of constitutionalism in Rome, is graphically described by Mr. H. James, Jr., who evidently regrets the picturesque dirt and delightful decrepitude of Papal Rome. Two serial stories are begun in this number—one, "Honest John Vane," by J. W. De Forest, promising exceedingly well, and the other, "Gunnar," by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, being as yet decidedly lacking in interest. Mr. Robert Dale Owen's sketch, entitled "Educating a Wife," is a chapter of autobiography, and as such is doubtless interestesting to Mr. Owen himself. The poem of the number—though verses are contributed by Celia Thaxter, Ellen Frances Terry, and others—is John G. Whittier's "Friends' Burial," which is written in the poet's happiest vein, and ranks among the best of his smaller poems. Mr. Albert Webster's story, "Miss Emma's Glove," is moderately good, and Mr. Ralph Keeler's "Amateur Supe's Story" is very poor rubbish.

—*Scribner* is as excellent in its illustrations, this month, as it usually is. Nothing better in the way of wood-cuts could be asked than those accompanying Mr. Edward King's paper on "The Great South," or Mr. William West's sprightly article on "Low Life in Berlin." To these succeed a rather prosy paper on "The Liberty of Protestantism," by an orthodox minister, and a wholly unnecessary answer to the question "What Has America Done for Women?" by Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood. In this month's installment of Dr. Holland's "Arthur Bonnicastle," we have some very readable chapters, and Mrs. Adeline Trafton's story, "Elinor Dane," is pleasantly written, though not particularly strong in every respect. The articles that will probably attract most attention is Mr. J. A. Reed's inquiry into "The Religious Sentiments of Abraham Lincoln," in the course of which the assertion of Mr. Lamon, that Lincoln was an infidel, after the pattern of Tom Paine, is thoroughly refuted. Several short stories and poems, of varying merit, and much sensible and kindly editorial talk, under the head of "Topics of the Time," and "The Old Cabinet," are among the remaining contents of the number.

—The *Popular Science Monthly* ought to lure readers in these torrid days by the cool and quiet tint of its attractive cover. It opens with a description of "How the Sea-depths are Explored," and contains also a paper by Elias Lewis on "The Longevity of Trees," both of which are profusely illustrated. "The Physiology of Death" is discussed by Fernand Papillon, whose facts and theories deserve the attention of every one in general and of physicians in particular. Dr. William B. Carpenter contributes a thoughtful essay on "The Hereditary Transmission of Acquired Psychical Habits," and Dr. C. B. Radcliffe an able paper on "Evolution and Mind." A large space is occupied with biographical sketches, from different hands, of the late John Stuart Mill, whose portrait also embellishes the number. Herbert Spencer's "Study of Sociology," Capt. Galton's "Domestic Economy of Fuel," and N. H. Winchell's "Nature and Origin of the Drift Deposits of the North-west" are continued from the June number.

—*Lippincott's* begins a new narrative of travel in France, by Edward Strahan, illustrated by Doré. The illustrations are of a humorous character, and would "carry" the narrative, even were it less interesting than it is. It is an excellent thing to be patriotic, and *Lippincott's* doubtless considers the publication of illustrated articles describing American localities to be a patriotic proceeding. The intention is good; but "From Philadelphia to Baltimore" is a subject that will hardly attract by its novelty, however well Mr. Robert Morris Copeland has struggled with it. Mr. Ralph Keeler, having a very stupid article in this month's *Atlantic*, has struck a balance by furnishing *Lippincott's* with a very readable one, entitled "With the American Ambulance Corps at Paris." Implicit faith will not always, however, accompany Mr. Keeler's narratives. There is a growing conviction that he has seen altogether too much. "Some Passages in Shelley's Early History," by January Searle, is welcome, though not particularly important. There are two good stories in the present number—"Posey's Nugget," by Louis A. Roberts, and Mr. William Breck's "Princess of Thule." Margaret Howitt's pleasant sketches of her "Home in the Tyrol" are continued, and so, for our many transgressions, is Mrs. Davis' novel, "Barrytown."

—The *Aldine* contains fourteen wood engravings, of which there is not one that is not executed with a delicacy rivaling the work of the steel engraving. John S. Davis' "Catch Him," J. D. Woodward's sketches in the Shenandoah region, Mrs. Greatorex's "Old Hell Gate Ferry-house," and L. Rauscher's "Morning Bath," will, perhaps, attract more attention than the other engravings which accompany them, though the latter can hardly be called inferior in any respect. Among the literary contributions are a paper by the editor, Mr. R. H. Stoddard, on "The Old Dominion;" a graceful little poem by Mary E. Bradley, entitled "The Song in the Dark;" a story of unusual interest by MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, and another quite as good in its way, by Maurice Hartmann, called "A Turkish Slipper."

—We have also received the *Catholic World* and the *Eclectic Magazine* for July.

Literary Notes.

To be consoled when in grief by a "manual of consolation," must be the favorite method of many people. Otherwise, why should so many manuals of the kind be published. Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have just published a new one, entitled *Gone Before*, by Henry Southgate. It consists of selections of prose and verse that are supposed to reconcile the reader to any grief. —A new edition of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, with the addition of a Latin "ordo," or a repetition of the text with the words arranged in their English order, has been published by John Wiley & Son. —The Appletons have added the *Red Rover* to their edition of Cooper's novels. —*Diamonds, Unpolished and Polished*, by Rev. J. F. Richmond, (New-York, Nelson & Phillips,) is a curious combination of religion and mineralogy; being, in fact, sermons preached upon texts suggested by the nature and uses of the diamond. —Scribner, Armstrong & Co., have issued an *Index to Hodge's Systematic Theology*. —Scribner, Welford & Co., have published a neat and attractive edition of *Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures*, with a memoir of the author by Blanchard Jerrold. *Fraulein Mina* is a Sunday-school book by Mrs. Mary H. Norris, published by Nelson & Phillips. And to think that there are literally scores of books published every week which are perfectly described as "Sunday-school books." —G. P. Putnam's Sons will hereafter republish *Science Gossip*, a monthly magazine for students and lovers of nature. The bound volume for 1872 is now ready, and a slight examination will convince any one of the merits of the publication. —J. B. Lippincott & Co. publish the *Mystery of Holly Tavern*, by Lauriston Collis. It is a very silly mystery, quite unworthy of solution. —*High Art* consists of pictures by Louis A. Roberts, and explanatory jokes by Ikabod Izax. The former are specimens of broad and sometimes humorous burlesque, the latter are specimens of idiocy of the dull and tedious variety. —Petersons publish a fearfully printed and illustrated edition of Dumas' *Corsican Brothers*. —*The Spectograph* is a rather ingenious toy, intended to teach children to mistake tracing for drawing. It is manufactured by McLoughlin & Brothers, of this City. We have received the *Practical Magazine* for May, the *New-York Medical Journal*, the *Southern Magazine*, and the *Kansas Magazine*, for June. —The Leisure Hour Series, published by Holt & Williams, contains, among other recent novels, *Count Kostia*, by V. Cherbuliez. It is a forcible, even melodramatic, story, and is told with unusual skill. —The subtitle of *Cachet*, by Mrs. M. J. R. Hamilton, is *The Secret Sorrow*. But why secret? The sorrow of the readers will doubtless be made public by their uncomplimentary allusion to the author and to the publishers, Messrs. Carleton & Co. —*Theism* is the title of what Mr. R. S. Sanborn, and possibly his publishers, C. J. Woodbury & Co., of Rockford, Illinois, consider a poem. It would be interesting to know what is Mr. Sanborn's conception of the dreariest prose, and how he would distinguish it from his poetry. —Scribner, Armstrong & Co. have published two Sunday-school *Commentaries on Matthew*, one by Dr. J. J. Owen and the other by the late Addison Alexander. —*Tides and Tendencies of Religious Thought* is a volume of thoughtful and strictly orthodox sermons, by J. L. Dudley, published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. —Mr. Edward Winslow Martin has written, and the Continental Publishing Company has issued, a volume entitled *Behind the Scenes in Washington*, which is sold by subscription only. Dust contractors desiring rubbish will please subscribe. —The Isles of Shoals have recently become known as an eligible watering-place for contributors to the *Atlantic Monthly*. Other persons doubtless visit the islands, but they have been so persistently written up in the *Atlantic*, that its contributors are generally thought to be entitled to a monopoly of them. Mr. John Sanborn Jenner has written an historical sketch of the *Isles of Shoals*, which is published by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, and is a rather uninteresting description of a particularly barren locality. A fourth edition of Mr. B. F. De Costa's *Guide-Book to Lake George* has been issued by A. D. F. Randolph & Co. E. P. Dutton & Co. publish *The Atlantic Coast Guide*, which aspires to be a "Companion for the tourist between Newfoundland and Cape May," and is really a pleasant and useful companion.—*Responsive Worship* is a plea by Rev. Wm. Ives Budington, D. D., for the responsive reading of the Scriptures in Presbyterian and other non-liturgical bodies. It is published by A. S. Barnes & Co. —The "Prominent London Journalist," whose *Political Portraits* are published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., sketches the prominent English statesmen of the day with the modesty and profundity characteristic of Mr. Justin McCarthy. —Mrs. Olyphant's *Margaret Maitland* has been republished in exasperatingly fine type by T. B. Peterson & Bros. —A scholarly and discriminating essay upon the works of *Plautus and Terence*, by Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M. A., is published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. —Rev. John Hall, D. D., is the eloquent and popular pastor of the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church. His sermons upon *Questions of the Day*, published by Dodd & Mead, discuss matters of religion and church government from a non-Evangelical and Presbyterian point of view. —An able and exhaustive argument in defense of Christianity, by Rev. Robert Baker White, D. D., entitled *Reason and Redemption*, is published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.—Scribner, Armstrong & Co. have added *May*, by Mrs. Olyphant, to their library of select novels. It is Mrs. Olyphant's latest, and, in some respects, her best work.—*Must It Be* is the title of a novel translated from the German of Carl Detlef. It is a very tedious and unpleasant tale. —D. Appleton & Co. have recently published *The Coal Regions of America*, by James Mac Farlane, A. M. The work contains a very full description of our coal-fields, and will prove of much value both as a work of reference and as a contribution to the study of the material resources of the continent.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that Mayor Alvord, of that city, receives commendation for his manliness in vetoing the ordinance discriminating against the Chinese, and that he has "the proud satisfaction of knowing that his course has done much toward allaying a feeling that was likely to result in bitterness and bloodshed."

A TIGER HUNT.

Fatal Termination of an Encounter with a Man-Slayer.

A gentleman sends the *Pioneer* (of India) the following extract from a private letter of the surviving gentleman in a late tiger affray at Secunderabad:

"Yes, I have had a very, very narrow shave from a man-eater, but, thank God, I am not tiger's meat as yet, and may never be so long as I have a good weapon and a good eye. * * Now, my dear fellow, I shall relate to you how I am still in the land of the living, and that too without any permanent injury whatever. Such a miraculous escape no man has ever had, and I doubt whether any sportsman living has ever cheated a tiger out of his prey as I have done. After this I might well be called a 'slippery customer.' Now for my yarn. I have been working in a very wild piece of country the last three months, and on account of the high grass, and having no leisure, I was unable to follow up any large game, although tigers were roaring around me and elephants committing havoc. The hills have lately all been on fire, and the long grass cleared away, and I had just completed the field-work of a most important irrigation project, when, on the evening of the 23d, *khubbur* came to me of a fresh human victim added to those which had fallen to a monster of a man-eater. So troublesome was the brute that when out at work we always feared being carried away. One man was walked out of my camp a month ago. Knowing this to be *pucka khubbur* I loaded my Express cartridges and ordered my camp to the nearest village, four miles off. The next morning early I started alone with my shikaree—a first-class man, having been one of Nightingale's men. We arrived near the kill, but owing to the thickness of the bushes I could not see the brute, although I could hear the crunching of bones. I moved cautiously toward him, when there was a sudden bound and he was off. I just got one more glimpse of a part of his body, but did not fire, as I had not a fair shot. He went on, and I marked him some distance off going into a small cane-field. I followed up, but found the spot dangerous, so decided on going for beaters and returning after breakfast. Accordingly, at 12, I returned with about eighty men, accompanied by a young friend named G——, who was most anxious to see a tiger hunt—a good little fellow, and one whose memory I deeply lament. On arrival at the ground I pointed out to the beaters the cane the beast had gone into, and directed them to beat up toward me, where I posted myself about 300 yards off on a large rock, some fifteen feet from the ground. My friend, my shikaree, and myself, taking our places close to each other, the beat began and ended without signs of the brute, and I was much disgusted and disappointed, and was returning to camp. On my way I walked up to within five yards of the cane I had seen him go into in the morning, and pointed out the place to my young friend G——. We both sat down and chatted for about ten minutes, when my shikaree proposed a beat over the same ground toward us. I directed them to commence, at the same time expecting nothing to appear, as the noise and hubbub the beaters had made would have driven the devil himself out. Before the beat commenced I ordered my shikaree, a village shikaree, and poor young G—— to go up a tree, close to where we had been sitting, and I took my stand at the roots, my maistry, Ramiah, being behind me. The beat commenced, and hardly progressed fifty yards, when from the very cane out rushed the man-eater, greatly infuriated, and not more than four yards from me. He stood for one instant and sprang at me. I dropped on my knee and received him in his spring, having only time to fire the first barrel and hold my rifle up to ward off the blow he aimed at me. The rifle was knocked out of my hands, and I was sent spinning over with my maistry. For some time we two with the tiger were rolling over together, and I saw my shot had broken his jaw which was hanging down. This doubtless prevented him from using his teeth, and probably the blow from the express bullet at such close quarters stunned or blinded him for the moment, as otherwise he must have damaged us more than he did. I got up, reeled, and fell again, and must have been unconscious from the blow for about a minute, for when I recovered myself I saw the monster two yards from me, with his back turned toward me, reared up against the tree and mauling some one. My first impulse was to seize my rifle, and this I found on top of a bush close by. I tried to cock it, but found that the stop-bolt was so jammed forward against the cock by the blow that the latter would not move. I then tried to open the breech to use the barrel I had fired, but found the lever bent back so frightfully that nothing could be done. Just then the animal bounded away with a roar I shall never forget. To my horror and deepest regret I found my poor young friend, whom I had placed for safety in the tree, had fallen a victim to this brute. I rushed forward immediately, and with the assistance of my maistry was carrying away the poor young fellow, who was insensible when the tiger charged again! Having no weapons to protect ourselves with, we dropped young G—— as quietly as we could, and ran to a tree twenty yards off. The animal came up to G——, smelt him all over, walked round him, roaring and lashing his tail, and then sat down beside him, wishing no doubt to make a meal of him, but his broken jaw, which was hanging, must have prevented this! I did not know what to do. Here I was helpless, not a weapon available; all the beaters had bolted, and the sun with a vengeance was blazing on my bare head. I was feeling faint, as I had only just recovered from an illness which had weakened me much. I at last got desperate, descended from the tree, and ran on to some ten beaters, who, with my servants, were up in trees. These I collected, and fortunately they had two tomtoms with them; I took one of them myself, and heading the beaters we walked toward the brute, making a devil of a row. He could not stand this, so sneaked away into the jungle. We then rushed on, picked up the young man, and were retiring, when he again charged out of a bush. The poor young fellow had recovered consciousness, and begged me not to leave him! When I found the animal coming at us again, I tomtomed and shouted diabolically, and my stanch men and the beaters did the same. The brute charged up to within about twenty yards of us, stood, roared at us, turned tail, and bolted! We then ran with the young fellow some half mile until clear of the jungle, and then stopped. My 'Greener' the young man had up the tree, and this was damaged also. You would like to know how the poor young fellow got into the brute's clutches. Well, after I was knocked over, the infuriated brute was so stunned and blind from the effects of the shot that he ran at the tree after rolling over with me, reared up against it, and was grappling with it when young G—— thought that he was climbing the tree to get at him, and, instead of firing got so paralyzed and frightened that he lost all hold, and fell bang into the animal's embrace, and was mauled frightfully with the claws, and had his spine broken, I believe. When I recovered myself, and he was rearing up against the tree, I might have shot him dead easily, if my rifle had been serviceable, and thus perhaps have saved the poor young fellow's life. When we got away a sufficient distance we gave G—— some water, and carried him into camp, two miles off. My poor wife was in a frightful state, for as soon as I got to the tent door I swooned away from excitement, fatigue, and the blow I had received. The blood was flowing from my ears, and I had two ugly scratches on my neck and arm. My wife nursed the young man first, cut his coat and shirt open, washed the wounds, stanched them, and then applied straps of sticking-plaster. The poor young fellow was conscious to the last, and thanked my wife several times; took some nourishment, and we had every hope of his still getting over it; but his arms and legs were paralyzed, and six hours after the accident tetanus set in, and he breathed his last. We had to take him in thirty miles to bury him, and a sad night's march we had. I could hardly sit on my horse. After burying the young man, I started at once for medical aid into Hyderabad, ninety-eight miles away. I am now all right again."

The New Government in France.

A telegram to the London *Times* gives the following summary of a circular addressed by the Duc de Broglie to the French representatives abroad:

"The Duc de Broglie declares that the difference which arose between the majority and M. Thiers related in no way to his foreign policy. On the contrary, upon several occasions during the last two years the Assembly associated itself by its votes with the acts by which M. Thiers reestablished the relations of France with foreign powers and with his efforts to remove the traces of the misfortunes of France and to restore it to complete national independence. The Minister, therefore, invites the diplomatic agents of France to remain faithful to the line of conduct which has been marked out for them. The Duc de Broglie proceeds to point out how it was solely on account of M. Thiers' domestic policy that he and the Assembly differed. The majority of the Assembly thought that a resolute opposition should be made to the progress of the revolutionary spirit, and the majority did not consider that the Cabinet formed by the President after the late elections presented all the guarantees which were essentially desirable in a Conservative point of view. The policy of the new Government, therefore, was determined by its origin. That policy will be moderate at home and pacific abroad, determined to oppose vigorously the revolutionary party without contemplating any reaction or any aggression upon existing institutions. The Government will leave to the Assembly to decide, whenever it shall think fit, the question of the future form of government in France. The Duc de Broglie, in conclusion, insists upon the great political truth that the question raised in the National Assembly interests not only the tranquillity of France, but also that of all nations. In fact, it is not in France alone that the revolutionary spirit is conspiring against the public peace and against society, and all the States of Europe have an equal interest in its repression. The triumph of the demagogues would, indeed, be more formidable in France than elsewhere, and the cause of French society is, in consequence, that of all civilization. French diplomatists are requested to govern themselves by this circular in their language and conduct."

FINANCIAL.

SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total length of Line..............420 miles
Completed..........................335 miles
In operation.......................309 miles
Under construction..................85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872..............$1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for May, 1873..........$133,758 34

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which, through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources and from intersecting lines will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being

SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

Turner Brothers,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of........ ....$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 393 CANAL-ST. NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held June 17, 1873, the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM MOIR,
SIMON SHINDLER,
JOHN W. LEWIS,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
ABRAHAM LEGGETT,
ALFRED BARMORE,
CORNEL'S STEPHENS,
MATT'S BLOODGOOD,
CHAS. F. HUNTER,
HENRY DAVID,
JOHN A. C. GRAY.
JOHN O. MORE,
JAMES E. HEDGES,
JOSEPH B. MILLER,
ALBERT MANN,
PETER J. SHULTS,
FREDERICK V. PRICE,
SAMUEL RAYNOR,
JOSEPH H. WOOD,
W. ALFRED GEDNEY,
WM. C. MILLER,
JOHN F. VAN RIPER.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, Frederick V. Price, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION TO CAPITAL STOCK OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE COMPANY.

The undersigned, directors of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, give notice that they were appointed by a majority of the Board of Directors of the said Company, at a meeting held at the office of the Company, Jan. 21, 1873, Commissioners to open books of subscription to the capital stock of said Company, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 897, of the New-York Session Laws of 1871, and the act amendatory thereof.

Notice is therefore given that such books of subscription will be opened on the 30th day of June, 1873, at the office of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, No. 37 Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and will remain open during the business hours of the day, for the subscription of two million dollars ($2,000,000) of the capital stock of said Company.

Ten per cent. of the amount of each subscription shall be paid in at the time of subscribing to George Innis, Treasurer of the Company, at the Fallkill National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

(Signed.) GEORGE P. PELTON,
HUDSON TAYLOR,
H. G. EASTMAN, } Commissioners.

Dated Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 7, 1873.

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(7) SEVEN PER CENT. CITY STOCKS.
BROOKLYN PARK 7s, due 1915.
BROOKLYN BOULEVARD 7s, due 1883.
JERSEY CITY 7s, water loan, due 1913.
NEW-YORK CITY 6s, due 1888 to 1905.
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON
MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE
CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 2, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank, of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles E. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in New-York City.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

DE LERY GOLD MINING COMPANY,
QUEBEC, 23d June, 1873.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will take place at the office of the same, at Quebec, Canada, on THURSDAY, the 10th of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and other important matters connected with the affairs of the Company.

By order, T. H. MAHONY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until Wednesday, July 2, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for

City Parks Improvement Fund Stock.........$300,000
Croton Water Main Stock......................230,000

For full information see *City Record.*

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 26, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000
TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
Issued for the Purchase of Steel Rails.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

The Directors of this Trunk Line, between Toledo and St. Louis, comprising with its branches over 600 miles of completed road, have decided, in order to accommodate the great increase of traffic, to relay the ENTIRE LINE WITH STEEL RAILS, and for that purpose have issued $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The steady increase of business over this line will be rapidly and greatly augmented by its connection with the Canada Southern Railroad, (which will be open for traffic in a few weeks,) rendering the substitution of steel rails a necessity.

The net earnings for the years 1871 and 1872, after paying the interest on the Mortgage debt of the company, were largely in excess of the amount necessary to pay the interest on this Mortgage.

The road has no floating debt. All the proceeds of these Bonds go to the permanent improvement of the property, experience having proved that by substituting steel for iron rails on roads doing so heavy a traffic the "saving" alone, without any allowance for increase of business, is sufficient to pay off at least four times the amount of this Mortgage before maturity. The advantage of employing steel rails is so great that all our Trunk Lines are adopting them to the exclusion of iron ones.

As the Bonds will only be issued so fast as the rails can be laid, we now offer for sale but $1,000,000, AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The large earnings of this Road, with its future prospects, make this Bond, in our opinion, an undoubted security.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester.
Roswell Hart, President, Board Water-Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM. Price Par, until July 1, after which interest will be added. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND
7 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds,
DUE 1892. COUPON AND REGISTERED.
The BOND is safe and profitable.
The ROAD is successful and increases daily in prosperity.
FOR SALE BY
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers,
No. 24 Pine-st.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND, AND ALLOW INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers,
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the acount.

No. 31 Pine-st.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall-street.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also, Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. The Road is now completed to Green Bay. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY,
No. 261 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1873.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company entitled to the benefit of the sinking fund have been drawn by the Union Trust Company, as trustees, for redemption July 1, 1873:

2257, 3447, 4568, 3249, 3238, 4720, 6216, 6050, 5351, 4362, 6108, 6338, 4562, 6436, 3830, 3933, 5211, 5798, 5427, 4952, 5834, 4368, 3737, 4112, 6530, 4690, 5937, 5283, 3379, 3495, 6217, 3220, 3141, 4506, 4928, 6202.

Holders of the above bonds, wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of redemption, must present the same at the Union Trust Company of New-York within six months from date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY,
NO. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1873.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOUIS HEIDELBACH, Treasurer pro tem.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.
CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.
$5,000,000
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1873.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF MORRIS AND Essex Railroad Company will be closed from June 10 to July 1, for payment of interest on stock at latter date.

A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

INSURANCE RISKS ON DWELLINGS, furniture, wearing-apparel, stores, and merchandise promptly placed in responsible companies, by EDWARD P. MONTAGUE, Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance Broker. Office at the store of Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co., New-York City.

$3,000, $6,000, AND $10,000 TO loan on improved City real estate apply to George B. Walton, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room 12.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

TO LOAN—$20,000, ON BOND AND MORTgage, on improved City property, in one or more sums. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1873.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING bonds, due July 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 59 Liberty-st.:

Chicago and Alton First Mortgage.
Joliet and Chicago First Mortgage.
St. Louis, Jacksonville, and Chicago Second Mortgage.
Dubuque South-western Preferred First Mortgage.
Detroit and Milwaukee First Funding.
Detroit and Pontiac First Mortgage.
Atlantic and Richmond Air Line First Mortgage.
Charlotte, Columbia, and Augusta First Mortgage.
Memphis and Charleston Second Mortgage.
Dubuque and Sioux City First Mortgage.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

THE COUPONS MATURING JULY 1 proximo of the

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds,

Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds,

South and North Alabama Railroad Company's First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds,

Will be payable on and after that date at our office.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
Corner Wall and Broad sts.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 15th of July to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books on the 28th of June.

The transfer-books will reopen on the 19th of July, at 10 A. M.

C. R. MARVIN, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 187.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed from 23d inst. to 1st prox.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr.,
Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, July 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 5, 1873.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY has been declared, payable July 5.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 5th prox., at 10 o'clock A. M.

THEO. F. WOOD, Asst. Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE National Trust Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

Transfer-books closed on the 20th day of June until the 1st day of July.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. in cash will be paid to the stockholders on the 15th July.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th June until morning of 21st July.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Tax, out of profits of last six months, payable 1st July proximo. Transfer-books will close 24th inst., P. M., and open 2d July.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 19, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until July 2.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst. until the 1st proximo.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 66 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after July 5, 1873.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—The interest coupons due in 1872 and 1873, payable at the Treasury, Richmond, off the old, new, and consolidated bonds, and interest on registered stock collected upon favorable terms, or purchased at best market rate.

JOHN B. MANNING,
No. 5 New-st.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 393 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1873.

A. C. MILNE,
Secretary.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1873.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, ON BONDS OF this Company, will be paid by

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.

OFFICE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JULY, 1873, ON First Mortgage Gold Bonds, will be paid at National City Bank.

W. M. RICE,
Financial Agent.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1873.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE usual Quarterly Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. was this day declared, payable July 1 prox., free of all tax.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

PEORIA, PEKIN & JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 55 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this company due July 1, 1873, will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank.

JOHN ALLEN, President.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, ON BONDS OF the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Company's Agency, No. 120 Broadway.

H. G. MARQUAND,
Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1873.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway.

The Board of Directors have declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of (10) Ten per Cent., payable on and after July 3, 1873.

THOMAS F. JEREMIAH,
Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, NO. 374 6TH-AV.,
CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1873.

EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have declared the eighth Semi-annual Dividend of interest at the rate of (6) Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July, 1873. All dividends not drawn will receive interest same as a deposit. All moneys deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Interest commences on the 1st of each month.

B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1, 1873.

The transfer books will be closed from the afternoon of Tuesday, 24th inst., until the morning of Monday, July 7.

C. F. COLES,
Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE the 1st July, 1873, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Union Trust Company, of New-York, No. 71 Broadway. The interest on all Sterling Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Company's Agency, (the London Bank of Commerce,) London, England.

M. COURTRIGHT, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 9 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest of the Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, due July 1, 1873, will be paid in gold coin, on and after that date, at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.

The transfer-books for bonds registered, coupons detached, will be closed June 28, and reopened July 2.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN. OFFICES NOS. 28 AND 30 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 167 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, June 24, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after June 30, 1873.

WM. T. LANE, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until July 7, 1873.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital of this bank will be paid to the stockholders, free of taxes, on the 1st of July, and the transfer-books be closed till the 2d. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. J. HUESTIS, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital stock (free of tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after July 1.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

D. L. HOLDEN, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railway Company second mortgage seven per cent. bonds, due July 2, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen July 2, 1873.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 9, 1873.

SIXTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d day of July.

JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from tax, payable on the first Monday of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until July 10 prox.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE RAILROAD.

Holders of first mortgage bonds are requested to present their coupons due July 1, 1873, to MESSRS. GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

CHAS. W. PEIRCE, Treasurer.

Boston, June 25, 1873.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st of July next.

The transfer books will be closed until the 1st proximo.

GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1873.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1873. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 1st proximo.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.

COUPONS DUE 1ST JULY, 1873, WILL now be received for examination, for which receipts will be given, and checks ready for delivery on MONDAY, 30th inst., for all coupons received up to and including Saturday, the 28th inst.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. IN cash will be payable to the stockholders on and after 1st day of July. Transfer-books will be closed from this date until morning of July 1.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

JAS. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1873.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable free of tax, on and after July 1, 1873. The transfer-book will be closed from 21st inst. until the 1st proximo.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

WEST-SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after July 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed from date to July 1.

JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS,
No. 52 Wall-street.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JULY, 1873, on Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company Mortgage Bonds will be paid, in gold, at National City Bank.

JACOB S. WETMORE,
Financial Agent.

OFFICE OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company due July 1, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after July 1 at this office.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due July 1, 1873 of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds California Pacific Railroad Company, and of the First Mortgage Bonds California Pacific Railroad Extension Company, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York.

E. H. MILLER, Jr., Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due July 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date on presentation, at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

J. S. KELLOGG, President.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 873.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free from taxes) has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 7, 1873.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, and Western Railway Extension First Mortgage Coupons, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

B. E. SMITH, President.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, and Western Railway Second Mortgage Coupons, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

B. E. SMITH, President.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the second mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) due July 1, 1873, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, New-York.

A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY RAILROAD Company will pay coupons due 1st July, at the office of Allen, Stephens & Co., No. 25 Pine-st.

LEVI WOODHOUSE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ORIENTAL BANK.

CAPITAL, $300,000. SURPLUS, $300,000
H. T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.
W. A. HALL, President.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has been declared payable July 1.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1873.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

Interest Coupons due July 1st proximo on all Jersey City Bonds will be paid at the Hudson County National Bank, in Jersey City, or at the National Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New York, on and after that date.

E. A. CARMAN, Controller.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE Stocks.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1873, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city. The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 13, 1873.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-books of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 9 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, due July 1, 1873, will be paid, in gold, at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Schedules of twenty or more coupons may now be presented for which checks will be ready July 1.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, V. P.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, CANADA SOUTHERN AND DETROIT RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due July 1, 1873, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid at the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 71 Broadway.

ALLYN COX, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, 27th June, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due July 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date by the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 24, 1873.

THE COUPON MATURING JULY 1, 1873, upon the consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company will be paid, on and after that date, on presentation to the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, KINGSTON AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1873.

INTEREST COUPONS DUE 1ST JULY upon the bonds of New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad Company; also, Rondout and Oswego, will be paid in gold, on and after that date at this office.

GEO. H. SHARPE, President.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. (6 per cent.) free of tax, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1873.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD COUpons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 19 Nassau-st.

DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, June 25, 1873.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1873, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York.

V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

PARIS AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY,
PARIS, ILL., June 23, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this Company, due 1st of July next, will be paid in gold, on presentation, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York, without rebate.

ROBERT G. HERVEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1873.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS, due July 1, 1873, will be cashed on and after that date on presentation at the BANKING-HOUSE of

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of (3½) Three and one-half per Cent. has been declared payable on and after July 3, 1873.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND, Mt. Vernon and Delaware Railroad Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of Lawrence Brothers & Co., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

R. C. HURD, President.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and South Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1873, will be paid in gold coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

THE JULY COUPONS OF THE REAL estate mortgage bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after July 10.

C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable July 1, 1873.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, June 20, 1873.

The Trustees of this bank have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after July 21.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Sec. C. D. BAILEY, Treas.

☞ *All money deposited in this bank now will date interest from July 1.*

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

Send for Circular.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

3d-av., corner of 23d-st. The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, M. D., Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

INTEREST.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX per Cent. per annum will be credited JULY 1 on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 21. Dividends not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. "Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1." Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on or after July 16, on all sums entitled thereto; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, as a deposit of that day.

Interest from July 1, allowed on deposits made now.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1873.

The trustees of this bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per cent., on all sums, payable on and after July 21.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets.............$3,135,566 63 | Surplus.........$238,442 49

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

1873—JULY INTEREST.—The Twenty-sixth Semi-annual Interest at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1 will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, JULY 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

Deposits made on or before SATURDAY, July 19, will bear interest from the 1st of July. The Bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank No. 58 Bowery, south west corner Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

Oriental Savings Bank,

No. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE STS.

OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. will be declared July 1 on all sums of $5 and over which shall then have remained on deposit one or more months. DEPOSITS now, or at any time before July 21, will DRAW INTEREST from July 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.
ASSETS ELEVEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank-books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. N. J. HAINES, Pres't.
T. S. ARMOUR, Sec.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
JULY INTEREST FOR 1873.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st July, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of six per cent. per annum, entitled thereto and free from Government tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.

Money deposited on or before the 10th July will draw interest from 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY from 5 to 7 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

FORTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-fifth Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending July 1.

Payable on and after the third Monday of July.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 21, 1873.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 247 Greenwich-st., corner Park-place.

The usual Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21.

Money deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.

SHERMAN BROADWELL, President.
DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK.
TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after July 21.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. N. J. HAINES, Pres.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., June 25, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Are invited for dredging below Fredericksburg, Va., to the extent of about $7,500 worth.

Proposals, sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of July 25, 1873, and will be opened at 1 P. M. of the same day, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The right is reserved to reject any bid.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and any other information desired, can be obtained by application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers.

IMPROVEMENT OF BROADKILN RIVER, DELAWARE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 1,328 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 1 P. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873, for removing, by dredging, about 30,000 cubic yards, more or less, of mud, sand, and other loose material from the channel of Broadkiln River, Delaware.

Forms, specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where a chart of the localities may be seen.

J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
NEWPORT, R. I., June 19, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 A. M. on the 19th day of July, 1873, for granite for breakwater in Hyannis Harbor, Massachusetts.

Specifications in regard to the work and blank forms for proposals and guarantee will be sent on application to this office.

G. K. WARREN,
Major of Engineers,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

REMOVAL OF ROCK AT SOUTH-ST. WHARF, SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PENN.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 1,328 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873, for removing from the channel of Schuylkill River about seventy-five cubic yards, net, of solid rock.

Forms, specifications, drawings, and information will be furnished from this office, where map of locality can be seen.

J. D. KURTZ,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
CASTLE GARDEN, June, 1873.

PROPOSALS SEALED AND PROPERLY indorsed will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 1st day of July next, for heating by steam physician's residence at Lunatic Asylum, Ward's Island.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, Architects, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.

E. STEPHENSON,
Chairman Ward's Island Committee.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1873.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 28th day of July, 1873, for dredging at different points on the Savannah River, Georgia. Total quantity of dredging about 100,000 cubic yards, to be given out in one or two contracts. For information apply to the undersigned.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major General United States Army.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
CASTLE GARDEN, June —, 1873.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, for iron window guards, to be furnished at Lunatic Asylum, Ward's Island. Specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.

E. STEPHENSON,
Chairman Ward's Island Committee.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE, EAST RIVER BRIDGE.—Sealed proposals will be received until July 10, 1873, for the delivery of 4,790 cubic yards of cut granite face-stone and dimension backing required during the present year for the New-York Tower, East River Bridge. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office.

Address NEW-YORK BRIDGE COMPANY,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
CASTLE GARDEN, June 19, 1873.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND PROPERly indorsed, will be received at this office till 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, for furnishing materials and re-setting boilers in engine-room on Ward's Island.

Specification may be seen at the office of R. L. Wells, Superintendent, at Ward's Island.

E. STEPHENSON,
Chairman Ward's Island Committee.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
CASTLE GARDEN, June —, 1873.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, for building a brick covered archway on Ward's Island.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.

E. STEPHENSON,
Chairman Ward's Island Committee.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
CASTLE GARDEN, June —, 1873.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, for repairs to roof of Pavilion No. 1 of Lunatic Asylum, on Ward's Island. Specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, Architects, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.

E. STEPHENSON,
Chairman Ward's Island Committee.

OFFICE A. C. S., DAVID'S ISLAND,
NEW-YORK HARBOR, June 20, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M. July 21, 1873, for furnishing the "Fresh Beef" required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station during six months, commencing Aug. 1, 1873. A copy of this advertisement to be attached to each proposal. For further information apply to

CHARLES SELLMER,
Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, A. C. S.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS FOR THE UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, June 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of July, 1873, for furnishing and putting in place the five burglar-proof vaults for the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco, Cal.

Copies of the drawings and specification may be had on application at this office.

Proposals will be made for each vault as called for in the specification. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate. The whole work to be completed and in place within four months from date of acceptance of proposal.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per centum, until the completion and acceptance of the work.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, the Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form, to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of "burglar-proof vaults," and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed, "Bids for Burglar-proof Vaults," United States Branch Mint, San Francisco, Cal., and addressed to

SAMUEL McCULLOCH,
Superintendent.

IMPROVEMENT OF WILMINGTON HARBOR, DELAWARE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 1,328 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12:30 o'clock P. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873, for removing from the channel of Christiana River about 100 cubic yards net of solid rock.

Forms, specifications, drawings, and information will be furnished from this office, where map of locality can be seen.

J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1873.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 28th day of July proximo, for constructing a pile and grillage foundation at Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, Georgia, comprising nearly 700 round piles, over 400 sheet piles, and 40,000 feet, B. M. of grillage timber. For plans and specifications apply at this office.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major General United States Army.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York.—City and County of New-York, ss.—STEWART BROWN and JAMES M. BROWN, as trustees under the last will and testament of Samuel Nicholson, deceased, plaintiffs, against ANN MARIA MULLIGAN, individually, and as administratrix of John Nicholson, deceased; Martha Mulligan, James Crozier Nicholson, Anna Maria Woods, (wife of William H. Woods,) individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Henry H. K. Nicholson, deceased; Henry Hamilton Nicholson, Anna Rosamond Nicholson, and Rosanna, (widow of said Henry H. K. Nicholson,) Emily Caroline Nicholson, Eliza Nicholson, individually and as executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert George Nicholson, deceased, William Moorehead, as executor and trustee under the last mentioned will, and Joseph Stuart, as administrator of the said Robert George Nicholson, with the will annexed; Ellen Nicholson, individually and as executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of William Nicholson, (the younger,) deceased; James Torrens, as executor and trustee under the last mentioned will, and James M. Brown as administrator of the said William Nicholson, deceased, with the will annexed; William Nicholson, John Nicholson, Samuel Nicholson, Helen Cordelia Nicholson, George Nicholson, Ann Eliza Nicholson, and Alice Emily Nicholson, Elizabeth Nicholson, the widow of John Nicholson, deceased; James Torrens, and the Rev. Edward Perry Brooke, as the executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Ann Nicholson, deceased, defendants. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the County Court-house in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 7, 1873.

JAMES P. LOWREY, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 61 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the said City, on the 24th day of June, 1873.

JAMES P. LOWREY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

je28-law6wS

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York—CHRISTINA SHARP WYLIE, plaintiff, against EMILIA N. STILWELL, Silas M. Stilwell, Jr., Fanny N. Stilwell, Burritt Shepard, Mary J. Shepard, Francis N. Shepard, Mary N. Shepard, Robert N. Shepard, William Shimmin, Frances N. Shimmin, S. Penn English, Georgianna B. English, Joseph M. Taylor, Sarah S. Taylor, Mary N. Bergh, Ann Eliza Humphries, (formerly Ann Eliza Bergh), Alexander S. Johnson, as Trustee for Ann Eliza Humphries, (formerly Ann Eliza Bergh), George W. Humphries, and Horatio N. Humphries, defendants—Amended summons for relief. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 49 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 15, 1873.

SILAS A. BRADLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1873.—Dated New-York City, May 29, 1873.

SILAS A. BRADLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

my31-law6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New-York.—HENRY TETLOW against E. GUTHMAN.—Summons for money.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, at his office in the new Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 287 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for $338 84, with interest thereon from May 21, 1872, besides costs.—Dated April 24, 1873.

C. J. G. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 287 Broadway, New-York.

Take notice that the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1873, at his office in the new Court-house in said City.—Dated May 23, 1873.

C. J. G. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

my24-law7wS*

SUPREME COURT.—CHRISTIAN F. A. DAMBMANN, plaintiff, against HERMAN SCHULTING, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 35 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars, with interest from the 17th day of February, 1866, on five thousand dollars, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 5, 1873.

WM. WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of June, 1873.

W. WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

je7-law6wS

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERIKA MEYER, plaintiff, against ISIDORE MEYER, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 87 Centre-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 27, 1873.

HOWE & PECKHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of May, 1873.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1873.

HOWE & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

je7-law6wS*

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF New-York.—ALDEN S. SWAN, plaintiff, against GEORGE WOODS RICE and JOHN W. DAVIS, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 322 Broadway, New-York City, within six days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 16, 1873.

STEELE & BOYD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 322 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York on the 18th day of June, 1873.

STEELE & BOYD, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 322 Broadway.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JUDITH GUGGENHEIM, plaintiff, against GOTTLIEB GUGGENHEIM, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 87 Centre-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

HOWE & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of June, 1873. Dated New-York, June 6, 1873.

HOWE & PECKHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

je7-law6wS*

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, June 28, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, July 5, at 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, July 12, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, July 19, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. FROM NEW-YORK.

*Russia, Wed'day, June 25	Calabria, Sat'day, June 28
*Java, Wednesday, July 2	Parthia, Saturday, July 5
*Cuba, Wed'day, July 9	Samaria, Sat'day, July 12
*Scotia, Wed'day, July 16	Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 19
*Algeria, Wed'day, July 23	Batavia, Sat'day, July 26

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M., on SATURDAY, June 28, 1873.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, GRACE.........Saturday, June 28, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, GRIGG........Saturday, July 5, at 12 M.
GREECE, THOMAS.......Saturday, July 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN........Saturday, July 19, at 1 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER......Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER......Saturday, June 28, at 8 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin..........$60, $80, $100, currency.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
Steerage..........$29, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London,

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, June 28, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, July 3, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, July 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Thursday, July 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, July 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, July 17, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, July 19, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 103 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark, corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Castalia......Sat., June 28	Caledonia....Wed., July 16
Europa.......Wed., July 2	India........Sat., July 19
Anglia.......Sat., July 5	Olympia......Wed., July 23
Trinacria....Wed., July 9	Australia....Sat., July 26
California...Sat., July 12	Columbia.....Wed., July 30

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.........DAURE....Saturday, June 28
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE....Saturday, July 12
VILLE DE PARIS..————....Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE...SURMONT...Saturday, Aug. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.........$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 28th of May, at 8 o'clock A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

ALABAMA.........Wednesday, July 9
PENNSYLVANIA....Wednesday, July 23
VIRGINIA........Wednesday, Aug. 6
GEORGIA.........Wednesday, Aug. 20

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN.......July 2, at 10:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. GUARD..........July 9, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN....July 16, at 10:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr....July 23, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. PRICE, Sr.....July 30, at 9:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.......Aug. 6, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 1.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 8.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, July 15.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2½ P. M. day of sailing.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

June 30.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ALASKA, Capt. ——, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about July 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco July 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, June 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ZODIAC, Capt. CHAPIN, TUESDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing TRI-WEEKLY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, June 25.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, June 28.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.) For Turks Island, Jamaica and Savanilla,
CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, June 30.
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, July —.
For Porto-au-Prince, Curaçoa and Venezuela,
ARIEL, Capt. JONES, July —.
For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.......July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH....Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM........Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAMANA.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.—The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 5 North River, on THURSDAY, July 3, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only).....July 2
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,)...July 3
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana and Nassau)...July 10
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).........July 17
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, Capt. Wm. M. Jones, will be run as a day boat, commencing July 2, leaving Pier foot of 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M. daily, (except Sunday,) landing passengers in Boston about midnight.

The steamer SYLVAN DELL, from Peck-slip at 2 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND. The Dry Dock cars from Astor House, the Avenue C line, from foot Chambers-st., and the South-st. Belt line, run directly to above pier; also 23d-st. line, crossing every line of cars in the City.

The Saturday afternoon boat returns Sunday night.

STONINGTON LINE
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE. The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, will commence running July 2, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.
Daily from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE
MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10, P. M.
FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.
All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT
FOR KEYPORT
and all the intermediate landings.
The popular steam-boat
NELLY WHITE,
Capt. JACOB B. DAVIS,
will commence her regular trips
ON SUNDAY, May 25.
Leaving Barclay-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning; leave Keyport at 4 P. M., to return.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.
The favorite steam-boat
JESSE HOYT,
Capt. JAMES SHERMAN,
leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Fare for the excursion, $1.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF Franklin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Mon., 23d	3:00 P. M.	Mon., 23d	7:00 A. M.
Tues., 24th	3:00 P. M.	Tues., 24th	7:00 A. M.
Wed., 25th	3:30 P. M.	Wed., 25th	7:00 A. M.
Thurs., 26th	3:30 P. M.	Thurs., 26th	7:00 A. M.
Sat., 28th	10:30 A. M.	Fri., 27th	7:00 A. M.
Sun., 29th	8:00 A. M.	Sat., 28th	6:00 P. M.
Mon., 30th	7:00 A. M.	Sun., 29th	5:30 P. M.
		Mon., 30th	11:30 A. M.

GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 38 East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily (Sundays excepted) at 9:15 A. M. for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. fifteen minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Single fare 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—Leave Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKlin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 24th	8:00 A.M.	Tuesday, 24th	3:00 P.M.
Wednesday, 25th	8:00 A.M.	Wednesday, 25th	3:00 P.M.
Thursday, 26th	8:00 A.M.	Thursday, 26th	3:30 P.M.
Friday, 27th	8:00 A.M.	Friday, 27th	3:30 P.M.
Saturday, 28th	3:30 P.M.	Monday, 30th	6:30 P.M.
Monday, 30th	12:00 M.		

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT—Daily Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R. at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 3:30, and foot of 33d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip, for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.
SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.
Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eaglewood, and other Groves to let.
Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.
Office 332 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH EVERY SUNDAY.—Steamer AMERICUS, in place of NELLY WHITE, leaves Peck-slip, East River, 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M., 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
Returning, leaves the Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 8th-st. at 9:05, and 33d-st. at 9:15. Returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND Shady Side steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:15, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer MONITOR leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 2, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton.
6.00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Williamsport, Danville, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—Morning express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c.
10:15 A. M. and 12 M.—Way trains for Somerville.
12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 and 6 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:20 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 and 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1, 3:4 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:35 P.M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:53, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:50, 10:15, 11:05, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4; 5, 4:55, 6:05, 7:20, 8:44, 10:13 P. M.; Sunday, 5:22, 6:50, 11:05 A. M.; 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To south Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Portchester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

RAILROAD ROUTE FOR NEWPORT, R. I.
Passengers for this line take the 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. trains on the New-Haven Railroad from Grand Central Depot.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW ROUTE.
OPENING OF THE
"PENNSYLVANIA AIR-LINE"
TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, and the SOUTH.

On and after SUNDAY, June 29, the new PENNSYLVANIA AIR-LINE to Baltimore, Washington, and the South will be open for travel. This route is over the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and, as the public would naturally expect, possesses every requisite of speed, safety, and comfort. From Philadelphia it runs through Lancaster to Columbia, where the Susquehanna River is crossed, and thence, by way of York, to Baltimore. The GREAT TUNNEL under that city being completed, passengers are now carried through without the tedious delays attending the transfer by horse-power. This tunnel is one of the most stupendous railroad works ever built in America, and its convenience to travelers from the North, West, and East to the National Capital and the South, cannot be overestimated. This route has the additional advantage of passing through some of the most beautiful scenery in Pennsylvania, including that of the famed Chester Valley and Susquehanna River.

Throughout the road is double track, laid with steel rails and stone ballast. The equipment is entirely new, and is as perfect as it can be made. Every appliance for safety and comfort known to modern railroad art is used.

This route follows very closely the one so long and zealously advocated in Congress by Thaddeus Stevens, as the National Air-line between Washington City and New-York, and now that it is to be put in operation, running on such quick time and securing to travelers so many comforts, it seems like a realization of the Great Commoner's dream.

Two express-trains will be run entire between New-York and Washington daily, leaving New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., and Philadelphia from depot Pennsylvania Railroad, 32d and Market sts., as follows:

DAY EXPRESS, (daily, except Sunday,) with new Pullman Parlor-cars, from New-York and Philadelphia to Washington, leaves New-York 8:50 A. M., Philadelphia 11:20 A. M. Arrives at Baltimore 2:20 P. M., Washington 3:45 P. M., connecting for all points South.

NIGHT EXPRESS, daily, with new Pullman Palace Sleeping-cars from New-York and Philadelphia to Washington, leaves New-York 8:20 P. M., Philadelphia 11:05 P. M. Arrives at Baltimore 4:25 A. M., Washington 6 A. M., connecting for all points South.

For full information, through tickets, sleeping and parlor car tickets, and through baggage tickets, apply at the following

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK—No. 526 Broadway, No. 435 Broadway, No. 271 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 8 Battery-place, Depot foot of Desbrosses-st., Depot foot of Cortlandt-st.

The New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences in New-York to destination.

Ask for tickets via the "PENNSYLVANIA AIR-LINE."
Fare always as low as any other route.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FIFTIETH SEASON.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COZZENS'

West Point Hotel

is now open. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

GRAND HOTEL,
BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CONGRESS PARK, SARATOGA.

This new and magnificent hotel, accommodating 1,000 persons, will be opened June 1, 1873. The proprietors have adopted the following schedule of prices:

For the months of June, September and October, transient guests, $4 50 per day; weekly guests, $4 per day; monthly guests, $3 50 per day.

For the months of July and August, transient guests, $5 per day; weekly guests, $4 50 per day; monthly guests, $4 per day.

Gilmore's famous Boston Jubilee Band has been engaged for the season.

Families desirous of engaging apartments in this modern hotel, possessing the advantages of clothes presses, water, and electric bells in every suite of apartments, will apply to or address,
W. W. LELAND & CO., Grand Hotel, Saratoga.

ON THE SEA SHORE!
THE PLIMPTON HOUSE,
WATCH HILL, R. I.
EIGHTH SEASON.

Re-opened June 14, under same management and first-class system as heretofore.

WATCH HILL—"The finest sea-side resort upon the whole coast"—is the testimony of thousands. Visit the best.

ROUTE.—Via the New York and Stonington Steamboat Line, at 5 P. M., Pier 33, North River.

Fare, $2.50. Half-hour from Stonington to Watch Hill. Steam Ferry fare, 40c., or by New Haven and Shore Line Railroad.
A. S. PLIMPTON & CO.

CHITTENANGO
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
MADISON COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

Access via New-York Central Railroad to Chittenango Station. Fine, large hotel and furnished cottages now open.

L. L. BRITTON, late of Everett House, proprietor. Good table, attractive scenery, and mineral waters of WONDERFUL CURATIVE POWER.

Illustrated circular, with analysis, terms, routes, &c., of C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

MONTOWESE HOUSE,
BRANFORD, CONN.
This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, Jr.

TOWER HILL HOUSE.
NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., opens June 25, 1873. Address at No. 25 West 27th-st., New-York.
CLARK N. SCOFIELD, Proprietor.
Late of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., will be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia and Green Mountain ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.
MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.
JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

FOR SALE AT EAST HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND—Two cottages containing each nine rooms, newly built, situated within three minutes of beach, and commanding views of the ocean from three sides; price moderate; terms easy. Apply to Rev. S. L. MERSHON, Middlebush, N. J., or East Hampton, Long Island, or DAN TALMAGE'S SONS, No. 110 Water-st., New-York.

GLEN MITCHELL HOTEL, SARATOGA.—Lovely drives, walks, and scenery; splendid trotting park adjoining the extensive hotel grounds; fresh breezes, no mosquitoes; elegantly furnished rooms and an unexceptionable cuisine; one and a half miles from Saratoga villa; stabling first class; omnibuses and carriages to all trains.
MITCHELL BROTHERS, Proprietors.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSES OPEN.—Monroe, N. Y.; accommodation for 600 guests; fifty miles on Erie Railway; two miles in the mountains; coaches connect; gentleman of large experience, late of Metropolitan Hotel, manager; music, hops, billiards, fishing, livery, &c.; no pains spared; first class.
S. A. DAVISON, Proprietor.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTful resort for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood crowned hills; water excellent, air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars, address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay, Franklin County, N. Y.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPton, Mass., opens June 1. Terms $10 50 to $21 per week. Twenty-five per cent. discount for June. Special rates to families. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOTEL, BABYLON, LONG Island, Now Open.—Good fishing and bathing; fine drives; house in first-class order; every attention paid to the comfort of visitors to this well-known sea-side hotel. Terms liberal.
S. M. KELLINGER, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD.—MOUNTAIN VIEW House, on the banks of the Hudson, Germantown, N. Y., near the depot; board can be engaged on reasonable terms; scenery unsurpassed and healthy location. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, now open for the season; families or single gentlemen wishing for accommodations will please apply at the hotel, or address
O. DE CAMP, Proprietor.

POINT PLEASANT.—BOARD CAN BE had at this delightful location on reasonable terms; fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing. Address
W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILroad Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, 152D-ST., ON THE banks of the Hudson, is now open for the accommodation of guests at moderate rates. Apply to PAULL & DUNCALF.

BOARD AT WEST POINT.—MEARNS House open as usual, May 1. Address Mrs. A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

CARSWELL HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON HUDSON, N. Y. Pleasantly located, large rooms, fine shade. G. H. CARSWELL.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNtain Springs, N. J., is now open for company.
D. A. CROWELL.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES BOARD AND a room in a private Christian family where he can enjoy the comforts of a home; references exchanged. Address A. H., Box No. 2,725 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.
WAREROOMS,
5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
ELEGANT CARRIAGES

in all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in silk satins, French moroccos, and the finest broadcloths, exclusively the production of our well-known Broome-street Factory. In addition to our stock of the larger vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of Road Wagons, with and without tops, in all weights, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the

BREWSTER WAGON
THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY.

Our prices being fixed and uniform to all, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

In order that we may not be confounded with a joint stock company of carriage dealers who have adopted a firm name similar to our own, and impudently claim the reputation we have made for the "Brewster Wagon," we beg the public will remember that our only ware-rooms are at the corner of

5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,
AND OUR ONLY FACTORY ON BROOME-ST.
BREWSTER & CO. OF BROOME-ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS.
A full assortment of which, comprising a large stock of linen and woolen horse sheets, fly-nets, whips, bits, stirrups, English saddles, horse-blankets, carriage-robes, lap dusters, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Warranted sound and kind in all harness, six years old, eleven hands high, white as snow, flowing mane and tail, and has been used by a child five years old—a perfect little pet; also, miniature basket phaeton and harness, made to order; sold on account of sickness; will sell only to a private party. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, cheap, a handsome new open carriage, new harness and horses to match, and man in livery. Call on or address J., Farmers' Club Stables, Nos. 128 and 130 West 31st-st.

$400—FOR SALE, AT A GREAT SACRIfice, a good family horse, top buggy, (Brewster,) harness, blanket, whip, &c. Inquire in clothing-store, No. 70 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TOP WAGON, pole and shafts, double and single harness, all in perfect order, and very little used. Call or address J., Farmers' Club Stable, Nos. 128 and 130 West 31st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A respectable private family, within one hour of this City, would be willing to accommodate three gentlemen, or gentlemen with wives, with good board; price reasonable; parties desiring may confer with the advertiser at Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company, No. 192 Broadway, between 12 and 1 o'clock, on Monday, 30th, or address, at same place, O. P. Q.
N. B.—Stable accommodations if desired.

FIFTEEN OR TWENTY BOARDERS can be accommodated at Wainscott, three miles from the depot at Bridge Hampton, Long Island; the ocean and two large ponds within fifteen minutes' walk of the houses; fine fishing, crabbing, &c. Address C. C. CONKLIN or JOHN M. OSBORN, Bridge Hampton, Long Island, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE on the Catskill Mountains, the highest point on the Catskills; plenty of milk; pure air; no mosquitoes; at $6 per week. Address GEO. A. NEWCOMB, Union Society, Greene County, N. Y. Reference, H. A. Carson, Box No. 53, Orange, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS desiring a quiet home for the Summer months, (where a pleasant, healthful location and good board is the object,) can find such by applying to W. B. SISSON, Easton, Washington County, N. Y. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN NORTH GRANville, Washington County, N. Y.; large double brick house, well shaded, healthy location, fine scenery, good drives, and every way desirable for a Summer residence; terms $8 per week. Apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 110 Wall-st.

GOOD BOARD—IN ONE OF THE MOST pleasant places in the mountain region of New-Hampshire. For further information address
MILO J. CORLISS, Franconia, Grafton County, N. H.

BOARDING—IN PRIVATE FAMILY; WILL board six; terms $8 per week; residence and post-office address Unionville, Orange County, N. Y.
B. L. WINTERS.

GOOD BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE, ONE mile from Greenville, Greene County; fine view of Catskill Mountains, &c. Apply to HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE SUMMER at a private residence, four miles from the Hudson River; location pleasant; terms $6 and $8 per week. Address E. B. S., Box No. 152, Coxsackie, N. Y.

AT MONTCLAIR.—BOARD FOR TWO gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, may be obtained in a private family for the Summer. Address W., Box No. 3,716 Post-office.

GOOD BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY and pleasant rooms overlooking the Hudson; high grounds; near station; terms moderate. Address Box No. 166, Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, N.Y.

ONE FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS, NEWLY and handsomely furnished, to rent, with parlor and private table, or without board, at No. 22 West 27th-st.

BOARD—ONE MILE WEST OF CATSKILL; private family, airy location, fine views, pleasant walks and drives. Address S. ROOT, Catskill, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson; grounds fine and well shaded. Apply to Mrs. J. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

THREE OR FOUR ROOMS TO LET—With first-class board. Address Box No. 37 Madison, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—BOARD CAN be obtained in a mansion, a neatly furnished cottage, or a farm-house. References, &c., obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen; house pleasant and nicely fitted up; references given.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms, cool and pleasant, to let to gentlemen, without board, or gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHout board, at No. 255 4th-av.; references.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES DOWLING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of James Dowling, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. VAN DERZEE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William L. Van Derzee, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of July, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of June, 1873.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je28-1aw3wS*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN R. CARTWRIGHT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Edwin R. Cartwright, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 3,383.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of COSMORE G. BRUCE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Hon. John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Cosmore G. Bruce, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1873.
W. S. NASSAU, Assignee,
je14-1aw3wS* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of SIGMUND LILIENSTERN, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
je14-aw3wS R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS
of
THE GREAT SENSATION PLAY,
MORA
OR THE
GOLDEN FETTERS.
SATURDAY, June 28, LAST MORA MATINEE.

WALLACK'S. SPECIAL.
ENGAGEMENT
of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear on
TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 1,
in the character
of
MAURICE DUROSEL,
in
his entirely new Play
in five acts,
entitled
MIMI.
Box book now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
NO. 624 BROADWAY. NO. 624.
GENUINE AND DECIDED SUCCESS.
Last nights of the charming, fascinating and bewitching
LITTLE NELL, LITTLE NELL, LITTLE NELL,
THE CALIFORNIA DIAMOND,
who will appear in her thrilling sensational drama, entitled FIDELIA. FIDELIA. FIDELIA.
THE FIRE WAIF. THE FIRE WAIF.
Introducing her unrivaled Songs, Dances, Banjo Solos, and wonderful character changes. The Great Fire Scene. Wonderful and Startling Galvanic Battery and Nitro-Glycerine Sensation.
Matinées WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.
MONDAY EVENING, June 30, first appearance of the beautiful young artiste, Miss AMY STONE, in her great drama of CIGARETTE, the Little Leopard of France.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. LAST WEEK.
GUS PHILLIPS.........as.........PETER KOOMES
LULU in her WONDERFUL BOUND.
Koomer Matinée, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, June 30, will be produced
THE BEATS OF NEW-YORK.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Change of Programme Every Evening.
Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places.
PRIVATE BOXES, $2 EXTRA.
Every THURSDAY, GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

LION PARK, 110TH-ST. AND 8TH-AV.
Grand Morning Sacred Concert by the sixty men strong Anglo-Saxon Rifle Regiment Band No. 108 Prinz George of Dresden, at the Lion Park, Sunday morning, June 29, 8:30 o'clock A. M. precisely. Admission $1. SIXT LUDWIG KATTFESON.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—Administration on the personal estate of PIERRE BERNARD BERGES, deceased, having heretofore been granted to Marie Victoire Berges and others by competent authority at Bordeaux, in the Republic of France, the place of domicil of said deceased, and administration on the personal estate of said deceased in the County of New-York having been applied for by Charles A. DuVivier, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said deceased, resident in the State of New-York, to present their claims to the said Charles A. Du Vivier, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 49 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of which day, and at which hour, the application aforesaid will be heard by the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the New County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1873.
ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.
jan25-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV HEINRICH WITTHAUS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Rudolph August Witthaus, No. 34 West 35th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 19th day of March, 1873.
JULIA CATHARINE WITTHAUS,
RUDOLPH AUGUST WITTHAUS,
FRANCIS TILLOU,
EDWIN JULIUS WITTHAUS,
GUSTAVUS HENRY WITTHAUS, Jr.,
m22-1aw6m-S* Executrix and executors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McLEOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the subscriber's office and place of transacting business, No 74 (seventy-four) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1873.
f22-1aw6mS. JOHN M. MASON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE NEWSCHAFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 219 East Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1873.
CATHARINE NEWSCHAFER, Executrix.
SAMUEL W. TUTTLE, Proctor for Executrix.
ja18-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. BROWN, late of the City of New-York, soap manufacturer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 10 Peck-slip in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1873.
FRANKLIN BROWN,
SAMUEL BROWN,
a5-1aw6wS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq. Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER NAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Centre-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1873.
B. HAXTON,
PETER NAYLOR, Jr., } Executors.
je28-1aw6mSa

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONARD LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of C. Minor & D. R. Jaques, No. 25 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1873.
W. F. HAVEMEYER, Executor, &c.
je28-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES K. TRASK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 5 and 6 Washington Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 1873.
GEO. H. CHASE,
HALSEY W. KNAPP, } Executors.
ap28-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES MORGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 39 William-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.
EDWARD MORGAN, Executor.
je7-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS BAILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.
ap5-1aw6mS* HANNAH BAILEY, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IN RELATION TO JURORS FOR STATE COURTS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS,
NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., PARK,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.

Applications for exemptions will be heard here from 9 to 4 daily from all persons hitherto liable or recently serving who have become exempt, and all needed information will be given or suggestions received.

Those who have not answered as to their liability, or proved permanent exemption, will receive a "jury enrollment notice," requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notices must be answered (in person, if possible, and at this office only,) under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable, he must also answer fully and in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c., and will be allowed a selection from the seasons of Fall, Winter, or Spring to serve in, by applying here before the first or Fall list is sent in next September. No attention paid to letters.

Three lists are now being made of old and new jurors—Fall, (October, November, and December;) Winter, (January, February, and March, 1874;) and Spring, (April, May, and June, 1874.)

Persons "enrolled" as liable and allowed the privilege of selecting one of these seasons must serve when called or pay their fines. No mere excuse will be allowed or interference permitted. The fines, received from those who, for business or other reasons, are unable to serve at the time selected, pay the expenses of this office, and if unpaid will be entered as judgments upon the property of the delinquents.

No person can get excused here, and I am informed that the judges hereafter will not allow merchants, bankers, editors, and men of wealth and intelligence to evade or get excused from the moderate duty required of them.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries, and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between sixty and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States and District Court jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted. No fees of any kind exist or are allowed in regard to jury notices, and any one asking, receiving, or giving any such "fee" or "present" will be arrested by me, and, if possible, punished to the full extent of the law.
DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Commissioner.
Brown-stone Court-house, basement, No. 32 Chambers-st., Park.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
(BEGINS AT 8.)
Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
\. Farewell MATINEE TO-DAY at 1:30.
Positively LAST MATINEE of the season,
And of MADELEIN MOREL.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, June 28, closing night of the season and JOINT
BENEFIT
of Mr. JOSEPH H. TOOKER, Business Manager, and Mr. AARON APPLETON, Treasurer, upon which occasion MADELEIN MOREL will be given for positively the LAST TIME, with its great original cast, which includes Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Mr. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sara Jewett, Nellie Mortimer, Rosa St. Clair, Roberta Norwood, Nina Varian, Mr. Charles Fisher, George Clarke, Louis James, James Lewis, Henry Crisp, J. W. Lemoyne, E. Pierce, &c.
BOX-OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. M. WARD.
LAST MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2.
LAST NIGHT, AT 8.
Last times of the popular character actor,
Mr. J. M. WARD.
The performances will commence with the Irish drama, KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.
TERENCE O'MORE..............Mr. J. M. WARD
KATHLEEN......Miss WINNITTA MONTAGUE
Concluding with J. M. Findlay's sensation drama of
THE WINNING HAND.
LAST DAY AT 2. LAST NIGHT AT 8.
MONDAY EVENING, June 30, Mr. T. G. RIGGS, in the Irish drama of SHIN FANE.

LAST CONCERTS IN NEW-YORK.
GRAND MILITARY CONCERT
AT
JONES' WOOD PARK.
68th-st. and East River,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock,
Of the entire Band of the Royal Saxon Sharpshooters, Regiment No. 108, "Prince George" Garrison, Dresden, under the personal direction of Herr HANS GIROD, Kapellmeister of his Majesty the King of Saxony, and Cornet-à-Piston Virtuoso.
Admission, $1.
SECOND CONCERT AT JONES' WOOD.
GRAND SACRED MILITARY CONCERT TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) June 29, at 4 P. M.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
EVERY EVENING, the brilliant and favorite actress, CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, in the charming domestic drama, entitled JANE EYRE, produced with SUPERB SCENERY and an UNRIVALED CAST.
SATURDAY, at 1:30,
SECOND JANE EYRE MATINEE.
Seats secured in advance.

BROOKLYN RINK.
THE COOLEST PLACE
IN THE CITY.
GRAND CONCERT EVERY EVENING
BY CONTERNO'S
TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT
BAND AND ORCHESTRA.
THIRTY-SIX PERFORMERS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—Temporary building, No. 128 West 14th-st. The di Cesnola collections from Cyprus and the Loan collections of works of art, are open to the public daily from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 50 cents. New and important additions have been made to the Loan collections.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

INSTRUCTION.

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for 1873.

The attention of colleges, seminaries, and schools is specially called to

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN,
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These well-known journals, whose character, influence, and circulation place them in the front rank of newspapers in this country, offer to teachers and educational institutions in the East the very best means of addressing the intelligent and commercial community of their respective cities and surrounding country, and at less cost than by any other means.

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AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(Formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

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A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR,
JOHN MACNIE, } Principals.

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HOME SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
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WELLS' FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.,
Academic Depot. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

EDUCATION COMBINED WITH TRAVEL.—There is being formed a party of young gentlewomen to leave New-York for Europe July 2, under the guidance of a lady who has passed many years in foreign countries, and who will conduct their studies in languages and other branches of learning. Details in prospectus. Address TRAVELER, No. 30 West 26th-st., New-York.

EDUCATIONAL.—A PRIVATE FAMILY in Hanover, Germany, desire two or three pupils, to be educated with three other boys now under their care. The head of the family, a graduate of one of the German universities, will personally superintend their studies, and give especial attention to languages. For further particulars address E. A. PETERS, Tonawanda-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDING FOR TEN good boys from 10 to 16 years of age, with parental care and free from danger; $80 for July and August. Address F. D. LONG, Downingtown, Chester County, Penn.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. B. HINDS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

"AM. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855,
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
EIGHTEEN years have *proved* it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary,
No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

WANTED.—TEACHERS FOR ENGLISH, French, German, Classics, Mathematics, Painting, Music, Penmanship, Book-keeping, and other branches, to supply Families, Schools and Seminaries with Principals and Assistants in the different States. Address all letters to the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, 737 Broadway, New-York.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WISHES AN engagement as teacher in the French, Latin, or Greek languages, or will give private lessons in the City or vicinity. Address M. E. P., Box No. 340 Post-office.

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS, ORGANS, AND MELODEONS,

NEW AND SECOND HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

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WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE STOCK Exchange, having an experience of some ten years, and who has a capital of $10,000, would like to form a copartnership with some person of larger capital to transact a stock commission business. Address INTEGRITY, Box 5,390 New-York Post office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE grocery and tea store in perfect order; large cash trade; low rent; about $1,500 capital required. Address PAULISON & CO., corner Morris and Essex Railroad-av. and Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY AND LIQUOR store; will be sold cheap, as the owner cannot attend to it. Call from 6 to 9 P. M. at No. 587 7th-av.

THE TURF.

Last Day of the Utica Park Races—Joe Daniels, Geo. West, and Sue Ryder the Winners.

UTICA, N. Y., June 27.—The attendance on this, the third and last day, was immense. The number of ladies at the Park has increased steadily with each day. The first race was the Oneida Handicap, $40 entrance, half forfeit; $600 added; mile heats. In the pools, Joe Daniels and Buckden sold at $1,100, and Carleton at about $35. The three horses named were started for the first race, with Buckden one length ahead, and Joe Daniels second. The three went around the turn close together, the first two waiting for each other. At the quarter-pole Buckden still led by a length, and the favorite was four lengths in advance of Carleton. As they struck the backstretch Joe Daniels quickened his pace and lapped Buckden at the half pole, both going their best pace, Carleton away behind. At the three quarter pole Buckden had again got away from the favorite more than a length, and Carleton was coming behind at a sweeping pace. As they swung on to the finish Joe Daniels made a spirited dash for the heat but failed by a neck, Buckden winning in 1:46½, Joe Daniels second, Carleton barely saving distance. Time was lost in the first quarter, but after that the heat was close and very exciting. At the conclusion of the heat Buckden was most decidedly the favorite at $100 to $35 on Joe Daniels; Carleton at $10 or what he would bring. The horses were called sharply for the second heat. They went with Daniels leading by two lengths, Buckden second, two lengths ahead of Carleton, and went to the half, one, two, three, tandem, all doing their best. As they finished the third quarter Carleton crept up and Buckden shot off, showing daylight between himself and Carleton. Buckden and Joe Daniels came around the last turn neck and neck, everybody cheering, and came home together, both drivers using the spur, Carleton close behind. Joe Daniels barely showed his nose ahead as they passed the stand, and won the heat in 1:44¾. The excitement at this time was immense. In the pools Joe Daniels sold at $100 to $70 for Buckden—Carleton out. There was a great deal of excitement when the horses came up for the last heat. As they went Buckden led a length, but Joe Daniels lapped on the turn, and stayed at the quarter, Buckden leading half a length. In the backstretch Joe Daniels got ahead of Buckden, and slowly poked his nose in sight. At the half-mile Joe Daniels led a length, Buckden showing signs of fatigue. At the third quarter Joe Daniels led ten lengths, and he jogged home, winning in 1:47½. Buckden was distanced. This was one of the most remarkable races of the season.

For the steeple-chase George West, Tradewind, Corsican, and Victor started. West sold as the favorite at $100, the same for Hyland's stable, Tradewind and Corsican, and $15 for the field. The horses started, Corsican in the lead, George West second, Victor third, and Tradewind fourth, which position was held over the wall. The horses took the first hurdle beautifully together. At the second hurdle Victor led, Tradewind second, Corsican third, and the favorite behind. At the first bank Tradewind took the lead, Victor second, Corsican third, and George West fourth. At the third hurdle Corsican bolted and fell out of the field, nor was he again brought into the race, giving up. Tradewind, Victor, and George West ran in the order named for the next mile. At the seventh hurdle George West took second place, Victor third, and they struck the course in this order, Tradewind leading by four lengths. On the backstretch George West pushed to the first place, Tradewind second, and Victor third, and the tenth and eleventh hurdles were passed in that order. The horses made a splendid finish, George West running in 8:05, Tradewind second, and leading Victor by one length.

HURDLES, BANKS, WALL AND WATER.—There were twenty jumps.—The Consolation Purse of $500, one and a half miles, for horses beaten during the meeting. The entries were: The Moor, Sue Ryder, King Henry, Saturn, and Liverpool. Henry did not show at the call. The horses started at the half-mile pole, Sue Ryder going first, Saturn second, and the other two side by side. At the three-quarter pole Ryder led three lengths, Liverpool second, and The Moor third. As they swung into the stretch Sue Ryder still led, The Moor second, and gaining, and Saturn and Liverpool side by side. The position was nearly kept through the mile, Sue Ryder winning in a handsome finish by six lengths, The Moor second, and the others together. So closed a most successful meeting. Gov. Seymour, Judge Mason, and many other prominent citizens of Central New-York were present.

Trotting at Waverly Park, N. J.

Yesterday the third and last of the races at Waverly Park was characterized by a larger attendance, a more intense interest, better racing, and faster time than had been made the previous days. A bright sunshine and a cool breeze made the day all that could be desired for open-air sport, and the increased number of the spectators gave evidence of a corresponding increase in the interest which seemed to centre in the last day's races. About 5,000 persons were present during the day, and nearly 800 carriages filled with ladies and gentlemen were grouped about the grand stand. The track was in excellent condition, the sporting men in high spirits, the owners of favorite horses were both sanguine in relation to the result and jubilant over expected successes. The spectators were in excellent humor, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the day. The first race, which was announced to begin at 1 P. M., was delayed for various reasons until about 2, when a start was made, and the race was won by P. B. Shaw's Lady Shaw. The second race was won by L. J. Sutton's Lena B. in three straight heats, the winner distancing all competitors, including two in the first heat, and one in each of the second and third. The third race, which was for pairs, to road-wagons, was won by A. H. Schenk's Adonis and Listener. The fourth was won by J. H. Philips' Ed. White, and was not concluded until 7:50 P. M. Betting was carried on freely during the day, and was particularly lively on the third race, when a large amount of money changed hands. Prize No. 13, a purse of $200, which was offered to the horse making the fastest time, provided 2:25 was beaten, was not awarded, as none of the horses succeeded in making that time.

FIRST RACE.—Two forty class; $250 purse; $150 to the first horse, $65 to the second, and $35 to the third; mile heats; best three in five.

P. P. Shaw's g. m. Lady Shaw	1	0	1	1
J. H. Phillips' b. g. Mystic	2	0	3	4
J. Peek's c. m. Lady Emma	4	4	2	3
W. S. Thoms' b. g. Lyman	7	6	5	2
G. Hedden's br. g. Asa	5	7	7	6
J. McKee's b. m. Paterson Girl	8	9	8	7
L. J. Sutton's c. m. Lucy Penny	3	5	4	5
P. Manee's g. g. Grand Central	6	3	6dr.	
E. Dunham's s. m. Brandy	9	8	9dr.	

Time—2:31¼, 2:41, 2:29¼, 2:40¼.

SECOND RACE—Saddle trot; $150 for horses that have not beaten three minutes in harness; to go to saddle, catch weights; $90 to the first horse, $40 to the second, and $20 to the third; mile heats, best three in five:

L. J. Sutton's b. m. Lena B	1	1	1
J. Trout's b. m. Volunteer Bell	2	2	dis.
W. C. Norton's b. g. Red Cloud	2	dis.	
H. Hedden's b. m. Zib	dis.		
J. E. Bathgate's b. g. Happy John	dis.		

Time—2:44¼, 2:39¾, 2:39.

THIRD RACE.—For pairs; $200 purse; for teams that have not beaten 2:40 single; $125 to the first, $50 to the second, and $25 to the third; mile heats, best three in five.

A. H. Schenck's Adonis and Listener	1	1	2	2	1
J. H. Phillips' Prince and Mary	2	2	1	1	2
J. Bailey's Harry and Frank	3	3	dis.		
A. A. Snyder's Billy and Jersey	[illegible]				

Time—2:58¼, 2:58¼, 2:45¾, 2:49¼, 2:49¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Open to all; $500 purse; $325 to the first horse, $100 to the second, and $75 to the third; mile heats, best three in five.

J. H. Phillips' b. g. Ed. White	3	1	1	1
J. D. McMann's s. g. Fred	1	3	2	2
A. D. Coykendall's c. m. G. Bertram	2	2	dis.	

Time—2:33¼, 2:31¼, 2:32, 2:38.

The judges were J. C. Vanfleet, Henry Casey, and J. B. Ryerson.

Pool Selling on the Oakland, Cal., Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The pool selling to-night at the Lick House on the $10,000 running races to come off on Saturday, at Oakland, was very lively. On the race between Alibi and Nell Flaherty pools to the amount of $4,000 were sold. Nell Flaherty was the favorite by two to one. On the race between Ben. Wade and Thad. Stevens $8,000 were sold, with the betting about even. Great interest is excited in the result of the races.

Mystic Park Races—Fourth Day's Trotting.

BOSTON, June 26.—The racing on the fourth day at Mystic Park resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For horses that have never beaten 2:40. Eight out of the fourteen entries started. In the betting Lothair was the favorite against the field.

SUMMARY.

Norcross' blk. g. Lothair	1	1	1
Worcester's w. g. Baby Boy	2	2	2
Owner's s. g. Modoc	3	3	6
Nettler's b. s. Rex Patchen	6	5	3
Carpenter's b. m. Lady Hamilton	4	6	4
Hick's ch. g. Ludlow Boy	5	4	5
Brock's ch. g. Folly	8	7	7
Keary's ch. g. Jim Fisk	7	dis.	

Time—2:35¼, 2:36, 2:38¼.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, for 2:29 horses. There were six entries, three of which started. Bristol Bill was the favorite in the pools before the start and after he had lost a heat. The following is a summary:

Carpenter's gr. g. Billy Platter	1	1	2	1
Brown's gr. g. Bristol Bill	2	2	1	2
J. J. Bowen's b. m. Ella Elwood	3	3	3	3

Time—2:29, 2:31¼, 2:29, 2:31¼.

Trotting at Point Breeze Park.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—At Point Breeze Park, this afternoon, the first race was for a purse of $1,000, between Hotspur and Lady Maud, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. The race was won in three straight heats by Hotspur in 2:30, 2:27½, and 2:28¼.

The second race was between Bismarck and Honest Billy for $200, best three in five, to harness. Only two heats were run, Bismarck being withdrawn on account of injury. They were won by Honest Billy in 2:34¼ and 2:38.

KING'S COUNTY BUDGET.

Meeting of the Board of Estimate—Reductions Made in Several Departments.

The Kings County Board of Estimate met last evening, pursuant to adjournment, and disposed of the estimates of the various departments of the City Government. The reduction was by no means so general and extensive as had been anticipated, some of the estimates being passed as submitted. At 8 P. M. Mayor Powell called the Board to order, Controller Schroeder being the only member absent. The estimate of the Commissioners of Charities, amounting to $460,071, was adopted. The estimates of the Board of Education were then taken up and the amount asked for, $1,039,666 48, reduced $100,000 by striking out $50,000 for a new depot for the Board and $50,000 for a new school-house in District No. 18. The Mayor moved to strike out the estimate for No. 12, but the motion was not seconded. The Mayor's motion would have made the reduction nearly $180,000. This gives to the Board of Education $255,000 for new school buildings in Districts Nos. 2, 12, 16, and 22. The next estimate in order was that of the Board of City Works, for street-cleaning and repairs and maintenance of sewers, in all $325,000. Some objection was raised to the item of $150,000 for street-cleaning, whereupon Mayor Powell remarked that the Board of City Works now had to clean 280 miles of streets, and the work of street-cleaning was better done now than ever before. Finally the estimate was adopted without deduction. The estimate of the Board of Police, amounting to $686,650, included $65,000 for an addition of sixty-five patrolmen, which would increase the force to 500. On motion of Supervisor Osborne, the proposed increase was reduced to forty men, thus cutting $25,000 from the estimate, the remaining items of which were passed. The County budget, made up by the Board of Supervisors, amounting to $1,029,361 84, was passed, with the reduction of $4,000 on the Penitentiary repair fund. The Fire Department estimate of $317,800, including a contingent fund of $5,000, was passed. The estimates of the Health Department, $50,000, and of the Park Commissioners, $45,000, completing Washington Park, were passed, after the defeat of Supervisor Osborne's proposition to reduce the latter to $30,000. The City budget was finally taken up and discussed.

The budget calls for $2,097,762 20, for various expenses of the City Government, including interest on the City bonded indebtedness, and $600,000 for street lighting. The estimates had been carefully prepared by Controller Schroeder, and were passed without reduction. The estimate of $125,000 for county sewers was also passed. Alderman Ropes appeared before the board, and asked that $150,000 be inserted in the City budget for repairs to the City Hall, but the proposition was not accepted, and after some further discussion of an informal character, the Board adjourned subject to the call of the chair. The amount granted in the ten estimates, passed on last evening, is $6,036,511 52, or $139,000 less than asked for. The estimates, as corrected, will now be subject to the revision of the joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors, of which a meeting will be held on Tuesday next. The total amount of this year's budget will be about $7,460,000, from which a surplus of $341,134, now on hand, will be deducted.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

The False Invoice System—Heavy Suits Compromised and Pending.

The books and papers of a large importing firm in this City were seized yesterday by the Custom-house authorities, it being charged that a systematic course of fraudulent invoice entries had been going on for several years, by which the Government had been defrauded out of large sums.

This is but one of several large cases which have been unearthed by the Custom-house officials recently. Most of the parties whose nefarious operations came to light succeeded in effecting compromises by the payment of sums ranging from one-fifth to one-third of the amounts for which suits were begun by the Government.

Three of these suits were brought against sugar importers, whose operations in the way of defrauding the revenue were substantially the same. It is alleged that they succeeded in bribing certain examiners in the Appraisers' Department to return false standards, by which the customs were defrauded to a large amount. There is a specific duty upon sugar of from 1¾ to 4 cents per pound, according to the quality, and by bribing the examiners the grades of sugars imported by these merchants were reported as much inferior to what they really were. Of course the duty collected was much less than it ought to have been, and the Government found that it had been a heavy loser. The Custom-house authorities claimed $75,000 from one of these firms, but the difficulty was finally settled without bringing the case to trial by the payment of $25,000. It is said that the members of the firm were only too glad to escape by the payment of this penalty.

Suit was brought against another large sugar firm for $45,000. It was found that the quantities of sugar which they had imported and passed by payment of a reduced duty assessed on a fraudulent return were not large, and only $7,000 was exacted by the agents of the Government. From a third firm the Government claimed $125,000. The importers expressed themselves willing to pay $50,000 rather than have the case go to trial. This offer was accepted and a compromise effected upon that basis. The members of the firm yesterday were very reticent upon the subject, and would not afford any information, except in the way of denying the reports.

A suit for $40,000 was also recently commenced against a dry-goods importing house above Canal-street, the charge being fraud in invoicing grenadines. On grenadines, cotton, and silk stuffs, where cotton is the material component of chief value, there is an ad valorem duty of thirty-five per cent.; on other sorts of grenadines, when they contain less than 100 threads to the square inch, there is an ad valorem duty of ten per cent. and a specific duty of three and one-half per square yard. It is charged that the firm had fraudulent invoices made out with the object of having their goods passed, so as to pay the lesser duty. A compromise was effected by the payment of $22,000. A suit for $60,000 was also brought against a hardware importing firm a few weeks ago, which has not been settled. This is also for the making out of false invoices. The matter has not been settled, and the suit is still pending.

There are also a number of other Custom-house cases which are not yet settled, but are in the hands of special agents of the Treasury.

A Locomotive and Cars Seized for Debt.

The novelty of seizing a railroad train for debt was enacted in Jersey City Thursday afternoon, when Sheriff Reinhardt attached a locomotive and three cars just as they were leaving the Pennsylvania Depot for Montclair. The seizure was made to secure possible damages in a suit brought against the company for $9,000 on an action for debt. The passengers made an appeal to the Sheriff, and he finally consented to let the train proceed in charge of a deputy, the company assuring him that there should be no interference with the officer. The train proceeded to its destination, and returned yesterday, in charge of Deputy Taugeman, who says he experienced no difficulty, except that he was compelled to draw a pistol on the conductor, on the return trip, to convince him of the impolicy of unhooking one or two of the rear cars.

Hydrophobia in Brooklyn.

Last night three dogs were killed in the neighborhood of Albany-avenue, showing symptoms of hydrophobia. The disease, as traced to them, shows the great peculiarity of the contagion. John Lutz, a scavenger, of No. 324 Albany-avenue, killed a mad dog a few days ago, but not until a cow had been bitten by it. The cow soon showed signs of the disease, and was killed and thrown into a lot. Numbers of dogs ate from the carcass, and these three are of the number. It is not known how many more are inoculated with the poison.

Morris Female Institute.

The eighth anniversary exercises of the Morris Female Institute, of Morristown, N. J., were held on the evening of the 24th inst., at the South-street Presbyterian Church. A large audience was in attendance, and the occasion was one of unusual interest. The graduating class was composed of the following young ladies: Miss Julia Bates, of Parsippany, N. J.; Miss Fanny L. Raymond, of Detroit, Mich.; Miss Carrie H. Davis, and Miss Ella F. Rayner, both of Bloomfield, N. J. The special exercises of the evening consisted of an address by Rev. J. Romeyn Berry, D. D., the valedictory essay by Miss Rayner, and an address to the class by the Principal, Mr. C. G. Haseltine. The music for the occasion was furnished by the young ladies of the institute, under the direction of Prof. F. G. Ilsley, and was of a very high order.

COLLEGE OF CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Annual Meeting of the Alumni—Election of Officers—The Memorial Tablet.

The Association of the Alumni of the College of the City of New-York held their annual meeting, last evening, at the college building, Gen. Henry E. Tremain, President, in the chair. The Committee on Examinations presented a very lengthy and exhaustive report, which was received with thanks. The Treasurer, John Hardy, presented his report, showing receipts for the year, with last year's balance, to be $949 04, and expenditures $75, leaving a balance on hand of $874 04. Mr. Edwin M. Cox, Chairman of the Tablet Fund, presented a partial report, showing estimated receipts, $904 64, and expenses $882 72, upon which statement he reported progress. The Legislative and Diploma Committees reported progress. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the re-election of Gen. Henry E. Tremain as President; Edwin M. Cox, Vice President; Alfred G. Compton, Secretary; James Knox, Treasurer; Frederic J. De Peyster, Historian; Chas. L. Holt, Trustee of the Students' Aid Fund; John Hardy, Alex. P. Ketchum, and J. Seaver Page, members at large of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas, The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, on the 21st of April, 1873, received and ordered to be printed and have extensively circulated a report upon the condition of the College of the City of New-York; and,

Whereas, This report censures directly and indirectly graduates who are instructors, and apparently seeks to make the Alumni a proscribed class; therefore,

Resolved, That having a profound interest in the welfare of the college, and considering this report, notwithstanding its extra-judicial character, deserving attention because of the publicity that it has received, and its pseudo-official origin, the associate Alumni of the College of the City of New-York believe that it is due to them, as well as to the fair fame of the college, that a full and candid statement should be made of the workings of the institution; of the character and ability of its Faculty and other instructors, and of the principles that should govern its administration, and therefore most respectfully request the Board of Trustees to institute, at its earliest convenience, a thorough investigation into the affairs of the college, and to give to the results of their investigation a full and wide publicity.

The resolution gave rise to a very spirited discussion, and was finally adopted unanimously.

The Alumni then proceeded to dedicate the memorial tablet erected "in memory of the graduates of the College of the City of New-York who lost their lives in the service of their country during the war for the Union." The tablet is made from the design of J. S. Wightman, a graduate of the Class of 1853, and is composed of clouded gray, white, and warm-tinted marbles. The style is of ornamental Gothic, with emblematical carvings representing War, Peace, and the Union. On the tablet are engraved in gold the following names: Lieut. Edward K. Wightman, Class of 1854; Brig. Gen. James L. Van Buren, Class of 1855; Lieut. F. B. Crosby, Class of 1860; Lieut. Wm. T. Bryant Gray, Class of 1860; Lieut. Charles T. T. Krith, Class of 1860; Major Edwin F. Young, Class of 1860, and Col. Gilbert M. Elliott, Class of 1861.

The opening address was made by Edwin M. Cox, Chairman of the Tablet Fund, after which he introduced Frederic J. De Peyster, who delivered an oration for the occasion, giving the history of each name on the tablet, and the manner of his death. Gen. Tremain next delivered an address while presenting the tablet to the college for safe keeping, which address was warmly responded to by Gen. Alex. Stewart Webb, LL. D., President of the Faculty, who accepted the trust on behalf of the college. The Alumni then adjourned to the chapel for a social reunion. During the unveiling of the tablet there were several ladies present, the relatives of the dead soldiers whose names were there recorded.

THE RING INDICTMENTS.

Norton and Ingersoll Arrested—They Give Bail.

Ex-Senator Mike Norton was brought to the District Attorney's office, yesterday, by Capt. Irving, of the Detective force. There are seven indictments against him for conspiracy and one for bribery. The charges are similar to those against the other ex-Court-house Commissioners, and the bail as in those cases is fixed at $12,000. James J. Monaghan, of No. 221 Mulberry-street, is Norton's bondsman in $5,000 for the bribery indictment; Chas. H. Fersin, of No. 655 Lexington-avenue, in $4,000 for four of the indictments for conspiracy, and Chas. Rogers, of No. 317 Canal-street, in $3,000 for the other three. Later in the day James M. Ingersoll, the Ring chair-maker and Court-house Commissioner, was escorted into the District Attorney's office by officers Tully and Heidelberg. Mr. Denney the Recognizance Clerk, had his hands full of business with this case, having bail bonds for eleven indictments to prepare. Seven of the number were for conspiracy, three for false pretenses, and one for bribery. The bonds, as approved by Assistant District Attorney Allen, were for $15,000, the amount of bail fixed by the Supreme Court. Mr. Weston P. Austin, of No. 95 Fifth-avenue, is the bondsman for the whole amount. Joseph B. Young, ex-Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, also indicted by the Grand Jury, was reported to have been arrested, yesterday, by Capt. Irving, but subsequent information did not confirm this report.

G. M. King, employed in the Department of Public Works under Tweed, is said to be sought for by the detectives, and also Cornelius Corson, formerly of the Bureau of Elections, and a partner with Tweed in the New-York Printing Company. These individuals, it is believed, complete the number of persons for whom warrants have been given to Superintendent Matsell, although there are rumors of others who are "wanted." When these alleged criminals will be brought to trial depends upon the action of the criminal court judges, the District Attorney being willing to begin the prosecution in ten days' time if allowed to do so. The old indictments against Peter B. Sweeny and Hugh Smith are quashed, it is said, and it is not improbable that new ones may be found by the Grand Jury.

A Woman Attempts to Poison Her Husband.

A woman named Anna Memler was arrested in Hoboken, yesterday, charged with attempting to poison her husband, Henry Memler. The parties had not lived happily of late, and it is alleged that Mrs. Memler requested a friend named Henry Voker to purchase some opium for her, that she might give it to her husband. This Voker declined to do, when she sent the servant girl for the drug. The druggist refused to furnish it. The facts came to the ears of Justice Laird, who resides in the neighborhood, and he caused Mrs. Memler's arrest. The evidence showing that Mrs. Memler had made such a proposition to Voker, she was committed in default of bail.

Arrest of Check Swindlers.

Two strangers entered the Hansa Hotel, in Hoboken, N. J., Thursday afternoon, and ordered dinner. At the conclusion of the meal they called for wine, and invited the persons about the premises to drink. Their bill soon amounted to $75, when they offered in payment a check, purporting to have been drawn by Tuthill & Bliss, of Hartford, Conn., for $2,985 36. The proprietor asked them to wait a few moments while he procured change. He then went to Recorder Bohnstedt, who at once telegraphed to Hartford, and soon learned that no such firm was known there. The parties offering the check were arrested, when they gave their names as George A. Bliss and George Boker. Yesterday they were identified by several persons whom they had victimized, one of whom they swindled out of $1,500. They were committed for trial.

Tammany Society—How It will Celebrate the Fourth.

Tammany Society has made elaborate arrangements to duly celebrate the forthcoming anniversary of American independence. The main hall of Tammany building is to be decorated with flags, streamers, &c., and Grafulla's full band and a fine glee club are to furnish the instrumental and vocal music.

The exercises will then commence at 10 A. M. by a speech by Grand Sachem Augustus Schell. Judge James C. Spencer will then read the Declaration of Independence, and Hon. Clarkson N. Potter will make the grand oration or "long talk."

Sunstrokes in this City.

Gustave Riel, thirty-five years old, residing in Morrisania, was prostrated by the heat yesterday afternoon, and fell off a wagon he was driving, at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Third-avenue, cutting his head severely. Harriet Jones, forty years old, residing at Sixty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, was prostrated by heat at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Fourth-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. Harriet J. Foley, forty years old, of No. 651 Second-avenue, was overcome by the heat at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Irving-place, last evening, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

There will be music by the Central Park Band on the Mall this afternoon, commencing at 4 P. M.

Mr. Joshua O. Wood, a promising young artist, sails for Europe to-day for a two years' residence in Rome.

The excursion of the children of the Orphan Asylum and Free Schools will take place on Wednesday next.

The Tammany Committee on Organization met last evening, and presented a report to be made at the next meeting of the Tammany General Committee.

The subject under discussion at the New-York Liberal Club, last evening, was "Alchemy, Past and Present." Prof. Charles Froebel, of the New-York College of Pharmacy, opened the discussion.

Among the passengers of the Cambria for Europe was Judge George C. Barrett, of the Supreme Court of this City, who, during vacation, seeks a short relief from his arduous and closely-pursued duties on the bench.

The trial of Frank L. Taintor, the defaulting cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, has been postponed until Monday, for production of affidavits explanatory of the absence in Europe of Mr. Raynor, a director and witness.

The Eighth Assembly District Republican Association met, last evening, at No. 274 Grand-street, and elected John McDonald delegate to the Central Committee, vice John H. Stroud, resigned. The association adjourned until the second Monday in September.

The charge of perjury brought by Nathaniel McKay against M. Garsia, Venezuelan Consul, was before United States Commissioner Betts yesterday, and after hearing testimony in the case, Mr. Betts discharged the accused, there being no evidence to sustain the charge.

At the annual Commencement of the Episcopal College of the Sisters of Bethany, in the Diocese of Kansas, held on the 17th inst., the Bishop of the diocese as President, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. George Dudley Wildes, A. M., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale, on the Hudson, N. Y.

Honora McGaw and Catherine Keenan, tenants in the tenement-house No. 333 East Eleventh-street, quarreled last night, when Honora struck Catherine on the head with a hatchet, inflicting a severe wound. Honora was arrested and locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, and Catherine was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

There will be music at Prospect Park at 4 P. M. to-day by the Twenty-third Regiment Band.

The Industrial Exhibition will open on Sept. 15. The buildings will be ready on Sept. 9 for the reception of goods for exhibition.

Yesterday Detective Riggs arrested William E. Brown, late Treasurer of the Bridge-street Methodist Episcopal (colored) Church, on a charge of embezzling $220, funds of the church.

The new steam yacht Florence Witherbee will be launched from Van Dusen's ship-yard, at the foot of North Seventh-street, Williamsburg, at noon to-day. The yacht is 96 feet in length, 17½ feet beam, and a draft of 5 feet.

The annual Commencement exercises of Public School No. 25, one of the oldest in the City, were held yesterday afternoon at the school, in Walworth-street. During the exercises a group of statuary was presented by the teachers to Mr. Phelps, who yesterday retired from the local board, after twenty years' service.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Medical Advisory Board, Staten Island branch of the Nursery and Childs Hospital of New-York, report that there is at present under their care 194 children. Of these, 32 are under one year, 155 are in the nursery, and 39 are boarded out.

The fair and twentieth anniversary celebration of the Old Ladies' Home, attached to the Seaman's Retreat at Stapleton, which has been in progress since Tuesday, closed last evening with appropriate ceremonies. The closing addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Rockwell, of Staten Island, and Rev. Mr. Hellen, Chaplain of the institution.

NEW-JERSEY.

"Floral Sunday" will be observed at the Universalist Church in Jersey City to-morrow. Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, of New-Haven, will officiate.

The Health Board of Jersey City has adopted a code of regulations which are expected to keep the city clean, in view of the approach of the cholera.

A child named Cox, whose parents reside at Union Hill, was severely injured, Thursday evening, by the bursting of a kerosene lamp. Mrs. Cox was badly burned while attempting to extinguish the flames.

Edward Finn, the laborer who was run over by a Pennsylvania locomotive while working on the track at Hudson-street, Jersey City, Wednesday afternoon, died yesterday from the effects of his injuries.

Fritz Deishler, a boy about five years old, was attacked by a large bloodhound at the corner of Lincoln and Mercer streets, Newark, Thursday afternoon, and his face, arms, and body terribly lacerated. His injuries will probably prove fatal.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Henry Gurtie and Henry Thompson, who were suffocated in the fire which broke out at Yearance's stables at Passaic, gave a verdict, yesterday, in accordance with the facts, there being no evidence to throw any light upon the matter.

The closing exercises of the Bergen Institute were held last evening at the Bergen Presbyterian Church in Jersey City, Mr. Amos Kellogg presiding. Prizes were awarded to twenty "Nine Star" pupils, and interesting addresses were made by Rev. Chas. Parker and Rev. N. S. Rulison.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the dwelling-house, No. 146 East Grand-street, Elizabeth, and owing to a false alarm the flames spread to the three houses adjoining before the Fire Department arrived, and each building was damaged about $1,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

For some time past the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been annoyed by a gang of small thieves who prowl around the Jersey City Terminus, cutting the brass connections of the patent air-brakes. Yesterday a man named Francis Eldridge was found with sixteen pairs of these connections, worth $7 50 per pair, and he was committed for trial on a charge of larceny.

A Member of the Typographical Union Refused Burial by a Roman Catholic Bishop.

From the Montreal Witness, June 26.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock the friends and relations of poor Chabot, the printer who was last week drowned in the harbor, followed his remains to the grave in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, but strange to say, the authorities at the last moment refused to allow the body to be interred. Upon inquiries being made it was stated that a note had been handed to Bishop Bourget, informing him that the deceased was a member of a secret society inimical to the Catholic faith, and that consequently he had felt himself constrained to prevent the burial of the deceased in consecrated ground. This was a dreadful blow to the friends of Chabot, whose only connection was with the Montreal Typographical Union No. 97, which of course is very far from being a secret society. Several persons attempted to have the order withholding burial rescinded, but up to 9 o'clock A. M. to-day with no success. The remains were, however, allowed to be deposited in the cemetery vault, where they will remain until something definite is decided on. A deputation from the Union will, this morning, formally visit the Bishop and lay before him the true state of affairs, explaining in what manner deceased was a member, &c. Another rumor is that Bishop Bourget, having been told of the late meeting of the International Typographical Union in the hall of the Institute Canadian, made up his mind that the two bodies were associated together, and both were, therefore, well worthy of excommunication. Much indignation is expressed by the printers generally at the Bishop's conduct.

A Flying Man.

The experiment with a new aerial machine invented by M. de Groof, says *Galignani's Messenger* of June 12, announced to take place in the Champs de Manoeuvres, at Brussels, on Sunday, was attempted, but did not respond to the expectations of the aeronaut or of the public. An immense crowd of spectators had assembled from an early hour on the ground. In the middle of the plain, opposite the race-stand, a space had been reserved for the apparatus, and above which floated the balloon which was to take up the inventor. The ascent had been fixed for 3 o'clock, but considerable delay was caused by the final preparations of arranging the cords by which the wings and rudder of the machine were to be worked, so that it was not until 4:30 that all was ready, and that M. de Groof placed himself in the midst of his apparatus on a seat. The balloon was then hauled to the spot, but just as it was about to be attached, a violent gust of wind drove it against the machine, the rudder and one of the wings of which were thrown out of gear. M. de Groof was knocked down, but not injured. Although disconcerted for a moment by this accident, he did not lose courage, but immediately set to work to repair the damage, and in a short time was ready to recommence. This time the balloon was properly attached, and began to rise with its load, but had scarcely attained the height of a few yards when the rope by which the apparatus was attached suddenly broke, and M. de Groof and the machine came heavily to the ground. He was not hurt, but his construction was fractured and rendered useless. This double check and the evident insufficiency of the preparations, excited great dissatisfaction among the spectators, who broke down the barriers, and, rushing into the inclosure, tore to pieces the balloon and the net. M. de Groof, however, succeeded in escaping. In fine, the failure was complete, and he and the savants who supported him have learned the lesson that there is a wide difference between theory and practice.

Russian Women Students.

The Russian Government, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has just made a remarkable announcement in its official organs relative to the Russian women students in the University of Zurich. During the last two years, says this document, the number of young Russian women who study at Zurich has rapidly increased; there are now more than 100 in the University and Polytechnic school in that town. "Very unfavorable reports have reached the Government," it adds, "relative to the conduct of these young women. At the time when their number began to increase, the leaders of the Russian emigration made Zurich the centre of their revolutionary propaganda, and they spared no efforts to draw the students into it. Under their influence all serious study gave place to a fruitless political agitation; various political parties, representing the most radical opinions, were formed among the Russian youth of both sexes. A 'Slavonic Democratic-Socialist Society,' a 'Slavonic Central Revolutionary Committee,' and a Slavonic and a Russian section of the International Society, have been formed at Zurich, and they number several young Russians of both sexes among their members. In the Russian library, to which certain Russian editors and publishers send their periodicals and newspapers gratis, lectures of a very revolutionary character are delivered. * * * It has become a daily occupation of young Russian girls to attend the meetings of working men; political agitation absorbs these youthful and inexperienced minds, and leads them into wrong courses. * * * The young women who have thus been dragged into politics are entirely under the influence of the leaders of the emigration, and have become their obedient instruments. Some of them go two or three times in the year to Russia and back again, taking with them incendiary letters and proclamations. * * * Others allow themselves to be deluded by the communistic theories of free love, and, under the protection of a fictitious marriage, act in utter forgetfulness of all the fundamental principles of morality and decorum. The misconduct of these Russian women has so provoked the local population that even the lodging-house keepers hesitate to take them into their homes. * * * Such immorality cannot be allowed by the Government to pass unnoticed. It must not be forgotten that these women will, sooner or later, come back to Russia, there to become wives, mothers, and teachers; and it is the duty of the Russian Government to prevent them, as far as possible, from corrupting the youth of the country. To those young women who really wish to obtain a scientific education, ample opportunities are afforded by the higher schools in Russia itself, to which students of both sexes are freely admitted; but there can be no doubt that the Russian young women who go to Zurich are actuated by different motives from that of a love of science. * * * The frivolous articles of some of our newspapers, the false notions as to the position of women in society, the attraction exercised by modern ideas—all these causes have more or less had an influence in bringing a relatively much larger number of young Russian women to Zurich than are to be found there from other European countries to whose universities women are not admitted. The number of women students from Russia is 108; of those from other European States, not 20. * * * In order to put an end to this abnormal state of things, it is hereby announced to all the Russian women who attend the lectures at the University and the Polytechnic School of Zurich, that such of them as shall continue to attend the above lectures after the 1st of January, 1874, will not be admitted, on their return to Russia to any examination, educational establishment, or appointment of any kind under the control of the Government."

Base-Ball Notes.

The Atlantics play the second game of their championship series with the Resolutes on the Union Grounds this afternoon.

The White Stockings, of Philadelphia, were announced to play the Resolutes on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon, but for some reason, which is as yet unexplained, they failed to put in an appearance.

[Advertisement.]

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION.—Keep cool and wear a KNOX Summer hat. You will find, at either of the stores of the popular and energetic hatter, all varieties of nobby "straws," the dashing "drab," and the picturesque "beaver cassimere," which will prevent trouble in making a selection to gratify your taste.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Havana and Nassau.—From Havana—F. Puig, E. Franci, A. Caragol, J. Venecia, M. de la Torre and servant, U. Fradera, Miss J. Tobias, M. Hernandez, E. Sivatti, J. H. Rush, Mrs. M. Hines, J. Danaher, C. Osti, J. Reyes, Mrs. J. Torres, B. B. Pontremuly, E. Scherenfelt, Wm. Dewey, James B. Robertson. From Nassau—Pedro Castri and wife, T. P. Moore and wife, Rebecca Farrington, Juliana Farrington, Miss Caroline Sawyer, A. Holmes and son, J. C. Riley, Julia Lockhart, Mrs. L. LaRue and child, Mrs. Catherine Paris.

In steam-ship Trinacria, from Glasgow.—Wm. Delano, wife, and son, Mrs. Dunster, daughter, and son, F. R. Robertson, Wm. Dougherty.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.....4:30 | Sun sets......7:35 | Moon sets..10:35

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:22 | Gov. Island..11:11 | Hell Gate..12:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...............FRIDAY, June 27.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Denmark, (Br.,) Sumner, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Calabria, McMicken, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Delmotte, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Pereire, (Fr.,) Doune, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Castilia, Butler, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; M. O. Wells, Ross, New-Bedford, Rackett & Brothers.

Ships Golden Gate, Berry, Yokohama, Salter & Livermore; Prinz Albert, (Ger.,) Hopfner, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Rosa Brettchie, (Ger.,) Schultz, Rostock, C. Tobias & Co.; Banguerau, (Br.,) Robinson, London, C. W. Berteaux & Co.; Cyr, (Br.,) Good, Cork or Falmouth, Heney & Parker; Josephine, (Br.,) Hepburn, Liverpool, Kinney, Ross & Co.; Cord Adler, (Nor.,) Larsen, Maryport, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Adelaide Pendergast, (Br.,) Randoff, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast, Bro. & Co.; Mary M. Bird, Packard, Marseilles, H. P. Brown & Co.; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rhodes, Bridgetown, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Mary, (Br.,) Nickerson, Barcelona, Brett, Son & Co.; J. H. Gillespie, Brown, St. John, N. B., D. R. DeWolf & Co.; Clara M. Goodrich, Look, Lisbon, for orders, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. John Rose, Starill, Pernambuco, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Jennie F. Willey, Willey, Fernandina, S. C. Loud & Co.

Sloop Emily, Denick, New-Haven, H. W. Jackson & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana June 21, and Nassau 2d, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Trinacria, (Br.,) Thomson, Glasgow June 14, and Moville 15th, with mdse. and 227 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Claribel, (Br.,) Bayley, Savanilla, via Kingston, Jam., June 18, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Graf Bismarck, (Ger.,) Nordenholtz, Bremen June 11, and Southampton 14th, with mdse. and 345 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Donau, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen June 14, and Southampton 17th, with mdse. and 575 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Hodges, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Astronomer, (of Liverpool,) Edgar, Calcutta Feb. 11 and Sands Head 12th, with mdse. to Caleb Bowles—vessel to Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Ship Centaur, (of Liverpool,) Buchan, Calcutta, March 1, and Sands Head 4th, with mdse. to John D. Wood—vessel to J. H. Sparks.

Bark Antelope, Davis, St. Croix, 12 ds., with sugar, molasses, and cotton, and 7 passengers to Roche Bros. & Co.

Bark Dover, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Stilphen, Singapore March 15, with mdse. to Frederick Spring. June 25, off Fenwick Island, J. Johnson, seaman, fell overboard and was drowned.

Bark Miako, (of London,) Anderson, Yokohama March 5, with teas to E. W. Corlies—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Antonio, (Ital.,) Calducci, Newcastle, Eng., 56 ds., with coal to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Adelia Carlton, (of Boston,) Carlton, Hong Kong Feb. 27, with mdse. to Olyphant & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Pawashick, (of Summerside, N. S.,) Musterd, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar to Howland & Aspinwall—vessel to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Brig Spring Bird, (of Canning, N. S.,) Thomas, Maracaibo 18 ds., with coffee to Schmilinsky, Lots & Co.—vessel to G. F. Peniston.

Brig Stella, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kay, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Renauld, Francois & Co.—vessel to Eagle & Blakslee.

Brig Volante, (Ger.,) Ruter, Gualeguay, River Platte 66 ds., with bone and bone dust to Chas. Luling & Co.

Brig Johanna, Peterson, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Hand & Swan.

Brig Quaco, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dakin, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Ygnasa, del Valle & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Brig Hattie Eaton, (of Demerara,) Cook, Guantanamo 22 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Daisy, (of Brookhaven,) McCarty, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Brown, Bros. & Co.—vessel to Hand & Swan.

Brig Alceste, (Aust.,) Shilianovich, Newcastle, Eng., 42 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Osprey, (of Addison,) Crowley, St. George, N. B., 5 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. West Side, (of Brookhaven,) Davis, Corpus Christi 24 ds., with mdse. to J. H. Brower—vessel to master. Has had fine weather.

Schr. Rosalie, (of Nassau,) Albury, Harbor Island 8 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Edward Wait, (of Portland,) York, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Sheppard, Gandy & Co.—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Schr. Wm. D. Daisley, (of Boston,) Daisley, Cat Island 7 ds., with fruit to Montell & Bartow—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Laura A. Webb, (of Deer Isle,) Hatch, Paracos 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. J. F. Chandler, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.—vessel to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Schr. Maud Mulloch, Norwood, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. L. A. Boardman, Norwood, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Sportsman, (of Falmouth, Eng.,) Wells, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to Chas. Luling & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. Empire, Ferguson, Belfast, with lumber, for Rondout.

Schr. George Shattuck, Allen, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Grand Island, McIntyre, Camden, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Farrell, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Eunice Rich, (of Boston,) Pierce, Cat Island, 8 ds., with pineapples to Montell & Bartow—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Edward Lee, (of Newburyport,) Tobin, Harbor Island, 9 ds., with pineapples to Wm. Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Hiawatha, (of Newburyport,) Dixon, Abacoa 7 ds., with pine-apples to Jas. Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Chas. B. Washington, (of Wellfleet,) Holbrook, Eleuthra 8 ds., with pine-apples to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. A. R. Weeks, (of Bath,) Carr, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Chas. C. Dame, (of Boston,) Beveridge, Cat Island 7 ds., with pine-apples to Montell & Bartow—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Abby Watson, Kent, Belfast, with stone to order.

Schr. L. J. Watson, Kenniston, Bangor, with lime to order.

Schr. R. L. Kenny, Tallman, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Pallas, French, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Chester.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Ferris, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Flandon, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Tribble, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Laverne, Averill, New-Haven.

Schr. A. Crandall, Hall, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. L. O. Wells, Wells, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Manlove, Carr, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Hall, Newport.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Lane, Fall River.

Schr. Fountain, Gage, Fall River.

Schr. Julia Ann, Allen, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lottie, Brown, Providence.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Baylis, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Josephine, Scull, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Dighton.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, New-London.

Schr. Wm. Boardman, Billard, Saybrook.

Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Allen, Pawtucket.

Schr. Hickman, Small, Boston.

Schr. D. A. Ball, Rackett, Nantucket, with fish to H. O. Rogers.

Schr. Mary Miller, Rich, Port Jefferson.

Schr. J. D. Woolley, Busley, Alexandria, for Hyde Park.

Schr. Bonita, Irvin, Virginia.

Schr. Excel, Ludlum, Virginia.

BELOW—Ship Ventus, (of Thomaston,) Vesper, Liverpool May 14, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Anchored off Hart's Island—Schr. Etta May, Dix, Calais.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 27.—Arr. steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia; bark Greyhound, from Sierra Leone; brigs Star, from Sagua; Sarah & Emma, from Baltimore; Orbit, from do.

BOSTON, June 27.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore; Nereus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 27.—Arr. brig M. E. Dana, from Boston; schr. J. P. Wyman, from do. Sld. steamer Falcon, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 27.—Passed in for Baltimore, steamer Lepecie, from Bremen; brig Mary E. Stadies, from Richmond.

Passed out—brig Frances Jane, for Rio.

Sld., brig Jane Neard and bark N. H. Kundlen, for New-York; and a fleet of coasters.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 27.—Arr. brig Triton, from Rio, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore bark Good Intent, from Liverpool, and an Austrian bark, name not given.

LEWES, Del., June 27.—Arr. for orders schrs. Marena, Hunter, and Irvine, from Cardenas, and Alba, from Matanzas.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 27.—Arr. steamers Leo, from New-York; America, from Baltimore; schrs. Sarah Potter, from Boston; Thomas Fish, from Gardiner, Me.; Minnehaha, from Boston.

Cld. steam ship Seminole, for Boston; bark Lina, for Liverpool; brig Georges Ames, for Kennebunk; schr. Gertie E. Merron, for Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., June 26.—Thursday, arr. schrs. Sallie B., William Walton, M. E. Rockhill, E. C. Rommel, A. D. Huddel, and Charlie H. Dow, from Boston, for Philadelphia; Mary Haley and John Johnson, from Newburyport, for do.; T. Sinnickson and Marietta Steelman, from Lynn, for do.; Anna E. Stevens, from Saugus, for do.; E. V. Brainard, from Boston, for New-York; Mary Clark, from Lockport, Me., for do.; Nathan F. Dixon, from Bristol, Me., for Newport; Nellie Rich, from Wellfleet, for Virginia; fishing schr. Bonnie Eloise, of Cohassett, bound mackereling. Sld. schr. Knight.

Wind S. W., moderate; clear.

June 27—7 A. M.—Arr. schrs. Nettie Cushing, from Boston, for New-York; Lottie K. Friend, from Gloucester, for Philadelphia; B. C. Terry, from Portland, for do.; Harry Lee, from Annisquam, for do.; Chas. E. Jackson, from Saulisbury Point, for do. Wind, W. S. W., fresh; clear.

Spoken, &c.

By ship Astronomer, May 13, lat. 2 39 S., lon. 3 25 W., spoke bark Carmelita & Ida, (Ger.,) from Sourabaya, for Trieste, 100 ds. out; 14th, lat. 1 08 S., lon. 23 43, bark Carl Litter, (Ger.,) from Hamburg, for Singapore, 54 ds. out; 16th, lat. 1 08 N., lon. 24 19, ship Ailsa, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Calcutta, 19 ds. out; 20th, lat. 4 27, lon. 21 34, ship Alice Ball, from Honolulu, for Queenstown, 90 ds. out, in a leaky condition; 24th, lat. 4 38, lon. 25 29, passed a brig-rigged steamer belonging to Lamport & Holt, of Liverpool, steering N. N. E.; June 19, lat. 31 35, lon. 69 30, saw brig Mary Rice, steering S. S. E.

By bark Adelia Carlton, April 28, lat. 34 22, S. lon. 17, spoke bark Buenos Ayres, from Rangoon, for Bremen, 64 ds. out; May 6, lat. 24 06, lon. 01 13, bark Croswell, from Siam, for Falmouth, Eng., 69 ds. out.

By bark Miako, May 13, lat. 24 S., lon. 14 E., spoke ship Hansa, (Ger.,) from Rangoon for Holland; June 4, lat. 4 N., lon. 31 W., schr. Olive Bough, (Br.,) from Maceio for Exmouth, Eng., 23 ds. out.

By bark Dover, May 4, off the Cape, spoke bark Venturosa, (Port.,) from Macao for Lisbon, 44 ds. out; June 22d, lat. 33 22, lon. 70 54, passed bark Sophia, (Norw.,) steering S. E.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 27.—The Cunard line steam-ship Algeria, Capt. Le Messurier, from New-York June 18, for Liverpool, arr. here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 27.—The steam-ship Nile, from Aspinwall and West Indian ports, arr. here to-day.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 and 567 Broadway.
JOBBING AND WATCH REPAIRING
BY CAREFUL and EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
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NEW-YORK BRANCH HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH-AV.
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DEPOSITS
made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1 at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
Security Savings Bank,
24TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.,
Open every day and evening.
D. D. T. MARSHALL, President.
JAS. CUSHING, Jr., Secretary.

BEEBE RANGE
No. 1, LARGEST SIZE, $65.
JANES & KIRTLAND.
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TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
SILVER JEWELRY,
FOR SUMMER AND WATERING PLACES.
NEW STYLES JAPANESE IN PART GILT
OXIDIZED AND ENGRAVED.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF
CLUB-HANDLED UMBRELLAS,
GENTS' SUN UMBRELLAS,
AND A FRESH INVOICE OF
LARGE FANS,
FOR SUMMER.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
Nos. 20 and 22 John-st., New-York.

FREEMAN & BURR,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
138 and 140 Fulton-St., New-York.

THE STOCK ESPECIALLY ADAPTED to WARM WEATHER embraces all the popular styles and fabrics in Flannels, Light Cloths and Cassimeres, Linens, Ducks, Alpacas, Plain, Stripe, and Check Goods, for all occupations and occasions.

SUMMER SUITS, $10, $12.
SUMMER SUITS, $15, $20.
SUMMER SUITS, $25, $30.
SUMMER SUITS, $40, $50.

FREEMAN & BURR'S EXCELLENT facilities for executing ORDERS TO MEASURE for Clothing of any description, enable them to please the most FASTIDIOUS, and guarantee PERFECT FITTING in all cases. DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING BY MAIL FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOYS' SUITS, $3, $5.
BOYS' SUITS, $6, $8.
BOYS' SUITS, 10, $12.

WHITE VESTS, $2, $3.
WHITE VESTS, $4, $5.
WHITE VESTS, $6, $7.

FREEMAN & BURR HAVE FOR YEARS made BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING a specialty. The stock embraces all the favorite designs and most fashionable materials for all ages. Ready for immediate wear, or when preferred, can be made to measure at very short notice.

SUMMER COATS, $1, $2.
SUMMER COATS, $3, $4.
SUMMER COATS, $5, $6.
SUMMER COATS, $8, $10.

ORDERS BY MAIL. ORDERS BY LETTER promptly filled.—OUR NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from us, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, Samples of Goods, Illustrated Book of Fashions, and Price List SENT FREE on application.

Mention you saw this advertisement in The Christian Union.

Liberal Discount to Clergymen.

CLOTHING HOUSES
OF
WOOD & WARING
No. 98 Bowery
AND
No. 380 Grand-st.
We have reduced the prices on our entire stock, and are now offering our immense line of fine Spring goods at remarkably low prices.
Stylish Suits,
$12, $15, $18, $20, $22.
Diagonal Walking Suits,
$10, $12, $15, $18.
Stylish Boys' Suits,
$4, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15.

DURYEAS' GLEN COVE STARCH DEPOT
HAS REMOVED
From Nos. 49 and 51 Park-place,
To Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Park-place,
CORNER OF CHURCH-ST.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says that Duryeas' Improved Corn Starch has received the highest indorsement, and is recommended by the medical profession, and their Satin Gloss is in universal use for laundry purposes. The *Graphic* says their Corn Starch and Satin Gloss are so superior that there is a demand throughout the world. The *Brooklyn Union* says that they are the best in the market and almost every housekeeper has tested them. And the *Journal of Commerce* and *World* say the works at Glen Cove have been greatly enlarged to supply the increased demand, and probably they are the largest in the world. For sale by grocers generally.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,
The Great Blood Purifier,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL
CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, ULCERS,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, ERYSIPELAS,
KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND LIVER
COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA,
AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT;
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
RESTORING HEALTH AND VIGOR;
CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
SECURED TO ALL.
Sold by druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS,
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, headache, constipation, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, bilious fever, inflammation of the bowels, piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. 25c. a box. Sold by druggists. DR. RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured, without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M.D., 144 Lexington-av.

THE NEW CALVARY FREE CHAPEL, in East 23d-st., near 2d-av., will be opened for the first time on SUNDAY, June 29. Morning service and sermon by Rev. WM. D. WALKER, the Pastor, at 10:30 o'clock. Confirmation in the evening at 8 o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 21st-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, June 29, at 10:30 o'clock, when the Bishop of Western New-York will preach and admit to the Diaconate several graduates of the General Theological Seminary.

Traphagen—The One Price Clothiers
Gents and Childrens Garments—391, 400 & 402 Bowery
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Ready made & To Order